BARA BANKI:

A GAZETTEER,

BEING

VOLUME XLVIII

OF THE

DISTRICT GAZETTEERS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

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GAZETTEER OF BARA BANKI.

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PREFACE.

THIS volume has been compiled from many and various sources, and contains but a very small proportion of the account of Bara Banki given in the old Oudh Gazetteer. The district article covered but thirty-seven pages and consisted of little else than the Settlement Report of Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. A. Chamier, of the Oudh Commission, with a few extracts from other authors. I have availed myself of this work as far as possible, as well as the brief Settlement Report of Mr. C. Hope, I.C.S. I am very largely indebted to Mr. H. J. Boas, I.C.S., who has spared no pains in collecting material for the work, and taken special trouble to correct and bring up to date the historical account of the important families of the district.

ALLAHABAD:
November 1903.

H. R. N.

GAZETTEER OF BARA BANKI.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

J. A. S. B.—Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society.

A. S. N. I.—Archæological Survey of Northern India.

DISTRICT

BARA BANKI

Scale 1 Inch = 8 Miles.



CHAPTER I.

GENERAL FEATURES.

Boundaries and area.

THE Bara Banki district, a component of the Fyzabad division, lies at the very heart of Oudh, and forms a centre, as it were, from which no less than seven other districts radiate. It is situated between the parallels of 27° 19′ and 26° 30′ north latitude and 80° 58′ and 81° 55′ east longitude, and with the exception of two parganas which lie to the south of the Gumti, it forms a portion of the tract lying between that river and the Ghagra. With its most northerly point it impinges on the Sítapur district, while its north-eastern boundary is washed by the waters of the Ghagra, beyond which lie the districts of Gonda and Bahraich. Its eastern frontier marches with Fyzabad and Sultanpur, while the latter with Rai Bareli forms the boundary on the south. The old natural southern boundary of the Gumti was removed by the addition in 1870 of the parganas of Haidargarh and Subeha. On the west it adjoins the district of Lucknow. The extreme length from east to west may be taken at 57 miles, and the extreme breadth from north to south at 58 miles. The area is always a variable quantity owing to the erratic action of the Ghagra; but in 1902 it amounted in all to 1,126,643 acres or 1,760·38 square miles. Though small in extent, Bara Banki is one of the most fertile and highly-developed districts of the United Provinces, and the population is extraordinarily dense, the last enumeration showing no fewer than 692·5 persons to the square mile.

Towns and villages.

Although so thickly populated, the district possesses no town of any great size or importance. The census of 1901 showed a total of 2,062 inhabited towns and villages; and of this number no less than 1,811 contained a population of less than 1,000 persons, and 194 others held between 1,000 and 2,000 inhabitants.

The number of villages and towns with a population ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 was 52, and this is an exceptionally high figure which is not exceeded by any other district in the Fyzabad division: at the same time these are for the most part merely large agricultural communities with a few decayed old Muhammadan *qasbas*. Of the remaining five, Nawabganj and Rudauli alone contain over 10,000 inhabitants; the former, which is in reality the headquarters of the district, coming first with a population of 14,478. The other three are Zaidpur, Fatehpur and Daryabad. None of these places can be properly described as commercial towns, not even Nawabganj, which is the chief trade centre of the district; for its manufactures are of no great account, and the main staples of commerce are grain and other agricultural produce. The census returns show that the urban population amounts to only 5·7 per cent. of the whole; and the greater proportion of even this consists of persons who are solely engaged in agriculture. Consequently, it will be observed that the chief points of interest in the district are those connected, and more especially those directly connected, with agriculture.

Physical aspects.

The district may be generally described as a level plain, for the most part flat to monotony, and with an entire absence of anything that could be called a hill; the most elevated point is about four hundred and thirty feet above the level of the sea, and there are few points of view from which any expanse of country can be surveyed. In the north this level, however, is broken by an abrupt fall from the ridge which runs parallel to the Ghagra at a distance ranging from one to three miles, which represents the old high bank of the river. All along this high ridge the country is undulating and richly wooded, while to the south there is a gentle slope towards the valley of the Gumti. Along this river and its main tributaries the land is intersected by various ravines.

Physical subdivisions.

The whole district is of a fairly uniform description, as is only to be expected from the fact that its geological formation is everywhere the same, and exposes nothing but the ordinary Gangetic alluvium of the rest of Oudh. Nevertheless the different parts exhibit some small variations in character, and the whole may be divided into five tracts.

Beginning in the north, there is the detached pargana of Bhitauli, which lies between the Ghagra river and the Chauka or Sarda. This tract originally belonged to Bahraich, but was added to Bara Banki at the first regular settlement for the purposes of administrative convenience. The whole is permanently settled, and is the property of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, on whom it was bestowed after its confiscation from the former Raikwar proprietor. The whole of this tract lies beneath the high bank and consists of alluvial *tarai* land. The water level is very close to the surface, and during the rains almost the whole pargana is submerged. Consequently the kharif or autumn harvest is always most precarious. This portion of the district, however, does not suffer, but rather prospers, in years of drought: in the famine of 1897 the lowlying villages produced excellent crops, to the vast profit of the cultivators. What, on the other hand, they have to dread is an abundant and continued fall of rain, for then the land becomes saturated and waterlogged, the crops perish, and the soil may take years to recover. Ghagra-Chauka Duab.

The second tract consists of the alluvial villages in the valley of the Ghagra south of its confluence with the Chauka. It comprises a narrow strip of land in the parganas of Ramnagar, Bado Sarai, Daryabad and Rudauli. All the villages of this tract are liable to inundation, either from the Ghagra itself, or from the small tributary streams which intersect the lowlands in every direction, and which here and there widen out into swamps of considerable size. This *tarai* is wider in the north-west than in the south-east. It extends over about one-half of Ramnagar and almost the whole of Bado Sarai, the latter possessing but few upland villages, and being perhaps the most precarious portion of the district after Bhitauli. In years of flood it suffers not only from the Ghagra, but also from the Chauka, which of late years has made considerable encroachments on this pargana. In Daryabad the *tarai* lands are similar, although of less extent, and during the rains are constantly subjected to damage from the Ghagra. In the Rudauli pargana the alluvial tract is very small, for although the river should form the natural boundary along the whole of the northern border, yet for some reason or Ghagra khadir.

other almost the whole row of riparian villages has become attached to Daryabad, and only three villages—Kaithi, Maraun-cha and Patranga—in the extreme north-eastern corner belong to Rudauli. The actual boundary of the pargana on the north, as far as Kaithi, was till recently the stream known as the Jaiori, which ran parallel to the Ghagra and separated the riparian villages of Daryabad from those of Rudauli. In the floods of 1893 and 1894, however, the Ghagra and Jaiori effected a junction on the borders of Jalalpur, some miles to the west of the old point of confluence, and the eastern portion of the former bed of the Jaiori is now dry except in the rains. The Ghagra has a tendency to work still further south and thus to become finally the northern boundary of Rudauli. Generally speaking, the *tarai* not only includes the villages on the actual banks of the stream, but extends inland as far as the high ridge under-neath which runs the old bed of the Ghagra. All along this old bed there are stretches of land usually cultivated for rice, which are submerged in years of heavy rainfall, so that the whole tract in the neighbourhood of the river is as more or less precarious. On the high bank itself there is a succession of large and old villages with magnificent garden cultivation close to the inhabited site, but the rest of their land consists merely of rice-fields in the old bed of the river. To the west of the site are generally found groves and sandy ravines, with perhaps a small patch of upland on the extreme western boundary.

The central uplands.

The third tract comprises the bulk of the district and extends from the high bank of the Ghagra to the southern drainage line of the Gumti. It is generally known as the *uparhar* or uplands, to distinguish it from the alluvial *tarai*. It is in general of a most fertile character. In places there is an inclination to sand; but as a rule the soil is a rich loam, easily watered from the numerous tanks and jhíls, or where these are not available, from wells which can be dug almost everywhere at small pains and cost. The extreme northern portion of this tract is the pargana of Muhammadpur, and this, though geogra-phically belonging to the *uparhar*, possesses very similar characteristics to those of the Ghagra lowlands. The greater portion of this pargana is of a precarious nature, as it consists

of lowlying *tarai* villages which are liable to be flooded by the Chauka and its tributaries. With this exception, however, the *uparhar* is of a remarkably uniform character. Its level is only broken by the Kalyani and the Reth, as well as a few minor tributaries of the Gumti, in the neighbourhood of which there is a certain amount of poor sandy land. In the upper portion of the Kalyani valley the land lies low, and in pargana Kursi there is a good deal of swampy ground in the vicinity of the river, which here has a shallow bed and rather resembles a chain of jhíls than a permanent stream. There is a similar chain of jhíls in the tract between the head waters of the Kalyani and the Reth, terminating in the large Barela lake near the town of Dewa. Here, too, is to be seen a belt of dhák jungle which extends from east to west across Dewa and Kursi; it was in former days very extensive, and in the time of the Nawabi formed the refuge of several famous robber chieftains. The land between the Reth and the Gumti is of an excellent quality, the villages being very highly cultivated and among the best in the district. The central portion of the tract, consisting of the parganas of Nawabganj, Partabganj, Satrikh and Siddhaur, lying between the Kalyani and the Gumti, is a well-drained stretch of country with a uniformly good and level soil. There is an abundance of groves, and but little barren land or dhák jungle. Ample means of irrigation are here at hand, in the shape of tanks and masonry wells. To quote the words of Mr. W. C. Benett, the Settlement Commissioner: "The tract is an exceptionally rich one; rich in produce, rich in the character of its actual cultivators, and rich in natural irrigation, in communications, and in proximity to the first-class marts of Lucknow and Fyzabad." The remaining portion of this central tract comprises the parganas of Fatehpur and Basorhi, and the greater part of Ramnagar, Daryabad, Surajpur, Mawai and Rudauli. This also consists of a fine level stretch of country with a soil of generally uniform excellence. To the north in Fatehpur and the upland half of Ramnagar there are no bad villages, except in the neighbourhood of the Kalyani. The country is highly developed, well wooded and provided with ample means of communication. The *uparhar* of Daryabad

and the pargana of Surajpur are separated by the Kalyani, along which there is a small *tarai* crowned by a line of sandy ravines. The cultivation along its banks is poor and the means of irrigation are meagre. The rest of these parganas, however, as also Basorhi, which is bounded by the Gumti for a very short distance only, consists of a good loam soil, very highly tilled and possessed of abundant means of irrigation. The upland portion of Rudauli varies somewhat in character, for while in the centre of the pargana, and especially in the neighbourhood of Rudauli itself, the style of cultivation and the quality of the soil are unsurpassed by any part of Oudh, elsewhere, as for instance along the Fyzabad border, both the soil and the cultivation are extremely poor. Here, south of the Ghagra *tarai*, there occur successively jungle, *úsar*, lowlying waterlogged areas, and finally jungle again, at the point of junction of Rudauli, Mawai and the Fyzabad district: where cultivated, the soil is mainly a stiff clay and yields fair crops. There is another stretch of dhák jungle in the interior, near the Basorhi border and between the railway stations of Rauzagaon and Makhdumpur.

The trans-Gumti tract. The fourth tract consists of the two parganas of Haidargarh and Subeha, which lie to the south of the Gumti and differ to some extent from the rest of the district. Haidargarh is composed of three fairly distinct portions. The northernmost of these lies along the Gumti and contains a considerable proportion of precarious land, while the high bank is scored by numerous ravines. The second or central belt comprises the best villages of the pargana and is peculiarly well wooded, so much so indeed that at the time of settlement inspection was rendered difficult by reason of the dense groves. This portion is drained by two watercourses, both known as the Loni by reason of the salts they produce, which flow in a northerly direction and unite before joining the Gumti. The third or southern belt contains a line of jhíls running along the borders of the Sultanpur, Rai Bareli and Lucknow districts.

The drainage along this line is somewhat defective, and consequently the land in its immediate neighbourhood is precarious. In years of exceptionally heavy rainfall the cultivated

area is liable to be curtailed owing to the extensive floods; but generally the pargana is in a prosperous state and is well supplied with means of irrigation in the shape of masonry wells. Subeha, the other trans-Gumti pargana, lies to the east of Haidargarh and abuts on the districts of Sultanpur and Rai Bareli, having been transferred from the former in 1869. It has an isolated position and suffers from lack of communications; as in Haidargarh, a very large proportion is under groves, and the pargana is also hindered from higher development by the presence of an exceptionally large number of high caste tenants. In the north the banks of the Gumti are high and precipitous and cut up by deep ravines which yearly extend further back into the uplands, carrying down soil and sub-soil into the river. In the immediate neighbourhood of the stream considerable areas of what was once good cultivated land have been covered with sand. Above the high bank there is much barren waste and dhák jungle; wells are scarce, owing partly to the great depth at which water is found and partly to the sandy nature of the sub-soil. In the interior there are a few patches of unfertile *úsar*, and two small tracts of poor sandy soil in the centre and on the east border. There are two lines of drainage, one of which in the west is known as the Kalandara Nála, and flows northwards to the Gumti into which it empties itself after being joined by one or two smaller streams. The other is the same line of jhíls that continues eastwards from the south of Haidargarh. These jhíls occasionally overflow their banks in times of heavy rainfall, but little damage is so caused. From the south-east corner half the drainage goes off into pargana Inhauna of Rai Bareli and ultimately finds its way into the Sai; the remainder flows into the Arri Nadi along the eastern border and so joins the Gumti.

Gumti khádir.

The fifth and last tract is the alluvial land along the valley of the Gumti. It is of no great extent and is to be found in the parganas of Satrikh, Siddhaur, Surajpur and Mawai. In all parts this *tarai* is of a precarious nature, as it is constantly in danger of damage by floods, which either bring down a deposit of sand or else leave the land saturated for a more or less prolonged period. Beyond this narrow strip of *tarai* rises the

high bank of the river, which is broken by numerous ravines and drainage channels and is crowned by a belt of poor sandy soil in which only the inferior crops can be grown. Similar land is to be found in the vicinity of the Kalyani, the principal tributary of the Gumti.

Drainage. It will have been already observed from the foregoing brief account that the drainage system of the Bara Banki district is very good. The level of the watershed in the north between the Ghagra and the Gumti is 414 feet near Fatehpur. This sinks to 340 feet at Rudauli. The level of the Gumti is 301 feet above the sea at its junction with the Kalyani, the river having a fall of 113 feet in about forty miles from north-west to south-east; while the lateral declensions of the watershed towards the Gumti and the Ghagra are as much as 90 feet in fifteen miles. The latter river is normally 314 feet above the sea at Kaithighat near the Fyzabad border, so that its water is actually at a higher level than that of the Gumti. A more detailed account of the chief rivers and streams of the district may now be given. In addition to those mentioned there are several smaller channels and numberless ravines which carry down the surface water into the main drainage lines.

Ghagra river. The Ghagra, the great river of Oudh, forms the north-eastern boundary of the district throughout its entire length. It first touches the district at the extreme northern corner, to the north of the village of Puranpur Budhanpur in pargana Bhitauli, and thence proceeding for a few miles in a south-easterly direction turns south and forms the eastern boundary of the whole of Bhitauli till it makes a bold sweep to the east and then curves round to the south-west. At the inner extremity of this curve, about a mile above Bahramghat, it receives the waters of the Chauka and its tributaries, of which mention will be made later. From the point of confluence with the Chauka the river flows in a south-easterly direction along the northern borders of the Bado Sarai, Daryabad and Rudauli parganas, leaving the district at the village of Marauncha after a course of 54 miles along the Bara Banki border. Thence it flows past Fyzabad and Ajodhya, eventually joining the Ganges at Arrah above Dinapur in Bengal. A striking feature of the

Ghagra is the sandy tract covered with tamarisk jungle which extends along its banks. The tamarisk or *jhau* covers a strip about a mile in breadth as a rule, and affords shelter to wild pig and a few nilgai. About a mile from the bank the soil becomes firmer, resembling a sandy loam, and in the vicinity of the village sites not unfrequently becomes a pure loam. This *tarai* land has already been described. Those parts of it which lie in Bhitauli, Bado Sarai, Daryabad and Rudauli are liable to flooding in all years; but in Ramnagar the land is fairly high and suffers little damage The river is never used for irrigation, for the only land which could be watered from it needs no artificial aid, but rather suffers from a superabundance of water, the kharíf harvest being at all times precarious. Flooding in Bado Sarai, however, is less frequent now than formerly on account of the vast protective works erected above and below the Elgin bridge. This structure, a triumph of engineering skill, carries the line of the Bengal and North-Western Railway across the river at a short distance below Bahramghat. It stands upon seventeen piers and has a total length of 3,695 feet including the abutments. It consists of 17 spans of 200 feet each, and is built of steel girders with a fortified tower at either end. The bridge was completed in 1899 and was built practically on dry land, the channel of the river being subsequently diverted and kept in its new course by enormous training works which extend for close upon two miles to the village of Durgapur in Bado Sarai.

Chauka river.

The Chauka, which is also known as the Sarda in its upper reaches from its point of exit from the Kumaon hills at Baramdeo in Almora to the Kheri district, enters Bara Banki from Sítapur and separates the pargana of Bhitauli from the rest of the district. It was formerly a much greater stream, but has been much reduced since the bulk of its waters has been diverted into the Kauriala along the Dahawar in the south of Kheri. It is still, however, a considerable stream, unbridged and having a variable course, the channel changing with the annual floods which submerge Bhitauli and a large part of Muhammadpur. Its confluence with the Ghagra, which was formerly liable to change from time to time, has been fixed

by a continuation of the Elgin bridge training works, an embankment some twelve feet high which extends from the bridge to Bahramghat and prevents the Ghagra from joining the old bed of the Chauka during the rains, so that a considerable area between the two rivers that in old days was continually submerged is gradually becoming culturable. There are several of these old beds of the Chauka lying within a mile or so of its present channel, and also several small tributary streams in the Bhitauli pargana, some of which are actually off-shoots of the Ghagra. The chief of these is that which leaves the main stream at the point of entry into the district: it forms the north-western boundary of Bhitauli for about four miles, and then turns south, practically dividing the pargana into two halves. After passing the village of Bhitauli it joins the Chauka near Mathura. This branch is known as the Soti or Jasoi, the latter properly being the name of a similar stream which joins it in the upper part of its course. Another tributary of the Chauka is the Samli, which flows through the *tarai* lands of Muhammadpur and joins it on the right bank near the village of Basantpur. Besides the Chauka, there is no other important tributary of the Ghagra, unless we except the Jaiori, a stream which rises near Bahramghat in the lowlying *tarai* land to the north of Ramnagar and flows under the old high bank, joining the Ghagra at Jalalpur near the northern border of pargana Daryabad. Lower down, as mentioned in a preceding paragraph, its place under the high bank is taken by the Soti, which flows in an ill-defined course through Daryabad and Rudauli, and joins the Ghagra at Marauncha.

Soti river.

Jaiora river.

Gumti river.

The other rivers of the district comprise the Gumti and its tributaries. The Gumti enters Bara Banki from Lucknow near Bhojpur, a hamlet of Dalu Khera in pargana Dewa. From this village down to the point where it separates Chaksar in the Satrikh pargana from Jauras in Haidargarh the river takes a sinuous south-easterly course and forms the boundary between this district and Lucknow. From Jauras onwards its bed lies entirely in Bara Banki, the river flowing in the same direction as far as Mubarakpur in Satrikh, and thence south to Bhilwalghat in Haidargarh. From Bhilwal it follows a very irregular

course towards the south-east till it leaves the district at the tri-junction of Bara Banki, Sultanpur and Fyzabad. Between Chaksar and Mubarakpur the Gumti forms the boundary between the parganas of Satrikh and Haidargarh. After that it separates Siddhaur on the north from Haidargarh on the south till it reaches the village of Rauni in the latter pargana. Beyond Rauni the river is the boundary between Siddhaur and Subeha as far as Deori in the former, and thence it divides Surajpur and Mawai on the north from Subeha on the south, leaving the latter at Mustafabad. From this point to a short distance beyond the village of Sumbha in Mawai it forms the boundary of the district, separating Bara Banki from Sultanpur. From its entry to its exit the distance is forty-two miles; but so circuitous is its course that it has an actual length of no less than 105 miles through or on the borders of the district—a fact which greatly detracts from its usefulness as a waterway. It has in almost every place a well-defined and narrow bed with steep banks; there is very little *tarai* along the river, and only occasionally do we find lowlying tracts sloping down to the channel of the stream. The river becomes fordable in one or two places during the hot weather, but in the rains it frequently rises in flood, injuriously affecting the crops in the villages situated on its banks. These floods leave a deposit of clay which is called *pan* or *panehra*, a soil which is generally of a rich nature and has a fertilizing effect on the fields. Occasionally, however, the deposit takes the form of sand, which almost destroys the cultivation. The Gumti is of great value as affording valuable grazing-grounds on its banks, especially in the hot weather, when pasturage elsewhere is scarce. The cattle seen in the neighbourhood of the Gumti are in general greatly superior to those in the rest of the district. The water, too, of the river has a great reputation, and is of an excellent quality when not contaminated by gross impurities. The Gumti is nowhere bridged in the district, save by the temporary boat-bridges at Ausaneswar and Naipura; but there are numerous ferries, mention of which will be made later in dealing with communications. The river is held in great respect by the Hindus, who treat it with almost as much veneration as the

Ganges. Indeed, they frequently call it the "Adi-Ganga" or the primitive Ganges. Large assemblages of people take place on its banks at fixed occasions, such as the full moon of Kartik and eclipses of the sun and moon. At Chakaura in Subeha the river takes a sharp and short bend forming almost a complete circle. This place is considered peculiarly sacred by the Hindus, and the residents of the neighbourhood resort hither in large numbers to the bathing fairs. Other important spots are Rauni, where is the temple of Ausaneswar Mahadeo, Behta and Sulemanpur in Subeha. Four of the principal taluqdars of pargana Haidargarh have their residence on the banks of the Gumti. At Rauni is the house of Raja Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh of Pokhra. At Jalalpur lives Mír Bunyad Husain of Bhanmau. At Lakhupur is the residence of Pande Sorabjit Singh of Asdamau; while Chaudhri Mustafa Husain, the taluqdar of Bhilwal, lives at Sulemanpur.

Kalyani river.

The most important tributary of the Gumti is the Kalyani, a stream which rises in a string of jhíls in the north-west corner of pargana Kursi. It is fed by numerous smaller streams among which may be mentioned a second channel, also called the Kalyani, which rises in pargana Bari of Sítapur and flows through Fatehpur of this district, joining the main stream at the north-east corner of Kursi; the Sankini, which carries off the water from the large jhíls near Dewa; the Soti Kalyani, which joins it near Safdarganj; and a large stream known as the Rahri, which traverses the parganas of Siddhaur and Surajpur, and joins the river at Ratauli in the latter pargana. In the dry season the Kalyani is a mere thread of water confined between steep banks, but in the rains it is subject to heavy floods. The water of this stream is not extensively used for irrigation, the supply being insufficient except in the rains, when it is not needed. The Kalyani flows along the borders of the Nawabganj tahsíl and then separates the Surajpur pargana from Daryabad, Rudauli and Mawai, emptying itself into the Gumti near the village of Dwarkapur in the last-mentioned pargana.

Reth river.

Another considerable tributary of the Gumti is the Reth, which is confined to the Nawabganj tahsíl. It rises in a chain of jhíls in the Mahona pargana of Lucknow and flows past Kursi,

whence it takes a southerly direction, forming for some distance the western boundary of the district. It then turns south-east, flowing through Dewa, Nawabganj and Satrikh, and eventually joins the Gumti at Karimabad in the last-mentioned pargana. About a mile below the Lucknow-Fyzabad road the Reth is joined by the Jamaria, a stream which flows past Nawabganj between the town and the civil station of Bara Banki and rises in a jhíl of few miles to the north-east. The bed of the Jamaria which receives all the drainage of Nawabganj is not deep or wide enough to carry off the flow of water after heavy rains; in July 1900 there was a severe downpour of twelve inches of rain, and the river then nearly carried away the old Nawabi bridge on the trunk road and flooded the outskirts of the town. The bed, however, is being gradually deepened every year. Both these rivers have the same general characteristics as the Kalyani. They flow between steep and rugged banks broken by innumerable ravines, and while they are mere drains in dry weather they are liable to become angry torrents during the rains. None of the rivers in this district are utilized to any great extent for irrigation—a subject that will be dealt with in the following chapter.

Jamaria river.

Lakes and swamps.

Lakes and jhíls are numerous throughout the district and almost every pargana has a large area under water, the most prominent in this respect being Daryabad, Rudauli, Fatehpur and Dewa. In 1902 there were 69,894 acres classified as covered by water, amounting to 6·2 per cent. of the total area. This shows a slight reduction since the first regular settlement, as a considerable quantity of submerged land appears to have been reclaimed. The area will be still further lessened if the project of deepening and embanking some of the largest jhíls in order to convert them into permanent reservoirs be carried into effect. The largest lake in the district is known as the Baghar Tal, a fine sheet of water in pargana Ramnagar; but during the dry season it does not cover more than two square miles. There are many other tanks in Ramnagar and also in the neighbouring parganas of Fatehpur, Bado Sarai and Daryabad, but none of them are of great size. In Kursi the upper waters of the Kalyani and its feeders are nothing more than a series of swamps which

extend over the whole pargana. In Dewa a similar chain traverses the northern half, the largest jhíl being the Barela to the south-west of the town of Dewa; in the south there is a long and straggling swamp known as the Mitla. In the rest of the Nawabganj tahsíl the largest lakes are in Partabganj and are called the Dharhan and Narial. In Rudauli we find jhíls dotted about the pargana; but the most important is the Mandha Tal in the south, a long chain of swamps with many branches. South of the Gumti there is a regular lake belt that extends along the Rai Bareli border in both Haidargarh and Subeha, and many of these jhíls are of considerable size. In pargana Haidargarh the chief are the Nardaha, Ganahri Pachari, Bhadali and Garihat swamps in the south-west, the Simarwa in the centre, the Pariar near Haidargarh, and the Gumiani to the south-east. Continuing into Subeha, the chief expanses of water of the same series are the Harsail, Mohana and Dal tanks. All of these are put to extensive use for irrigation purposes, but they also frequently constitute a source of danger owing to their liability to overflow their banks in years of excessive rainfall.

Precarious tracts.

The precarious tracts of the district fall into two classes, depending on the one hand on excess and on the other on defect of moisture. Details of such tracts will be found in the separate articles of each pargana, so that a few generalizations will here suffice. Under the first category come all the lowlands of the Ghagra, comprising the whole of pargana Bhitauli, large portions of Muhammadpur, Bado Sarai, Ramnagar and Daryabad as well as a part of Rudauli; the *tarai* land along the Gumti and its tributary streams and the villages that are liable to flooding in each pargana from the swelling of the jhíls. Under the second head come the villages all along the old high bank of the Ghagra, and those situated above the ravines of the Gumti, Kalyani and other streams. Here the soil is always light and sandy and means of irrigation are very difficult to obtain. To this division must be added under certain circumstances a large number of villages in all parts of the district which depend on the tanks for their water-supply and are classed as precarious, because these sources are apt to fail when most needed; and also those in which there is a large proportion of the stiff clay soil

which can only be cultivated for rice and requires at least a normal rainfall in order to secure efficient tillage.

Soils. The soil of the ordinary upland villages of the district is generally uniform and resembles that of the rest of Oudh—loam on the levels, clay in the hollows and an inclination to sand on the rising ground. The district may be roughly divided into two halves by the Kalyani; to the south the soil is richer and more level, while to the north it is lighter and the subsoil is loose, which renders the construction of unprotected wells difficult in places. At the first regular settlement a so-called natural classification of soils was adopted, but the names applied did not have their ordinary significance. First class land was termed *matyar*, a name that usually implies clay; second class soil was styled *dumat*, ordinarily the generic term for loam; and third class soil was classified as *bhur*, this name meaning poor sandy land. In round numbers, 48 per cent. was returned as first class, 42 per cent. second class, and 10 per cent. third class. At the last settlement a new classification was adopted, being a combination of natural and artificial soils. The well-manured and highly-tilled land in the immediate vicinity of the homesteads was classed as *goind* and amounted to 23·7 per cent.—an unusually high average. The central circle of each village, comprising the bulk of the cultivation, was termed *manjhar*, the middle zone, and covered 49 per cent., while *palo*, the outlying fields, amounted to 23 per cent. Besides these, *bhur* or sand covered 2·6 per cent., and the remaining 1·7 per cent. was separately classed as *ek-fasli* rice land, this being the stiff clay referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Waste lands. The amount of barren waste in the district is very small, and consists chiefly of scanty patches of dhák jungle, *úsar*, and the bare sandhills along the Gumti on which nothing thrives but thatching grass, as well as the sandy ridges broken by ravines and watercourses, which are to be found along the Kalyani, Reth and other streams. The returns of 1902 show a total unculturable area of 146,964 acres or 13 per cent. of the total area of the district; but from this large deductions must be made. No less than 69,894 acres were under water, and 46,136 acres were occupied by village sites, buildings, roads and the

like, so that only 30,934 acres or 2·7 per cent. were actually barren. The largest area is in the Ramsanehighat tahsíl, which is, however, the largest subdivision of the district. The highest proportions are those of the Mawai, Subeha and Haidargarh parganas, and the lowest in all parts of the Fatehpur tahsíl. Little can be done in the way of reclamation; the destruction of the jungles has already been carried to a dangerous point and the area available for pasture is too small for the needs of the district. The Raja of Jahangirabad has made efforts to reclaim a patch of barren *úsar* lying close to the district headquarters. Acting on the advice of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, he planted the land with barley, and a fair yield resulted in the spring of 1902. If the experiment be attended with ultimate success, it will constitute a real and important advance that will benefit not only this district, but also many others in which *úsar* is far more abundant.

Minerals. The mineral products of the district do not differ from those of the rest of Oudh. Kankar and brick earth are the only mineral products of any commercial value. The former is obtainable in all parts of the district and is of an excellent quality; in the uplands it is generally of the nodular form, but good block kankar is obtainable in the Ghagra *tarai*, the best coming from Ganeshpur near Bahramghat, where the quarries belong to the Raja of Ramnagar. There the contractors are paid at the rate of one rupee per 100 cubic feet as the cost of excavation. For the district generally the average cost is Re. 1-10, including royalty, while in the Nawabganj municipality the work is done on the *amani* system and costs Re. 0-14 per 100 cubic feet. The cost of carriage is twelve annas for the first and eight annas for each successive mile for the same quantity; the quarries are usually so close that the cost seldom exceeds four rupees per hundred, which may be taken as the general average. The rate for stacking along the roadside is four annas, and for consolidating one rupee per hundred. Lime is made from kankar at Bara Banki and many other places according to the demand. Owing to the scarcity of fuel, wood is imported for the purpose from Gonda, Bahraich and Kheri. This lime costs Rs. 20 per 100 cubic feet, and is good enough

for all ordinary purposes, while stone lime for cement has to be imported either from Katni or Jubbulpore.

Building materials.

Good brick earth is obtainable all over the district, and brick kilns are usually erected wherever any building is going on, in order to save the cost of carriage. For small works bricks are carted from either Nawabganj or some other convenient centre; bricks of the best quality cost Rs. 9 per 1,000; inferior bricks and those of the old native pattern are considerably cheaper, the latter being obtainable in large quantities all over the district from the numerous old masonry houses which have gone to ruin. Timber for building, such as *sál* and *asna*, is imported by way of Bahramghat, either from the forests of Gonda and Bahraich, or from Nepal. Logs of Nepal *sál* are sold at Bahramghat at a rate ranging up to Rs. 1-14 per cubic foot, while that from the Oudh forests is about 20 per cent. cheaper. The average rate for *asna* in the log is Re. 0-11 per cubic foot. Inferior wood, such as mango and *mahua*, is obtainable all over the district, and is of course cheaper. Sawn *sál* beams and rafters are generally imported from Lucknow; from the same place come small bamboos for roofing, while large thick bamboos are procured chiefly and at the least cost from the Haidargarh and Ramsanehighat tahsíls, where they are frequently planted. Stone for building has to be brought by rail from Mirzapur, and Allahabad tiles from Cawnpore. Iron work is generally imported from Calcutta, Roorkee, Cawnpore, Lucknow and Bombay.

Jungles.

In the matter of vegetation the district of Bara Banki generally resembles the rest of Oudh, excluding the northern districts of Kheri, Bahraich and Gonda, in each of which there are large areas of forest land. Here there is no forest, but we find a considerable amount of dhák jungle consisting of scattered patches in almost every part of the district. In former days these jungles were very much more extensive. They formed the refuge of numerous bands of robbers which infested the district during the latter days of Nawabi rule, and the presence of these natural fastnesses was a constant and serious source of trouble to the executive officials of the day. Sir William Sleeman gives a list of all the more important jungles that existed in his time

in the tracts which are now comprised in the district of Bara Banki.* He states that all of these jungles had been created and preserved by the landholders for the purpose of affording them a refuge in time of need. "They are all upon the finest soil and in the finest climate; and the lands they occupy might almost all be immediately brought into tillage, and studded by numerous happy village communities." It was not, however, the object of the landholders to swell the king's revenue, and consequently they jealously preserved their jungles. General Sleeman's list includes the Surajpur jungle on the Kalyani river, a tract 16 miles long and four miles broad, which formed the refuge of the turbulent Bahrelia chieftains; the Ganeshpur jungle on the banks of the Gumti, six miles long and two miles broad, which contained the fort of Bhawanigarh; the Qasimganj jungle in Dewa on the banks of the Reth, a tract sixteen miles in length and four miles in width, which was the haunt of the notorious Bais robbers of Qasimganj and Behtai; and the Koli jungle in Subeha on the banks of the Gumti. Besides these, there were several other smaller jungles in different parts of the district, such as in Kursi, where there is a continuation of the dhák jungles of Mahona in Lucknow. The area has been very largely reduced of late years owing to the extension of cultivation, and it is indeed to be hoped that any further progress in this direction may be checked, for these smaller jungles are most useful as providing reserves of fuel and fodder. These are usually sold every fourth or fifth year to contractors, who cut off the branches and sell them for firewood, chiefly in Lucknow. The stumps which are left throw out fresh branches, which are in turn lopped when large enough. Many of the taluqdars, however, never sell their jungle wood, as they require a large amount of fuel at their homes to supply the needs of themselves and their numerous retainers. In these jungles several other trees are to be found, the commonest being those known as karaunda and rus, while the pipal, bel, semal and babul also occur.

Minerals.

Groves.

Apart from these tree jungles, however, whether of spontaneous origin or planted for the purpose of defence by the landholders,

* Tour in Oude, II, 281.

the district is very rich in mango groves. In 1902 the grove land amounted to 57,000 acres or more than five per cent. of the total area of the district. The eastern and southern portions are peculiarly well provided with groves, and especially the parganas of Daryabad, Rudauli, Subeha and Haidargarh. In Subeha groves cover over ten per cent. of the total area. In the north there is less grove land, for the mango groves only seem to flourish in the upland tract; as in the lowlands of the Ghagra valley they are comparatively scarce, pargana Bhitauli having little more than two per cent. of the area thus classified. In spite of the great extension of cultivation, there has been an increase in the grove area of nearly 14,000 acres during the last thirty years. Up to the present time the trees have not been subjected to any destructive agency, except where a few have been felled for burning bricks. This small loss has been, however, more than compensated for by the extensive plantation of new trees. The people love their groves both for the fruit they yield, and still more on account of their grateful shade, and when land is taken up for public purposes it is found that the proprietors part with their groves with much hesitation and with more reluctance than with their cultivated land. The existence of a grove, which is often called by the name of the man who planted it, is a standing and ready proof of possession. At the first regular settlement it was directed that ten per cent. of the area, if planted with groves, should not be assessed; the object of this regulation being to save the groves from the destruction which at that time appeared to threaten them. At the present time all grove lands are exempted from assessment, although at the expiry of the settlement any such land is liable to pay revenue when the trees have been cut down and the land cultivated.

Grove tenures.

At the first regular settlement the decision of rights and interest in groves was not attended with much trouble. Groves were for this purpose classified under one of four classes. The first related to a grove planted by a person who, at the time of planting it, was possessed of the proprietary right of the village. The second related to the groves planted on land purchased from the proprietor. In the third case a proprietor of a village might have voluntarily made over to some person other

than a mere cultivator a piece of land on which to plant a grove. Under the first two heads instructions were given that the owners of the groves had an indefeasible right to the land and the trees; in the third case the right of property was to be maintained according to the local custom, whatever that might be. The fourth class, which in this district is the most numerous and the most important, was governed by the following rule. The groves may have been planted by a common cultivator by permission of the proprietor, and such cultivator may or may not have paid rent for the land. In such case the occupancy of the trees must follow the occupancy of the land, and if the cultivator is turned out of the latter, he will lose all interest in the former. The object of these rules was to maintain things as they were found at annexation, but under the free powers of ejectment which were given to the landlord by the Oudh Rent Act, the tenure of groves under the last class lay at the mercy of the landlord, and this result arose not because it was a new thing in Oudh to be able to eject tenants, but because the powers of ejectment were more largely exercised after the introduction of British rule. With regard to the taluqdár's rights in groves, we might quote Colonel Chamier, the Settlement Officer: "In most of the taluqas the right to cut down, sell or mortgage trees without the taluqdár's consent was not conceded to or demanded by the tenants, while the taluqdár was declared entitled to one-fourth of the price fetched by the sale of the trees. In other taluqas such restrictions were considered undignified and illiberal. The two customs indicated, in some measure, the nature of the treatment which the tenants received. Indeed, so arbitrary was the rule of one or two of the taluqdárs during the summary settlement, that tenants hardly dared to resort to our courts."*

Fauna.

The wild animals of the district are very unimportant. As is only to be expected in such a highly cultivated tract, they are chiefly noticeable by their absence. The commonest perhaps are wild pigs, which are to be found in the tamarisk jungles along the banks of the Ghagra, and also in the neighbourhood of the Gumti; but they nowhere occur in great numbers and in no parts can they be said to render the crops precarious on account

* Settlement Report, p. 31.

of their ravages. At the present time black-buck are almost unknown, although in former days a few were to be seen in Kursi and the western parganas. Nilgai are occasionally to be found in the jungles which fringe the bed of the Ghagra, but they seldom occur in any other parts of the district. During the cold weather the large jhíls are covered with geese and ducks, but as they consist of mere open sheets of water it is difficult for the sportsman to approach them. Snipe are very scarce in this district, and so are hares and partridges, although a few are to be found here and there in the ravines along the Gumti and in the scattered strips of dhák jungles. Jackals are common.

Fisheries.

The fisheries of the district are also of very little importance. A large proportion of the population have no objection to the use of fish as a diet, but the people seldom resort to fishing as a means of livelihood. This fact is no doubt largely due to the absence of large cities in the district, but neverthless fish can always find a ready sale in Lucknow and Fyzabad, both of which are easily accessible. At the last census there were only 36 persons in the district whose occupation was returned as that of fishermen, and even this small figure includes their dependents. At the same time, most of the fishing is done by agriculturists, who betake themselves to this additional means of subsistence at favourable seasons. The chief fishing castes are Kahars, Mallahs and Julahas. The Ghagra and Gumti rivers are very little utilized, and the bulk of the fish caught is obtained from the tanks of all descriptions. The most important of these is the great Baghar Tal in Ramnagar, a large tank formed from an old bed of the Chauka, which is leased to a contractor, who in the cold weather exports the fish to Lucknow. The implements in common use are nets of different sizes and various forms of wicker baskets known as the *katra*, *tápa* and *shist*. Large fish are sold at two annas per *sér* in the towns, and at half that price in the villages, while the smaller kinds are disposed of at one anna and six pies respectively.

Cattle.

The domestic animals of the district are of the usual small and inferior type that we find throughout the south of Oudh. There is no attempt at scientific cattle-breeding, and, indeed, it would be impossible in this district owing to the absence of

sufficient pasture land. All the good beasts are imported generally from the adjoining districts of Gonda and Bahraich. A fair pair of bullocks can be obtained for about Rs. 50, while less serviceable animals can be bought at Rs. 30 a pair. At the time of the last settlement the estimated number of cattle available for ploughing was 225,918, while the number of ploughs was returned at 114,609. These figures appear unreliable, as they give an average of less than two bullocks per plough, to say nothing of the absence of any reserve. A regular cattle census was taken in the month of August 1899, and then it appeared that the number of bullocks and male buffaloes was 252,371 in all, while the number of ploughs was 118,070. This gives a much more satisfactory result, and the figures are certainly more accurate. They give an average cultivated area per plough of 6·08 per acre, but as spade cultivation has not been eliminated from this calculation the real duty for each plough is probably not more than five acres. The average area of the statutory tenant's holding works out at two acres roughly, but this again is a fictitious average, as there are large numbers of very small holdings, the cultivators of which also labour for others and are thus not entirely dependent on the cultivation of their own plots for a means of subsistence. A second census taken in 1903-1904 gave a total of 274,724 bullocks and male buffaloes, the number of ploughs being 131,588, which gives a somewhat smaller proportion of animals to ploughs. At the last stock census it was ascertained that the number of cows and buffaloes was somewhat over 200,000—a figure that is proportionately about the same as that recorded in the adjoining districts. Sheep are comparatively scarce in Bara Banki, numbering under 27,000, or less, by nearly two-thirds than the amount enumerated in Sultanpur, Rai Bareli and Bahraich. Goats, on the other hand, are found in large numbers, the returns showing a total of over 267,000 animals. They are chiefly bred for food and also for their hair, which is manufactured into rough country blankets and used for coarse felting.

Cattle disease.

Cattle disease, though never absent from the district, is seldom very prevalent. The returns are regularly recorded, but the figures are as usual quite unreliable. The most common form of cattle disease is rinderpest, while foot-and-mouth disease and

anthrax also occur from time to time. These diseases are generally introduced from the large cattle fairs at Makanpur in the Cawnpore district and elsewhere. There was a somewhat severe outbreak of rinderpest in 1900, when 512 cattle were returned as being afflicted by the disease, while there was a far greater number of unreported cases. In the following year, however, the disease practically died out, as the returns show only two reported deaths from rinderpest and none from either anthrax or foot-and-mouth disease. For the purpose of combating cattle disease the services of a Veterinary Assistant have been placed at the disposal of the District Board. The people of this district are, as everywhere else, averse to treatment in the case of any disease befalling their cattle; but of late years a more intelligent spirit has begun to prevail, and the efforts of those concerned have been attended with satisfactory results.

Rainfall. The rainfall of the district is, when compared with that of the United Provinces as a whole, distinctly heavy. The average is practically the same as that of the whole of Oudh, but it is proportionately lower than that of the northern districts and higher than in the south. For the district generally the average annual fall, as calculated from the returns of the ten years ending 1903, is about 43 inches. During this period there were several striking variations: in 1894 no less than 62 inches of rain fell; the monsoon of that year was abnormally heavy in all parts, and the heavy fall resulted in extensive damage to the crops. All the rivers were flooded, and in numerous instances the villages on their banks were swept away or partially destroyed. In 1896, on the other hand, the total average rainfall of the district was only 23 inches, the variation below the normal fall in this year being as great as that of 1894 in the opposite direction. The poor monsoon and the early cessation of the rains causes some degree of scarcity in portions of the district, but as a whole Bara Banki was not seriously affected; in fact, as has been mentioned elsewhere, the lowlying tracts actually benefitted by the drought, which enabled the cultivators to raise magnificent crops in lands that in ordinary years suffer from an excess of moisture. Similarly, from 1864 to 1873 the average recorded fall for the district was 43 inches. This period presented even more remarkable

variations. The average for five years was only 31 inches, and for the rest 54 inches. In 1870 there was an average fall of no less than 62 inches, followed by 64 inches in the next year. The district in consequence suffered severely from floods, especially in the neighbourhood of Daryabad and along the Kalyani; while the droughts of other years occasioned much local distress. The distribution of the rainfall is fairly regular, but it is naturally heaviest in the valley of the Ghagra, where unfortunately rain is less needed. The Gumti also exercises some influence on the rainfall, but to a less extent.

Climate.

In the matter of climate, the district generally resembles Lucknow and Fyzabad, and as a whole is remarkably healthy. The lowlying tracts along the Ghagra, however, have a bad reputation for fever; but this is as a rule not of a severe type: some parts of the upland tract, too, are considered unhealthy: the town of Daryabad, for instance, which was originally selected as the headquarters of the district and a cantonment for European troops, was abandoned for this cause. Generally speaking, the climate may be judged by results, that is to say, the excellence of the climate or otherwise may be to some extent ascertained from an examination of the birth and death-rates and also from the proportion of deaths attributed to the various diseases. Tables will be found in the appendix showing the vital statistics and the deaths according to cause since 1891.*

Health.

With regard to the former, it should be noted that the average rates per mille from 1891 to 1901 are based on the figures of the 1901 census. During the decade the population increased very rapidly, so that the rates are necessarily above the mark. From 1891 to 1900 the average annual birth-rate was 38·74 per mille, while in the two following years it increased to 40·6. The highest figure was 45·99 per mille in 1893, and the lowest 33·21 in the famine year of 1897. Turning to the death-rate we find an average of 33·03 for the first decade and 28·82 for the next two years—figures which compare very favourably with those of many districts. It is very difficult to make accurate generalizations on this subject; but as a rule the death-rate is highest in wet and lowest in dry years,

*Appendix, Tables III and IV.

save that in time of famine the resulting scarcity reacts unfavourably on the general vitality. Thus the heaviest rates were 47·66 and 47·4 per mille in 1894 and 1892, respectively, and both of these were unusually wet years. The lowest were 23·01 in 1895 and 24·85 in 1898. In the preceding year of famine the figure was 33·64, which is about the general average.

Diseases. The second table, however, requires observation in order to account for the occasional variations above and below the normal. Practically the death-rate for any one year depends on the prevalence of fever and epidemics. As in every district of Oudh, fever is nominally responsible for the greatest number of deaths, although, as usual, the returns of mortality are to a large extent dependent on the diagnosis of the village chaukidár, who enters in his register all deaths under the head of fever when they do not obviously come under the main heads of the schedule, such as cholera, small-pox and snake bite.

Fever. The returns show that on an average deduced from the figures since 1891 the deaths from fever amount to no less than 74·6 per cent. of the total recorded mortality. The greatest number of deaths from fever was 39,980 in 1894, but that year was generally very unhealthy, and the proportion of deaths ascribed to this cause was not much above the average. In no year has it risen to 80 per cent., and only in one year, 1892, did it fall below 70 per cent. of the total mortality; but then the decline was comparative and not real, for the number of deaths from fever was unusually great, and the total was enormously swelled by a terrible epidemic of cholera, the resultant death-rate being almost the highest on record. The most common form of fever is the quotidian intermittent type, which is undoubtedly responsible for about one-third of the recorded cases of disease in the district. Remittent fever is not common here. As usual, and especially in the *tarai* tract, the absence of proper subsoil drainage, the existence of numerous swamps whose stagnant water is highly charged with decomposed vegetable matter, the contamination of wells in seasons of flood, and an imperfectly protected supply of drinking water, must assuredly tend to encourage the disease; while every pargana contains

innumerable breeding-grounds for mosquitoes. Moreover, the mass of the people are predisposed to the disease: the general standard of comfort has no doubt been raised of late years to some degree, but the improvement is not of sufficient standing to have brought about as yet any material change in the general physique of the peasantry.

Cholera.

Next in order to fever comes cholera, which appears to be never absent from the district, and which occasionally breaks out in epidemics of unusual intensity. From 1891 to 1903 the average number of deaths annually from this disease was 2,871 or 7·8 per cent. of the total recorded mortality. This is a very high proportion, but none the less there was only one year, 1899, in which the figure was under a hundred, and on two other occasions only did it fall short of five hundred. On the other hand the average is swelled by one or two terrible epidemics, the worst being that of 1891 and the following year, when altogether 20,889 deaths were attributed to this disease. Other severe outbreaks were those of 1894, 1897 and 1900. Cholera is generally introduced to the district by pilgrims on their way to or from the fairs at Ajodhya and elsewhere, and spreads with greater or less severity according to the season of the year or the condition of the people. The hot months of April, May and June and the months of October and November, immediately succeeding the close of the rains, appears to be most favourable to its spread.

Other diseases.

Of the other diseases, dysentery and bowel complaints claim the greatest number of victims, and both of these are commonly connected with fever. Small-pox is now fortunately rare, owing to the spread of vaccination. The returns show an annual average since 1891 of 216 deaths from this cause; but this drops to only 20 if we omit the epidemics of 1890, 1897 and 1902. That of 1897 was the worst, and as many as 1,605 deaths were recorded in that year alone. It is difficult to say when vaccination was first introduced into the district; but the number of protected children has increased year by year. In 1870 the number of vaccinations was only 2,416, but in 1902 it had risen to over 33,000. In spite of the progress made, however, it was estimated that in 1902 only 15·29 per cent. of

the population were protected, and this is a lower proportion than in any other part of Oudh. The people have not as a rule fully appreciated the value of vaccination, and, but for the assistance rendered by the executive officers of the district, this salutary measure would make little progress. The people of Haidargarh and Siddhaur are the most backward in this respect and are very reluctant to submit to the operation. Compulsory vaccination has been in force within the municipal limits of Nawabganj since 1890. The staff of the district for this purpose consists of one Assistant Superintendent and nine permanent vaccinators, while ten additional hands are generally employed during the season. Plague did not make its appearance in Bara Banki till December 1902, and in that month two imported cases were recorded. There were but few deaths in the spring of 1903, but towards the end of the year plague broke out very severely in the district.

Infirmities.

It is a remarkable fact that this district should occupy the foremost place in the returns of infirmities given in the census report of 1901. These infirmities comprise insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy. The total number of persons recorded as thus afflicted was 4,449—a figure that was not exceeded in any other district. Oudh as a whole comes before the rest of the provinces, and Bara Banki before the rest of Oudh. The number of blind persons is very large, amounting to no less than 3,160, and this total is considerably in advance of all other districts, with the exception of Sítapur, Rai Bareli, Hardoi and Unao, all of which contained close on 3,000 persons thus afflicted. The reason for this is not obvious, but the same state of things prevailed in 1881, when the number of blind persons was considerably greater than at present. The chief probable cause is small-pox which is, generally speaking, more prevalent in the southern districts of Oudh than elsewhere, and the diminution in the number of blind persons corresponds with the increase in the number vaccinated. Of the other infirmities it may be noticed that insanity and deaf-mutism are more prevalent along the line of the Ghagra than elsewhere, and this district is no exception to the rule; the former at the census numbered 212 and the latter 536 persons—both large figures, but

exceeded largely by Bahraich and Gorakhpur. Leprosy, too, is very common in Bara Banki, and there were 541 persons so afflicted. This is far above the average, and indeed is only exceeded by Almora and Gorakhpur. Whether leprosy is to be attributed to a fish diet or not, is still a matter of conjecture; but this district could not be quoted as providing any objection to the theory.

CHAPTER II.

Agriculture and Commerce.

Cultivation in Bara Banki reaches a very high standard, and the district in this respect is superior to any other part of Oudh and probably to any district of the United Provinces. This is apparent not only from the large proportion of the whole area that has been brought under the plough, but also from the nature of the crops grown. The more valuable staples, such as rice, wheat, sugarcane and poppy, together occupy about 60 per cent. of the whole cultivated area, and this is the more remarkable when we remember that cultivation has been pushed to its furthest limit and every inch of available ground is regularly tilled. The causes of this high state of development appear to lie in the great natural fertility of the soil, the extreme density of the population, and the consequent keen competition for land, which has resulted in a very minute subdivision of the holdings. This admits of very careful attention being paid to every available plot of land, and in this improved form of agriculture lies the sole hope of supporting the largely-increased population. The district is certainly fortunate in possesssing a body of cultivators of the very first rank; although their presence in such large numbers has doubtless been an important factor in raising the rents to their prevailing height and in bringing competition to its present acute stage. Cultivation.

At the time of the first regular settlement the cultivated area of the district amounted to somewhat over 64 per cent. of the total; but this left out of account the parganas that were subsequently added to Bara Banki from the neighbouring districts. Including the returns of these tracts with those of the original parganas, we obtain a total cultivated area of 638,775 acres or 60·32 per cent. of the total area of the district. Even then it was reported that the district was in a very high state Cultivated area.

of development and the margin left for additional cultivation was consequently small, while the land available was only of an inferior quality. None the less there was a very considerable extension during the following thirty years. In the year of verification preceding the last regular settlement the cultivated area was 682,400 acres or 64·5 per cent. of the whole, involving an increase of 6·8 per cent.; while for the five years preceding the settlement the average was even higher. It was then considered that the limit of profitable reclamation had been attained, if indeed it had not already been exceeded. In spite of this, however, there has been a large further development since the settlement; but while the enhancement of the revenue and the consequent rise in rents resulted in an extension which proved that the highest point of cultivation had not been then reached, it seems certain that, owing to the comparative absence of barren land and the small area returned as culturable waste, no very large increase in cultivation can possibly be expected in the future. Since the settlement there have been some noticeable variations in the area, but these are due solely to climatic conditions. The famine of 1897 naturally contracted the cultivated area to a certain extent, and resulted in a shrinkage of about 13,000 acres; but with this exception the returns of every year show a distinct increase as compared with the settlement records, and that this development is permanent may be inferred from the fact that it has been gradually and constantly achieved. In 1902 the total cultivated area was no less than 760,760 acres or over 67·5 per cent. of the total area of the district. The detailed returns for this year, which may be taken as fairly typical, will be found in the table given in the appendix.*

Culturable waste.

The area returned as culturable waste affords some idea as to the possibility of any further extension. At the time of the first regular settlement the total area so classified, including groves, fallow and culturable waste proper, was 22·96 per cent. of the area of the district. In 1899 this had been reduced to 21·95 per cent.; but this does not represent the whole addition to the cultivation, as there had also been a remarkable decrease in

*Appendix, Table V.

the barren waste. This was due, of course, to a difference of classification which accounts for similar anomalies that have been observed in many other districts; it is almost impossible to draw the line between really barren land and the land that can be made to produce a poor crop at a pinch. At the time of the last settlement culturable waste proper amounted to 8·78 per cent., old fallow to 5·17, and new fallow to 2·61 per cent., while the rest was taken up by groves. The area classed as old fallow was very much larger than at the time of the first settlement, and the increase was due to several causes. "Firstly, during the cycle of wet years a great part of the Kursi pargana became waterlogged by the Kalyani, whose bed in that part of the district is wide and shallow and is in fact a chain of jhíls. Secondly, portions of Muhammadpur were thrown out of cultivation by floods on the Chauka. Thirdly, large areas on the sandhills along the Gumti in Satrikh, Siddhaur and Mawai were at one time sown with scanty crops of moth and bajra, but the outturn was so poor that the zamindars concerned have found that it is more profitable to grow thatching grass on them than to cultivate them. Fourthly, the increase of fallow in Nawabganj, Partabganj, Dewa and Rudauli was due to floods from a few very large jhíls."* In a highly developed district extension of cultivation is commonly effected by bringing under the plough that land in the neighbourhood of tanks which was formerly considered too precarious; experience has shown that in this district the newly reclaimed land has always been first to suffer from floods, so that to some extent the increase in fallow is the complement of the decrease in culturable waste. The famine of 1897 resulted in a large extension of the fallow area; in that year it amounted to no less than 62,500 acres, while two years later it had decreased to less than 23,000 acres. In 1902 the total culturable area, excluding groves, was 161,330 acres or 14·3 per cent. of the total area of the district, and of this 56 per cent. was classed as culturable waste and 33 per cent. as old fallow. The detailed figures for each pargana will be found in the table given in the appendix.† A certain amount of land must necessarily be recorded as fallow in every year. How far the

* Final Report, p. 3. | † Appendix, Table V.

actual culturable waste can be profitably cultivated is a matter of conjecture; but it may safely be assumed that practically the whole of the land that would repay tillage under present conditions has already been brought under the plough.

Harvests. The system of agriculture calls for no detailed mention, for it differs in no way, save in point of excellence, from that followed in all the adjoining districts. The only features that call for special comment are double-cropping and the relative importance of the harvest. At the first regular settlement only 10·61 per cent. of the cultivated area bore a double crop. The enhancement of rents and revenue was followed by strenuous endeavours to obtain as much as possible from the soil, with the result that at the last settlement as much as 29·71 per cent. bore two crops in the year. Since the settlement this tendency has been developed in a still more marked degree: in 1902 the double-cropped area amounted to 300,000 acres or no less than 35·5 per cent. of the total land under cultivation—an extraordinarily high proportion for a whole district. In pargana Bado Sarai it rises to 55 per cent., while in Bhitauli it is 49, and in Daryabad 43 per cent. The lowest average is in the Satrikh and Dewa parganas of the Nawabganj tahsíl, where it is little over 30 per cent. The harvests are called by the usual names, the autumn crops being known as the kharíf generally, while the later staples are styled the *henwat*, as elsewhere in Oudh. The *zaid* or intermediate harvest, which includes tobacco, melons and the hot-weather crops, is larger than usual, the average area being 8,660 acres, nearly half of this being in the Haidargarh tahsíl. Of the two main harvests, the kharíf is the more important in that it covers a larger area in all tahsíls of the district, the difference being greatest in Haidargarh, where it amounts to over 30 per cent. This appears to be a recent development, for at the first regular settlement the area sown in the rabi was actually greater than that of the autumn harvest. For the five years preceding the last settlement the rabi averaged 46·9 per cent. of the total cultivation, as against 53·1 per cent. occupied by the kharíf. Of late years the difference has been still more marked, for from 1898 to 1903 the kharíf area averaged about 562,350 acres and the rabi 450,000 acres.

Crops.

In the kharíf, rice is the principal crop, covering on an average 48·08 per cent. of the area sown. It takes the lead in all parts of the district, and especially in the north and east. Its relative position has greatly changed since 1866, for then it amounted to little more than 27 per cent. Next in point of importance comes sugarcane, which now covers some 26,000 acres or about five per cent. of the kharíf. Almost the whole of this valuable crop is grown to the north of the Gumti and especially in the Fatehpur and Nawabganj tahsíls. More sugarcane is produced in Bara Banki than in any other district of Oudh: its merits are highly appreciated, and its cultivation is most successfully carried out by the Kurmis, the most numerous and the best of all the cultivating castes. The other chief crops are maize, urd, kodon and juar. Maize has very largely grown in favour, especially in Fatehpur and Ramsanehighat. The Haidargarh tahsíl differs in many ways from the rest of the district: here rice covers a smaller proportionate area, and is followed by kodon, moth and urd. The last is a valuable crop, but it is only grown largely elsewhere in Fatehpur, where also there is an extensive area under kodon. Juar has greatly declined of late years to the benefit of maize: the largest area under this crop is in Ramsanehighat. In the rabi, gram and peas take the lead, but are followed closely by wheat, alone and in combination with other crops. The latter predominates in Fatehpur and Ramsanehighat. The area under wheat has grown enormously since the first regular settlement: it has chiefly supplanted barley, which is always a good sign, as it betokens better cultivation. Of the other crops few are of much importance; the annual areas of the chief staples since 1897 will be found in the appendix.* Poppy is largely cultivated, and generally covers over 20,000 acres annually. The yield of opium in 1901 averaged 8·34 *sérs* per acre—a result that differs but inappreciably from the returns of 1871. This is a considerably higher return than that obtained in the neighbouring district of Gonda, where the cultivation of poppy is so extensive, and betokens better soil and superior husbandry. The value of this crop may be estimated from the fact that in 1901 nearly Rs. 8,83,000 were paid to cultivators, the average price being

* Appendix, Table, VI.

Rs. 5-2-2 per *sér*. The people greatly appreciate the advantages of this crop, for the advances provide them with cash at a season when it is most needed. Tobacco is not a very important crop and averages little more than 1,000 acres: it is chiefly grown for home consumption, and very little is exported. Cotton has never been largely grown in Bara Banki, and indigo is practically unknown. On the whole, it may be said that the crop statement indicates very high cultivation and compares very favourably with that of any other Oudh district.

Irrigation. There are no canals in this district, and consequently irrigation is effected by means of wells, tanks and other sources, such as the small streams. For a general description, we may refer to the remarks made by Mr. C. Hope, the Settlement Officer, on the subject. Writing in 1899, he states: "The percentage of irrigated to cultivated area was returned at 37·92 at last settlement and is now 40·78. Tanks are plentiful, earthen wells can be very easily dug almost everywhere, and there were at the close of the settlement 7,664 masonry wells, or one to 89 acres of cultivation, as against 2,549 at the first regular settlement. The increase in masonry wells is mainly due to the action of the Court of Wards, which has for many years managed large areas in this district, and also to the example thus set to other landholders. The harmony between tenant and zamindar in this district is very satisfactory in this respect. The question of well-digging has in other parts of the provinces caused much ill-feeling; but here it has been generally obviated by the fact that the zamindars have, as a rule, encouraged and instigated their tenants to build masonry wells. No permission is asked to dig an earthen well, but the consent of the landlord has to be obtained in the case of masonry wells. It is, as a rule, granted; but in certain cases objections are raised, the reason being that the tenant by its construction obtains tacitly or expressly a *quâsi*-occupancy right in his holding, his expenditure giving him a certain interest in the soil, inasmuch as he cannot be ejected till compensation has been paid him by the landlord.

"*Barani* tracts, or tracts where crops depend entirely on the winter rains, are but few. Practically speaking, every field that requires water is irrigated. The kharíf and *henwat*

crops, needless to say, do not require irrigation. In the case of sugarcane, poppy, garden crops, tobacco, *zaid* crops of melons and the like, and sanwan, water is a *sine quâ non.* The principal rabi crops are wheat, gram, peas and mustard. To my knowledge, wheat and peas are never sown unless the peasant is sure that he will be able to irrigate them. These remarks apply to years of normal or excessive rainfall, when all the jhíls and tanks are full; but when, as in 1896, the rains cease early, the jhíls and tanks soon dry up and irrigation depends entirely on wells. Landlords and tenants then recognise the enormous advantage of a large supply of masonry wells in reserve, while the importance of speedily digging earthen wells suggests itself, and the countryside is soon dotted with thousands of them. During the autumn of 1896 no less than 20,000 earthen wells were dug by tenants from their own resources or by the aid of liberal loans from Government and the Court of Wards. As a consequence, the normal wheat area was sown and irrigated, the district was saved, as a whole, from very severe distress, and a bumper crop, the best for seventeen years, was the reward of the peasants' strenuous exertions."* The result in this appreciation of the value of wells has been a great change in the character of the irrigation of the district. In Colonel Chamier's time only 40 per cent. of the irrigated area was effected from wells, and 60 per cent. from tanks and other sources, with a total irrigated area of 204,392 acres. In 1902 the area irrigated was 246,966 acres, and of this over 45 per cent. was watered from wells, 52 per cent. from tanks and three per cent. from other sources. The variation in the total irrigated area means little, for the proportion of irrigation to cultivation is necessarily unstable and alters from year to year according to the nature of the rainfall; but it is a matter of high importance that in the question of the main source of supply wells should be constantly asserting their superiority over tanks. The latter are always liable to fail when most needed, whereas the wells, in a district where the average water-level is only 30 feet below the surface, are practically secure at all seasons. In the year 1902, moreover, nearly one-fifth of the masonry wells

* Final Report, p. 3.

available were unemployed. The year was generally a normal one, so that the district already has a fair reserve on which to fall back. In addition to the great security from famine thus obtained, irrigation from wells is generally considered more satisfactory by the cultivators. This was observed by Colonel Chamier, who wrote: "Although irrigation from a tank is cheaper and more expeditious than from a well, still the superior advantages of irrigation from a well are so certain as to admit of no dispute. Why this is the case the people cannot tell: the conjectures of Settlement Officers are various. Some find a solution in the fact that water from the well is delivered more slowly than from the tank, and therefore it soaks well into the ground; others think that the salts of the earth are in greater abundance in well water, and therefore the soil is more invigorated than by tank water."*

Wells.

Wells are of three kinds, classified according to their construction. They are designated as masonry, half masonry, and earthen or unprotected. The half-masonry wells are few in number and of little importance. There were 196 such wells available in 1902, and of these 107 were in the Haidargarh tahsíl and 63 in Ramsanehighat; they are very rare in the centre and north of the district. Masonry wells are by far the most valuable. As has been shown already, there was an enormous increase in their number between the first and second regular settlements. Since 1898 the rate of progress has been fully maintained. In 1902 there were no fewer than 9,821 masonry wells available for irrigation purposes in the district, and of these 8,403 were actually employed in that year. Their distribution is somewhat uneven. The Haidargarh tahsíl comes first with 4,368, such wells being especially numerous in the trans-Gumti parganas. Then comes Ramsanehighat with 2,495, all the parganas having a very fair proportion of masonry wells. The Nawabganj tahsíl has 1,659, all the parganas being very well provided, save perhaps Partabganj. There are fewest in Fatehpur, and this is only to be expected as the tahsíl contains so large an area of *tarai* land in which permanent wells are seldom needed. Bhitauli, Muhammadpur and Bado Sarai

* Settlement Report, p. 44.

have the fewest; but there are large numbers in Ramnagar and Kursi, their presence in the former being largely due to the energy of the Court of Wards. Unprotected or earthen wells for irrigation are far more numerous. In 1902 there were no less than 23,553 available, and as many as 23,182 of these were brought into use. In this case the Fatehpur tahsíl occupies the prominent place, with no less than 8,105, two-thirds of which are in the Fatehpur and Ramnagar parganas. There were 6,787 in Ramsanehighat, the distribution being approximately equal if we consider the relative sizes of the pargana. Then comes the headquarters tahsíl, in which Dewa takes the lead; while in Haidargarh there were only 3,183 or less than the number of masonry wells. In this subdivision the subsoil is firmer than in the rest of the district, and we find a larger type of well, costing some seven or eight rupees to construct if unprotected. The water-level here ranges from 37 to 45 feet. The cost of digging an earthen well varies greatly according to the locality and the diameter of the shaft. Generally speaking, only the smaller kind of well worked on the *dhenkli* or lever-and-pot system is to be found, while elsewhere the wells are constructed of a sufficient size to permit of the use of bullocks and the *pur* or leathern bucket. In the Fatehpur tahsíl the usual depth at which water is found in the uplands is about 30 feet, and the small wells are dug at a cost of about two rupees apiece; in the *tarai* tract, however, the depth is not more than fifteen feet, and the cost of construction is about Re. 1-4. In Nawabganj water is found at a depth varying from 22 to 30 feet below the surface, and the cost of digging an ordinary unprotected well is some five rupees; the smaller wells can be dug at a cost of only two rupees, and these are capable of irrigating about five acres. In the Ramsanehighat tahsíl, on the other hand, the water level is higher in the lowlying land of the *tarai*, and wells have a depth ranging from 15 to 18 feet. Here the *dhenkli* is exclusively used, and the cost of construction is not more than Re. 1-8. In the rest of the subdivision, beyond the *tarai*, water is found at depths ranging from 27 to 45 feet, and the cost of digging is about five rupees, although double the expense is incurred where the subsoil consists of kankar. Along the sandy banks of the

Gumti and its tributaries wells are very difficult to construct, and often the water lies as deep as 60 feet below the surface of the ground. The life of an unprotected well is generally about one year; they are often lined with twigs or grass to prevent the sides from falling in, but they seldom last over two years. Instances do occur, however, and chiefly in the south of the district, where the larger earthen wells last for as many as ten years.

Tanks and jhíls.

Tanks form the second main source of supply of water for irrigation purposes, and, as has been mentioned in the preceding chapter, they are very numerous. In 1902 the returns showed that as many as 37,137 were available for irrigation, and that 19,988 or rather over half of these were brought into requisition. These tanks are of all sizes. They irrigated on an average 6·48 acres apiece; but in Haidargarh the figure rises to 8·2, the southern portion of that tahsíl containing a number of large lakes each of which can be utilized by several villages, while at the same time there are fewer small tanks there than in any other part of the district. In Ramsanehighat the number of tanks employed was 6,555, but the average duty is much less. Of late years measures have been taken in hand with a view to deepening several of the larger jhíls, so as to convert them into permanent storage reservoirs for irrigation purposes.

Other sources.

The area irrigated from other sources is comparatively insignificant. Neither the Gumti nor the Ghagra can be utilized for watering the fields, and the smaller streams are only employed to a very limited extent. In 1902 only 5,874 acres were thus irrigated in the whole district. Of this area no less than 4,143 acres were in the Fatehpur tahsíl, and notably in the Fatehpur and Kursi parganas, where the headwaters of the Kalyani and its many tributaries are employed to a considerable extent. Elsewhere the streams may be almost disregarded. In the Nawabganj tahsíl 963 acres were irrigated by this means, more than half of this being in the Nawabganj pargana, where the Jamariya is requisitioned occasionally.

Cost of irrigation.

Irrigation is very costly, at least in most places whatever be the source employed. In the case of tanks the water is raised to the fields by three or four lifts, and two men relieved every four hours

work the swing basket, while two more are in the field engaged in distributing the water. Thus a four-lift irrigation system employs eighteen men, and sometimes as many as seven lifts are to be found working. The men are kept at work all day, and irrigate three and a half *kachcha* bighas or about 3,600 square yards. They are paid at the rate of two annas a day and a *kachcha sér* of roasted juar. Taking the price of juar as 20 *sérs* to the rupee, the cost of grain supplied daily amounts to seven annas; so that the daily expenditure amounts to Rs. 2-11-0. On this basis it will cost Rs. 7-2-0 to give an acre the two waterings that the crop at least requires; and this is nearly double the rate that prevailed in 1870. Hardworking tenants contrive to save a large proportion of this, by taking their share in the work and employing their relatives; while the poorer cultivators often combine their labours and help one another in the irrigation of their fields. When wells are employed, a man and a boy can water about eight local *biswas*, each one-twentieth of a bigha, in a day; although the people generally allege this to be an excessive estimate. The man works the pot over a pulley, and the boy distributes the water over the field. Where, as is usually the case in the north of the district, the *dhenkli* or lever takes the place of the pulley, the cost is about the same; an acre is watered in twelve days at a cost of Rs. 3-6-0; so that the two waterings requisite will involve an expenditure of Rs. 6-12-0 per acre. Further, this kind of well has generally to be dug afresh every year; assuming the cost to be Re. 1-8, and the area irrigable therefrom five acres, the cost of irrigating an acre under this system amounts to about Rs. 7-1-0. In the case of masonry wells and the larger kind of unprotected wells, irrigation is effected by means of the *pur* or large leathern bucket, hauled up by men or bullocks over a pulley. As bullocks are more commonly employed, the cost cannot be worked out accurately. The daily area that can be watered under this system is about one and a half bighas. For a moderate-sized well, two bullocks and three men in the one case are required, one to drive the bullocks, one to empty the bucket and one to guide the water; in the other case, eight men are sufficient, four to draw, one to empty the bucket, one to distribute the flow and two as reliefs. For the

largest wells as many as four bullocks are requisitioned; but in such cases the larger area irrigated compensates for the additional expense. Estimating the cost on the basis of eight men at two annas a day each, it will amount to somewhat over three rupees to water an acre once. To this must be added the cost of the well, which will water about ten acres. Taking the district as a whole, the average daily amount of irrigation possible varies from eight local *biswas* in the case of the *dhenkli* to ten or twelve *biswas* with the pot and pulley, and one and a half or two bighas with the larger *pur* or bucket.

Famines. While irrigation is at all times necessary, and is a constant feature in the agriculture of the district, it is more especially required in years of deficient rainfall and is closely connected with the question of the security of the district in the event of drought. On the whole, it may be said that Bara Banki, though perhaps not so well off in this respect as some of the other districts of Oudh, is fairly well protected; and as a matter of fact, owing to its favourable situation, the tract has seldom suffered severely from famines. In the northern portion indeed, owing to the presence of so much *tarai* land, it may be said that a year of drought is actually rather beneficial than otherwise, for under such circumstances crops can always be raised in this tract, which profits at the expense of the rest of the district. Moreover, in dry years the kharíf harvest alone is liable to damage, for the rabi is generally secure throughout the entire district, owing to the ease with which earthen wells can be almost everywhere constructed. There are no records preserved as to the famines which in early days, prior to the British annexation of Oudh, visited this district. According to local tradition, the worst ever experienced was that of 1837; but unfortunately there is but scanty information available as to the nature and extent of this calamity. There were then no railways and no metalled roads, and consequently the importation of grain from afar on a large scale was not feasible. The cost of carriage along the unmetalled roads and up the Gumti, too, would be so great as to render any measures taken unprofitable if not impracticable. Some idea of the intensity of the 1837 famine may be gathered from the fact

that wheat then reached the extraordinary price of five *sérs* to the rupee. In the absence of further detail, we can but conjecture the amount of distress occasioned by such an unprecedented rise in price, and that at an epoch when food-grains were far less expensive than at the present day. Since annexation there have been several years in which bad harvests resulted in high prices, occasioning scarcity which was at times widespread and acute, but which, with the exception of 1878 and 1897, can hardly be described as years of famine. Prices rose greatly in 1860, 1865, 1866, 1869 and 1873, but the scarcity did not press in any case with unusual severity on this district. During 1869 and 1870 the poorer classes suffered to a considerable extent, and in the latter year large sums were expended on relief, although no extensive organized operations were undertaken by Government. There are no official records of the distress occasioned beyond the bare annual statements of prices.

Famine of 1878.

A prolonged period of scarcity occurred throughout the provinces in the years 1877, 1878 and 1879. The district appears to have suffered on this occasion, but not to the same extent as in the western portions of the North-Western Provinces, and there was never any such distress as in Rohilkhand and Jhánsi. Relief works in this district generally took the form of improving the roads. This was the only form of relief attempted in 1877 and was for the most part confined to the northern portions of the district. The first regular famine relief work was a private undertaking commenced at the headquarters station as a tentative measure in January, 1878. The European residents liberally subscribed, and their example was followed by the wealthy classes of people in Nawabganj. This work consisted in the excavation of two tanks, one for the purposes of irrigation and the other being deepened as a bathing-place for the town. At the end of February a poor-house was opened at Nawabganj and maintained till the beginning of April, while other poor-houses were opened at Haidargarh, Fatehpur, Kursi, Ramsanehighat and Ramnagar. These, however, were soon closed, and after the middle of March only the central poor-house remained open. Other relief works were started towards the end of February at Safdarganj, Haidargarh and Ramsanehighat. The

highest total number of persons relieved was never more than 3,200 in one day. At the end of February the labourers began to leave the works owing to the increasing demand for field labour. The relief afforded by the harvest, however, lasted for a very short time, and the price of wheat rose instead of falling, reaching fifteen *sérs* on the 20th of April. New works were consequently opened, and as the numbers employed increased, other works were started. The highest recorded attendance was 6,500 persons on the 15th of June. From that date there was a considerable decrease, partly owing to the rainfall, but also in some measure to the change of the locality of the principal work, the labourers being transferred from the Haidargarh road work to a new one at Satrikh.

The rainfall at the end of June was sufficient for ploughing, but seed-grain was scarce and dear, and was consequently withheld for fear of an early cessation of the rain. On the 20th of July the Deputy Commissioner reported: "The long break in the rains is beginning to cause anxiety. The returns for June do not disclose any mortality among the people. The state of the crops is not now nearly so promising as it was; the absence of rain has not yet sensibly affected the grains, except rice, which is beginning to suffer; but agricultural operations are suspended to a considerable extent, and every dry day now will tell against the crops. Maháјans during the past year have lent largely to landholders and have made unusually heavy advances to cultivators. Their recoveries have been very indifferent and both their means and inclination to make further advances have been materially lessened. Many cultivators lost their bullocks and have not money to replace them and cannot borrow it. Seed is very scarce and excessively dear, makkai being purchased at the rate of 1½ *sérs* per rupee. Moreover, the seed is not always good and some of it has not germinated. In consequence of all these discouragements, the area sown is likely to be much under a fair average, even if there be more rain at once, and very much under it if the rain hold off, as it is now doing. The numbers on the works are increasing, and if this hot, dry weather lasts, we must be prepared for a very large increase. Even in ordinary years many persons are a little pinched from about this time till

the kharíf is cut, and this year of course the difficulty is intensified. Many have given up cultivation for want of means to carry it on. Some families, while holding on to their cultivation in whole or part, send some of their members to the works to relieve the pressure or to earn money to maintain the family till the new crops are cut, and these are fairly well off. Cultivators now do a great deal themselves for which in better times they would employ hired labour. For weavers, there is little or no work."

During the following week the weather continued to be most extraordinary; there was constantly every appearance of an immediate fall of rain, but it passed off on each occasion. Three days later, however, a good fall of over three inches saved the kharíf crops. The attendance at the relief works, which had fallen to less than 2,500 persons daily in the beginning of July had risen to over 8,000 persons in the first week in August, chiefly on account of the higher rate of wage laid down by the orders of Government. The large attendance continued throughout August, but in September it fell rapidly and the works were closed on the 24th of that month. The Haidargarh poor-house was kept open till September, while the temporary poor-house at Nawabganj, which had closed on the 5th April, reopened on the 18th of July and did not finally close till the 18th of October. The total cost of the relief works carried out in this district amounted to Rs. 55,486, and the great bulk of this was expended on constructing the new road from Bara Banki to Haidargarh and improving the road from Chinhat to Zaidpur.

At the end of 1877 the balance of the revenue outstanding for this district was over Rs. 2,00,000, or more than one-third of the balances for the whole of Oudh. Nearly the whole of this was current, arrears being less than Rs. 17,000, so that the outstanding demand was greater in Bara Banki than in any other district of the two Provinces. Further, the sum of Rs. 32,500 was given in advances for seed and plough-cattle. The famine naturally resulted in a considerable increase in the death-rate; but this was not so much due to actual starvation as to cholera and other diseases, which wrought great havoc amongst the enfeebled population. The greatest mortality occurred among

the lower classes, such as Koris, Pasis and Chamars. Mr. W. C. Benett, who wrote the report for the Lucknow division, estimated the famine death-rate in Haidargarh to be as much as 45 per mille. On the whole the famine in its latest stages was most severe in the parganas south of the Gumti. The distress, however, was not so great as in the adjoining districts of Rai Bareli, for we find that the state of things was much worse along the Rai Bareli border than in the northern part of the Haidargarh tahsíl. The district at that time was in the charge of Mr. R. F. Gibbon, C.S. He was largely assisted by Rai Abhairam Bali Bahadur, taluqdar of Rampur, and by Subadar-Major Thakur Ranjit Singh, both of whom were rewarded by Government at the Lucknow Darbár in November, 1878. Other rewards were given to the Raja of Jahangirabad and the taluqdars of Lilauli, Satrikh, Barauli and Neora.

Famine of 1897.

The last famine that occurred in this district was that of 1896-97, when the early cessation of the rains brought about a serious failure of the kharíf crop. The injury was not uniform throughout the district, as the eastern parganas suffered less, and the lowlands along the Ghagra to the north yielded a very good harvest. The central portion of the district suffered severely, but the greatest loss occurred as before, in the outlying parganas of Haidargarh in the south and Kursi in the north-west corner of the district. Relief works, both departmental and civil, were opened, and charitable relief was also organized. The rabi was sown by means of irrigation from earthen wells, and a good harvest was reaped. By the time that the magnificent kharíf harvest of 1897 was gathered in, all signs of distress had disappeared. The largest number on relief works in the district on one day was 41,625, and the total expenditure incurred by Government on famine relief was Rs. 1,52,239. In addition to this, revenue to the extent of Rs. 1,10,280 was remitted altogether, and the payment of Rs. 1,86,020, of which the whole was afterwards realized, was suspended.

The distress in this district was nowhere severe till late in 1896. After the failure of the kharíf harvest scarcity began to be felt and the price of food-grains had exceeded the normal rate by 25 per cent. as early as July. Things were a little better,

however, later on in the year: for in September and October Bara Banki was omitted from the list, although excessive prices prevailed in the adjoining districts of Fyzabad and Rai Bareli. The deficiency in the rainfall was, however, serious enough to cause considerable scarcity, and in November the attention of Government was drawn to this district. At that time there were no immediate signs of distress except in the Haidargarh tahsíl, where the stock of grain was much smaller than elsewhere. In Ramsanehighat also so much grain had been exported by reason of the high prices prevailing elsewhere, that only three months' supply was calculated to be available. All the grain was in the hands of wealthy grain-merchants, who between them managed to control the local prices. Test relief works had been started in the beginning of September, but these were found unnecessary and were not again employed till November. Poor-houses were opened at Nawabganj and Haidargarh and revenue was suspended to the extent of two lakhs of rupees. At the end of the month of November there was a general fall of rain all over the district, which resulted in great benefit. All irrigation work was stopped and the efforts of cultivators were concentrated on ploughing and sowing operations, with the result that a much larger area than that originally estimated was cropped in this district. The rain was not sufficient to allow of further sowings of wheat, but a large area was laid down in peas and gram. Moreover, the rain saved the opium harvest. At the beginning of December there were only 170 persons receiving relief at the poor-houses and no more than 300 on the test works, many of whom came from other districts. From these figures it will appear that the famine was far less severe than elsewhere in the province. The needs of the case were amply met by the large amount of work provided in the construction of roads and also by the liberal suspensions of revenue, one-half of which was subsequently remitted.

Prices.

The history of prices is intimately connected with the subject of famines, for it is evident that when prices rise above a certain level, scarcity must ensue on account of the inability of the poorer classes to purchase food at the enhanced rates. As

in every other part of Oudh, so also in this district, there has been a very considerable rise in prices since the advent of British rule. The same phenomenon has been observed in all parts of the United Provinces, in which from 1860 onwards the purchasing power of the rupee, so far as food-grains are concerned, has steadily diminished. This rise has been generally gradual, but at the same time there have been many temporary variations occasioned by years of scarcity. All the famine years were characterized by high prices, but at the same time we never find a uniform rise in the case of all grains at the same time; this is only natural, with two harvests in the year raised under entirely different conditions. Moreover, in the kharíf harvest at any rate, abnormal circumstances often benefit one crop to the detriment of others. The history of prices in Bara Banki is very similar to that in Unao, in the volume on which district the question has been treated at length. It was there pointed out that the last general rise occurred about 1886, and followed on a period of comparative cheapness which had lasted since the recovery from the famine of 1878. Since 1886 prices have remained very high. From 1891 to 1903 the same phenomenon was constantly observed; but there were unusual variations in 1897 and 1899. The former was a year of famine in most parts of the United Provinces, while during the latter there was great scarcity in other parts of India. With its ample means of communications the district possesses exceptional facilities for exporting grain to other parts of India, and consequently it is only to be expected that Bara Banki should immediately be affected by an increased external demand for food grains. Since 1891 the average price of wheat has been 13·625 *sérs* to the rupee. The price was highest in 1897, when it reached 9·8 *sérs;* and lowest in 1898, when it was sold at an average of 15·5 *sérs*. In 1899 again heavy exportations took place, and the local average price rose to about eleven *sérs*. Now, if we compare these figures with the average from 1861 to 1870, we find a surprising increase. Wheat then sold for 20·6 *sérs;* the lowest price being 34·4 *sérs* in 1862 and the highest 12·8 *sérs* in 1869. Even in December, 1873, when wheat was at 15 *sérs*, the price was thought rather alarming.

Moreever, it was estimated that the official figures for 1861—70 were some twenty per cent. too high.* Similarly, in the case of the other staples, we find that from 1891 to 1902 the average prices of bajra and juar were 15·6 and 15·4 *sérs* for the rupee respectively; the former was very dear in 1896, when the price rose to ten *sérs* or even less, whereas in 1898 and the following year more than 24 *sérs* could be obtained. But from 1861 to 1870 bajra averaged 19·7 and juar 24·8 *sérs*, and both stood at 20 *sérs* at the end of 1873, when already famine was threatening the eastern districts. Again, barley has averaged 18·5 *sérs* since 1891, rising to 11·5 *sérs* or even further in 1896, whereas during the former period the average was 24 *sérs*, and this figure would have been higher but for the scarcity of 1869, when it rose to an average of 16·5 *sérs* for the year.

Common food-grains.

All food-grains exhibit a similar proportionate rise, but the returns do not contain the names of some of the cheaper staples, such as kodon and sanwan, which form the common food of the mass of the people and are generally about fifteen per cent. cheaper than bajra and juar. The reason is that the figures are misleading, for to be edible the grain must be husked, and this process adds materially to the price: general experience shows that food-grains may be roughly divided into three main classes, the classification being made on the basis of price. First come the cheap and nasty, which are also unwholesome. Secondly, there are the cheap and sound, but unsavoury grains, such as bajra, juar and urd. Lastly, we have the nutritious and savoury grains, such as arhar, gram, rice and wheat. These last are all comparatively expensive, and are generally beyond the reach of the poor man's purse. The most needy of the people live for the most part on kodon and juar; and it is when these grains rise in price beyond a certain limit that famine is to be apprehended. The morning meal consists generally of coarse unleavened cakes of ground juar, and the evening meal of husked kodon made into a pottage, with the possible addition of a little arhar according to the existing state of relations with the village Bania.

* Oudh Gazetteer, I, 243.

Wages.

Side by side with the rise in prices there has been a simultaneous, though hardly commensurate, rise in wages during the past forty years. In 1870 the ordinary wage of a skilled agricultural labourer was Rs. 2-8 per mensem, in addition to a *kachcha* maund of grain and a blanket every year. At the present time the accessories remain the same, but the cash payment now ranges from Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 4-8 a month. Ordinary labourers receive a sum varying from two to three rupees monthly, according to the locality, as well as a blanket and an amount of grain to the value of three or four rupees annually. The daily wage for irrigation has already been stated. Light labour, such as field weeding, is commonly done by women and children, who earn about an anna or six pice daily. Labour on the road is paid at the rate of two and a half annas daily for excavation, and six pice for carrying earth; the latter rate is the same as in 1870, but the former has increased by half an anna. Carrying earth is frequently performed by women. A skilful carpenter or blacksmith obtains about five annas a day, but his less accomplished brethren receive only four annas, or even as little as three annas in the rural tracts. In 1870 the ordinary wage for such craftsmen was three annas.

Weights and measures.

The weights and measures in common use in this district present no striking features of interest. The English standards are gradually becoming adopted in the chief trade centres, but in the more rural tracts the country measures of former times still prevail. In the case of measures of length, there is, as usual, the *kos* of two miles: the others, too, are common to the province of Oudh, and comprise on the one hand the stable and definite measures, such as the *hath* or cubit and the *gaz* or yard; or else they are merely approximate, such as the *goli* or gunshot. With regard to measures of area there are two standards, the *pakka* or official and the *kachcha* or local measures. The *pakka bigha* is, as almost everywhere, equivalent to ·625 of an acre or 3,025 square yards; but the *kachcha bigha* varies from village to village. As a rule, it ranges from one-third to two-fifths of the Government standard, the former being the more usual. The exact measure can never be determined, as it is based purely on local custom and apparently is derived from

the area of the village at some former date. In the Fatehpur pargana, for instance, *bighas* may be found varying from 750 to 1,200 square yards. As a general rule, however, five of such local *bighas* go to the acre. The same distinction is observed in the case of weights and measures of capacity. Besides the ordinary standard maund of 40 *sérs*, each consisting of 80 *tolas* or rupees, there are several local weights. The *kachcha* maund always consists of 40 *sérs*, but the *sér* varies to an endless degree. Ordinarily, at the present time, the local standard is the *panseri* or measure of five local *sérs*. This *panseri* is in general use throughout Oudh, and was originally based on a certain number of *gandas* or handfuls, the latter being composed of four units, which in old times were the common *maddusahi* pice, but which were later on replaced by the Lucknow rupee of 173 grains and then by the British rupee of 180 grains: whereas the *maddusahi* was 270 grains in weight. Now a *ganda* of four such pice is exactly equal to a *ganda* of six modern rupees. Consequently we frequently find *gandas* of six units, the alteration being simply a matter of convenience. The question has been fully dealt with in the Gazetteers of the Lucknow and Bahraich districts; and Bara Banki lies midway between the two. Here we find *panseris* ranging from two to 2·9375 standard *sérs*. The smallest is that of Ganeshpur, where the local maund is equivalent to 16 standard *sérs*. That is to say, it consists of 28,800 grains, which is somewhat over 25 *gandas* of four *maddusahi* pice or of six Government rupees. In Nawabganj the *panseri* is equal to 2·0625 standard *sérs*, consisting of 29,700 grains or consequently slightly more than 27 *gandas*. In Ramnagar and Rudauli it is 2·125 *sérs*, so that the *panseri* would be there of 28 *gandas*. At Chamierganj and Mawai the *panseri* is equivalent to 2·1875 regulation *sérs*, and so would be of over 29 *gandas*. In Tikaitganj the local *panseri* is 2·25 *sérs*, consisting of 30 *gandas*: and in Tikaitnagar 2·15625 *sérs* or 29 *gandas*. In Fatehpur again there is a much larger *panseri*, amounting to 2·5625 standard *sérs*, which apparently consists of 34 *gandas*. Lastly, we have the large Daryabad *panseri*, which amounts to 2·9375 *sérs* and is composed of 39 *gandas*. These weights are in no case very strictly defined, and

permit of considerable manipulation in converting them from local to Government standards, ensuring a slight, but steady, gain to the Banias. In the case of sugar, however, the standard is in all parts somewhat different, as moisture is taken into consideration. A *pakka* maund of Shahjahanpur sugar contains 48 standard *sérs*, and of European sugar 46 *sérs*.

Trade. Bara Banki as a district is almost wholly agricultural in character, and in this respect does not differ from the other rural parts of Oudh. Its commerce, therefore, is generally unimportant, with the single exception of the export trade in grain. It is impossible to ascertain the extent of this traffic. The railway statistics include large quantities of grain that is conveyed across the Ghagra from the northern districts, while a large amount is still brought down the river in boats to Bahramghat and there trans-shipped to the broad-gauge line. Another difficulty in the way of making an estimate lies in the fact that much of the surplus grain of the district is conveyed by road on carts to Lucknow. Still the amount exported from Bara Banki is very large; the district is the most fertile and highly developed in Oudh, and it depends for its wealth almost wholly on the income from the trade in agricultural products. At almost every railway station flourishing bazárs have sprung up, and a brisk trade in grain is carried on at all seasons. The other articles of export consist mainly of sugar, of which an enormous amount is produced in this district; country cloth, which is still manufactured to a considerable extent; and hides. Large quantities of timber come from Bahramghat, but practically the whole of this is carried direct to Lucknow; and though it greatly swells the bulk of the road and rail-borne traffic of the district, it has in reality nothing to do with the commerce of Bara Banki, save in the matter of transport and storage. The chief imports are cloth and yarn from Cawnpore and elsewhere, brass vessels from Lucknow and Cawnpore, refined sugar from Shahjahanpur and small articles of European manufacture.

Manufactures. Such being the character of the trade of the district generally, it is only to be expected that its manufactures should be of little importance. The chief is that of cotton cloth, a large amount of which is made by the Koris and Julahas both of

whom occur in unusual numbers. This trade centres round Nawabganj, and is now chiefly confined to the headquarters tahsíl, although in former days Rudauli and several other places had a name for their weaving industries. There is still a considerable manufacture of cotton goods at Jarkha in pargana Fatehpur. At Zaidpur—once the seat of a large weaving business—trade is now in a very depressed state. The cause of this decline is the same here as elsewhere: the native weavers cannot compete with the machine-woven goods of Europe or of the great manufacturing centres of India, and the people, too, generally prefer the finer cloths to the more durable article of indigenous make; although a few old-fashioned zamindars of this district still hold by the hand-woven cloth both out of conservatism and a regard for economy. In the manufacture of country cloth both native and English yarn is now employed. In Nawabganj there is a fairly brisk industry in cotton-printing. The curtains of Bara Banki are well known among natives and are only inferior to those of Farrukhabad. They are largely made by *parda-nashín* women residing in Nawabganj, and possibly for this reason they are not generally known of by Europeans, so that there is no great demand for them. In Fatehpur the manufacture of cotton rugs is still in a fairly prosperous state: they are of good quality and neat execution, and are known as *kalin*. The other crafts and industries are of less importance. A flourishing sugar-mill factory has been established at Bahramghat, and is the property of Mr. Perfect. Iron mills of a very fine quality are made here, and the demand for them is considerable, as such mills have now completely taken the place of the old-fashioned and wasteful wooden *kolhu*. With this exception there is very little work in metal. The Thatheras of Haidargarh and Tikaitnagar manufacture a fair number of brass vessels. Close to Rudauli there is a small factory where country locks and other articles, such as nut-crackers and tobacco-cutters, are turned out. The pottery of the district is of the ordinary type and now calls for no special comment. Till recently, however, pottery of a peculiar glaze used to be manufactured in considerable quantities at Dewa. Specimens of it were exhibited at the Calcutta International Exhibition

of 1883 and the Glasgow Exhibition of 1888, and received favourable notice. The two potters who kept the secret died in 1893, and their sons betook themselves to agriculture. The pottery appears to have been purely oriental in style and delicate in design; resembling true porcelain more than any other wares produced in these provinces. It is therefore a matter for great regret that the art was not more encouraged. Glass bangles are made in some quantities at Dewa and a few other places, chiefly by the Lunias and Manihars. The only other industry deserving mention is the wood-work of Bahramghat. Formerly there was a Government factory here for sawing timber and for the manufacture of wooden articles. This has been abandoned for some years, but in its place several native factories have started up, in which timber is sawn and various articles of furniture are made, the town being well situated for the maintenance of such an industry, on account of the constant supply of the raw material. In former days there was a considerable business in sugar-refining at Nawabganj, but the industry is now in a state of decay, as nearly all the refined sugar used in the district is imported from the Rosa factory at Shahjahanpur.

Markets. A list of the markets with the day or days on which bazárs are held will be found in the appendix. Weekly markets are held at almost all the larger villages and towns, but these gatherings are of purely local interest. The chief centres of commerce are Nawabganj and Bahramghat; besides these, there are none of any great importance, owing no doubt to the proximity of Lucknow and its accessibility by rail from almost all parts of the district. At the present time almost all the larger bazárs are situated either at the stations or close to the railway, the development and extension of which have had a marked effect on the trade of the district. Formerly there were several large markets in different parts of the district; these are still in existence and are still the centres of considerable local trade. Colonel Chamier in his settlement report* gives a list of the most important, and his selection still holds good for the most part, with the addition of the railway bazárs. In his time, as now,

* *q. v.*, p. 56.

the chief market was at Nawabganj. Following this came Tikaitnagar in pargana Daryabad, which is still a very flourishing place with a large business in cotton. Next came Saadatganj and Tilokpur in pargana Ramnagar, both of which have greatly declined in importance; Udhauli in Surajpur, a large village on the Fyzabad road between Safdarganj and Ramsanehighat; Zaidpur in Satrikh, a large town which is in a state of decay; Siddhaur, which was then, as now, a somewhat important centre of the cattle trade; and Chamierganj, the headquarters of the Ramsanehighat tahsíl. Most of these places have been separately described. To this list one or two additions should be made. The most important market in the west of the district is Tikaitganj, a fine bazár near Kursi, with a metalled road communicating with Lucknow; it was built in the time of Asaf-ud-daula, and a description of it will be found in the article on that place. At Safdarganj there is a fine bazár, from which a considerable export business is carried on. It lies on the main road from Nawabganj to Fyzabad, and has greatly benefited by the construction of the railway. Fatehpur is a fairly important market, the chief export trade being in the cotton rugs already described. This place, too, has prospered of late years since the metalling of the road to Nawabganj. Hard by to the north-east is Jarkha, which also boasts of a bazár of some importance. There are no markets of any size to the south of the Gumti. Those places in which periodical bazárs are held will be found in the list given in the appendix.

A large number of fairs are held at different places in the district, and a list has been given in the appendix showing the locality, the name of the fair, the date and the approximate average attendance. These gatherings are almost all of a purely religious character and none of them are of any commercial importance. Only a few call for separate mention. The largest assemblage is that at Rudauli on the first Sunday in Jeth: this fair is held in honour of Zohra Bibi, the virgin saint of Rudauli, and the blind daughter of Saiyid Jamal-ud-din of that town. The story goes that she recovered her sight by a pilgrimage to the shrine of Saiyid Salar Masaud at Bahraich, where she died and Fairs.

was buried at the age of eighteen.* A tomb was afterwards erected to her at Rudauli, and hither resort some 60,000 persons annually. The custom is for the head sweeper to present a bed as his offering to the shrine, and the lower classes go through the form of the marriage ceremonies. Another very large fair is held at Rudauli in honour of Makhdum Shah Abdul Haq, a Musalman saint. It lasts for two days, and is attended by some 50,000 persons who assemble at the shrine and make offerings of money, cloth and grain. At Kotwa in pargana Daryabad equally large fairs occur at the full moon of Kartik and Baisakh, in honour of Jagjiwan Das, the founder of the Satnami sect: the religious observances consist in bathing in the tank and worship at the shrine of the Mahant and at the temple of Mahadeo.

In the Nawabganj tahsíl the largest fairs are those at Bansa in honour of Shah Abd-ur-Razaq; the fair at Majitha in Partabganj; that of Haji Sahib at Dewa; and the fair of Saiyid Salar Sahu, the father of Masaud, at Satrikh. The last has declined in importance of late years and the attendance has decreased by half. Formerly some 50,000 persons assembled and their offerings brought great wealth to the proprietors of the shrine. In the Fatehpur tahsíl the chief fairs are those at Lodhaura, a village about a mile and a half from Ramnagar; the object of attraction is an old Mahadeo. The largest fair takes place in March, just before the *holi*, and is avoided by respectable females, while in November there are more women than men present. The remaining fairs are of no great size or importance, religious gatherings occur from time to time along the Gumti; especially at Rauni in Haidargarh, where is the temple of Ausaneswar Mahadeo. At the almost circular bend of the river called Chakaura, in Subeha, large numbers assemble to bathe on the occasion of eclipses, but there is no regular fair. The Dasehra festival is largely attended at Chamierganj, Haidargarh, Daryabad and several other places; while the other fairs are merely small gatherings at the ordinary Hindu festivals or in celebration of the memory of some local saint. In earlier days no doubt they were far more important and more largely attended, but with the establishment of regular markets and

* *Vide* Bahraich Gazetteer, p. 149.

improved means of communication the interest in the religious assemblies seems to have greatly declined.

Communications.

The district is exceptionally well provided with means of communication, both in the matter of railways and roads. There are within its limits no less than three lines of railway, while the country is covered with a perfect network of roads of all descriptions which provide easy means of access to all the more important places. As may be seen from the map, metalled roads radiate in every direction from the headquarters town, and when the present scheme is completed, all the tahsíls will be connected with one another, as well as with Bara Banki, by a system of metalled roadways, which will place the district in this respect in a position which is superior to most parts of the United Provinces.

Railway.

The most important line of railway is the loop line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway system which runs from Lucknow to Fyzabad and Benares. It traverses the district from west to east and has stations at Bara Banki, Rasauli, Safdarganj, Daryabad, Makhdumpur, Rauzagaon and Rudauli. All these stations lie close to the main trunk road from Lucknow to Fyzabad and are connected with it by metalled feeders. They are all of considerable importance, and each is the centre of a brisk export trade in grain. The portion of the line from Lucknow to Bara Banki was opened on the 1st of January, 1872, and on the 25th of November of the same year the remaining section from Bara Banki to Fyzabad was opened for general traffic. The second line also belongs to the same system, and is a broad-gauge track running from Bara Banki to Bahramghat on the Ghagra, where it terminates. It leaves the loop line at Bara Banki junction and runs in a north-easterly direction through the stations at Jahangirabad, Bindaura, Burhwal or Ramnagar and Mahadewa. This line was opened for traffic on the 20th of November, 1872. It is now of comparatively little importance, and would probably be closed altogether were it not for the existence of the trade in timber which is floated down the Ghagra in large quantities from the sál forests of Bahraich and Kheri. The cause of its decline is the existence of the third line of railway from Lucknow to Bara Banki and Burhwal, and thence over the Ghagra

by the Elgin bridge to Gonda and Gorakhpur. This line belongs to two different systems. It starts from Daliganj in Lucknow on the Lucknow, Sítapur and Bareilly State Railway and runs to Malhaur in the Lucknow district, from which point the track, which is of the metre-gauge, lies parallel to and at a distance of 14 feet from the Oudh and Rohilkhand loop line. From Bara Banki to Burhwal it runs along a third rail laid inside the Bahramghat branch line, and up to this point the line is the property of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; it was opened on the 24th of November, 1896. The construction of this line was sanctioned in October, 1894, as a part of the project for linking up the metre-gauge systems of Northern India. This was completed by the extension of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from Jarwal Road in Gonda westwards to Burhwal. The line from Burhwal runs to Chaukaghat, this portion having been opened on the 24th of November, 1896, and thence over the Elgin bridge to Jarwal Road, the whole section being completed on the 24th of December, 1898. The Bengal and North-Western Railway has running powers over the rest of the line from Burhwal to Daliganj and thence onwards to Cawnpore and from Burhwal onwards uses the same stations as those of the Oudh and Rohilkhand metre-gauge line, which are identical with those of the Bahramghat branch. By far the greater portion of the traffic now goes by the narrow-gauge, as more trains are run and also the line affords an easier means of access to the important distant markets.

Roads. A list of all the roads in the district will be found in the appendix. As will be seen they fall under two main heads, provincial and local, the former being under the management of the Public Works Department, and the latter being under the control of the District Board, although the actual work of maintenance in the case of the higher grade local roads is entrusted to the officials of the Public Works Department, while the charges are met from local funds. In this connection mention should also be made of the Court of Wards, which has for many years held the direct administration of a large part of the district and has done excellent work in opening new roads and in improving those already in existence on the estates under its management.

There is only one provincial road in Bara Banki, but that is the most important of all. It is a part of the great highway from Lucknow to Fyzabad which runs for a length of 46·62 miles through the centre of the district. It was constructed soon after the mutiny and was completed in 1861, taking the place of the old Nawabi unmetalled road from Lucknow to the capital of Shuja-ud-daula. It is well aligned and drained and is flanked on either side by an extremely fine avenue of trees. There are four encamping-grounds along it at a distance varying from eleven to fourteen miles apart, and located at Bara Banki, Baghaura, Chamierganj and Bhilsar. There are inspection bungalows at Baghaura and Ramsanehighat, the latter lying a mile and a half to the east of Chamierganj. It is maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 130 per mile. Oudh trunk road.

The local roads of the district are divided into no less than six classes, of which two comprise the metalled roads. These two are both known as first class roads, but are distinguished by being bridged and drained throughout in the first case, and in the second by being only partially so treated; under the former, exclusive of the station roads in Bara Banki and the railway feeders at Safdarganj, Daryabad and Chaukaghat, there are three roads. Two of these are quite short, one running from Rudauli to Bhilsar on the trunk road, and the other forming a short portion of the road from Bara Banki to Satrikh. The third is that from the headquarters to Bahramghat and Bahraich, which passes through Ramnagar and runs parallel to the railway, forming one of the chief highways of the district. It takes off from the provincial road a mile east of Nawabganj and has a total length of nearly 22 miles from the headquarters' police-station to Bahramghat. The through traffic on this road, which was one of the earliest metalled highways in Oudh, has naturally been affected by the double line of railway, but it still serves a useful purpose in feeding the various stations, and also for the carriage of timber, which is still carted direct to Lucknow in considerable quantities. There are inspection bungalows half-way at Kinhauli and at Bahramghat; at the latter there was formerly a dák bungalow, but this was rendered unnecessary by the construction of the Elgin bridge, and it was recently sold to the Raja of Ramnagar. Metalled roads.

Under the second category of metalled roads we have the whole or portions of nine highways as well as the railway feeders at Bindaura and Rudauli. The chief of these comprise the road from Bara Banki to the tahsíl headquarters of Haidargarh, which has recently been elevated to the first class and which crosses the Gumti by a bridge of boats in the dry season and by a ferry in the rains at Ausaneswarghat; the road from Bara Banki to the Fatehpur tahsíl which passes through the old town of Dewa and is utilized for a brisk *ekka* traffic; and the road from Haidargarh to Daryabad which is metalled in the portion lying north of the provincial road and passing close to Daryabad station. The metalling is continued northwards from Daryabad to Tikaitnagar on the road to Lohrimaughat on the Ghagra, in order to connect the market of Tikaitnagar with the railway. Arrangements have been made to link up the outlying tahsíls by metalling the road from Daryabad to Bado Sarai, Ramnagar and Fatehpur, a town which has already benefited greatly from the metalled road to Bara Banki; this much-needed improvement was commenced in the rains of 1902 on the portion between Ramnagar and Bado Sarai, the whole work to be completed in 1905. The remaining roads of this class are of less importance. One runs from Ramnagar to Mahadewa, where large religious fairs are held; a second is that from Safdarganj to Zaidpur, connecting the latter with the railway and crossing the provincial road some twelve miles east of Nawabganj; and a third is a small portion of the road from Rudauli to Richhghat on the Gumti. In the extreme west of the district is a portion of the road from Lucknow to Mahmudabad in Sítapur, which passes through Kursi and Tikaitganj and is metalled as far as the latter; beyond this there is no necessity for a metalled road, for the through traffic from Mahmudabad now goes from that town along the metalled road to Sidhauli in Sítapur on the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway. A line of camel carts plies between Lucknow and Kursi. The total cost of maintenance of the local metalled roads in 1902 was Rs. 13,400, at the rate of Rs. 130 per mile.

Unmetalled roads.

The unmetalled roads fall under four classes. The more important of these are second class roads, distinguished as in the

case of metalled roads by being wholly or partially bridged and drained. The others are known as fifth class roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained, and as sixth class roads, cleared only; they are little better than mere cart tracks, but generally serve their purpose admirably in dry weather. The bridged and drained second class roads are four in number and comprise the remainder of the road from Rudauli to Richhghat; the road from Zaidpur to Satrikh and Chinhat in Lucknow; the road from Mawai to Makhdumpur railway-station; and a portion of the important unmetalled road from Lucknow to Sultanpur, which passes through Haidargarh and has a length of 17 miles in this district. The remaining roads are 69 in number and a mere enumeration will suffice, for which reference must be made to the list in the appendix; they have also been shown as far as possible in the map.

Ferries.

In the appendix, too, will be found a list of all the ferries in the district, showing the river crossed and the management of each. In the case of the Ghagra, the ferries are managed by the District Boards of Bahraich and Gonda, those in the former district being known as Keoraghat, Kundarkhi and Faruhighat, and the latter possessing the ferries of Bargadia, Gharkuian, Lohrimau, Kamiar, Paska, Gunauli and Kaithighat. The bridge of boats at Bahramghat, however, is the property of the railway; it is replaced during the rains by a ferry. In the case of the Gumti, the ferries which connect Bara Banki with other districts are managed by those districts. The most important is that at Richhghat on the road from Rudauli to Inhauna which is under the control of the District Board of Sultanpur. Another is Gauriaghat on the road from Satrikh to Goshainganj, which belongs to Lucknow. Of the internal ferries, all save two are leased out annually by the District Board to contractors. These two are the boat-bridges over the Gumti at Ausaneswar and Naipura on the roads from Haidargarh to Bara Banki and Daryabad; these are managed by civil officers under the direct control of the District Board. There are four ferries over the Chauka connecting pargana Bhitauli with Muhammadpur and Ramnagar, and one over the Soti, a tributary of the Chauka, at Ratanpur. The remainder are over the Gumti: they connect

Haidargarh with Satrikh and Siddhaur, and Subeha with Siddhaur, Surajpur and Mawai.

Encamping-grounds. For the convenience of native travellers the District Board maintains sarais at Kinhauli and Bahramghat on the road from Bara Banki to the latter place; at Kursi on the road from Lucknow to Mahmudabad; and at Loni Katra on the road from Lucknow to Sultánpur. All these have recently been restored and put into thorough order, the last to be taken in hand being that at Bahramghat. Besides these, there are numerous other sarais maintained by the Court of Wards and by taluqdárs and other landowners. The Government encamping-grounds or *paráos* are six in number, four of them being, as already mentioned, on the provincial road and the others on the road to Bahramghat. The Nawabganj *paráo* is known as the Lakhpera, or grove of 1,00,000 trees, and covers an area of about 25 acres, a portion of which is cultivated and leased for Rs. 80 per annum. The Baghaura *paráo* lies 13½ miles to the east of headquarters; it has an area of 33 acres and part of it is leased to cultivators for Rs. 165. The Chamierganj or Ramsanehighat *paráo* is 11½ miles distant from Baghaura and one mile east of the tahsíl headquarters; it covers some 32 acres and is partly cultivated, the rents amounting to Rs. 104. The Bhilsar *paráo* fourteen miles further east from the tahsíl, is of the same size as the last, but a larger area of it is cultivated and brings in an income of Rs. 160. On the Bahramghat road the Kinhauli *paráo*, which is about 70 acres in extent, is also partially under cultivation, a small portion being leased for Rs. 80 per annum. The Bahramghat encamping-ground covers some 25 acres; some of this, too, is leased out to tenants who pay rents amounting to Rs. 85.

Waterways. In connection with communications we must not omit to mention the waterways of the district which are of some considerable importance, although they have here, as elsewhere, been largely supplanted by railways. There is still a brisk traffic of country boats on the Ghagra which carry timber down the river from the forests of Kheri and Bahraich to Bahramghat, and thence up the Chauka to the market near the railway-station. The opening of the direct line to Lucknow from Gonda and

Bahraich has checked this traffic and the growth of Bahramghat, but not to the extent anticipated. One of the reasons assigned is that the sál logs are said to be all the better for the six or seven days' immersion in the water that the journey from the forests by river entails. These logs are made up into rafts fastened to the boat on either side: the cargo usually consists of twenty logs, and the voyage there and back lasts from twenty to thirty days, according to the wind. The rate paid for the boat and crew of four men is four rupees per log. Half is taken by the owner and half by the crew, so that the amount earned in a voyage by each man is about ten rupees. The river bank at Bahramghat always presents an animated scene with the scores of boats moored to the shore unloading their cargoes of timber and grain. The Ghagra, too, is freely utilized as a means of communication with Ajodhya. On the occasion of the great religious assemblages at that place, hundreds of pilgrims take their passage in boats at the rate of four annas per head. A considerable amount of grain, and especially rice, is still exported by river from Bahramghat to Fyzabad and the large towns of Behar. The traffic on the Gumti is now only a shadow of its former self. The river is not everywhere easy to navigate owing to the number of kankar reefs and shoals in its lower reaches. In old days large quantities of grain were conveyed to Jaunpur, especially in times of scarcity; but this practice has almost disappeared. At the present time the traffic on the river is chiefly confined to the transport of fuel and *munj* grass to Lucknow, the boats returning empty.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

THE first regular census of the district was that of 1869, when the whole population of Oudh was enumerated. At that time Haidargarh pargana formed part of the Rai Bareli district and Subeha belonged to Sultanpur, while Dewa and Kursi still belonged to Lucknow. It will be more convenient, however, to include these subdivisions in Bara Banki, in order to obtain a comprehensive idea of the development of the district as a whole with regard to the population. The results of the first census showed that Bara Banki stood far in advance, in respect of density, of all the districts of Oudh and indeed of all the districts of the United Provinces except Benares and Jaunpur, as ascertained by the census of 1872. The total recorded population of the whole tract now comprised in the present district was 1,113,430, of whom 572,076 were males and 541,354 females, the latter predominating in the parganas of Rudauli, Mawai and Subeha. This total gave a density of 649 persons to the square mile, a most remarkable figure when it is remembered that there are no large cities in the district nor any towns of any magnitude, and that the population is almost wholly agricultural in character. The rate naturally varied, as it does still, in different parts of the district. In pargana Bhitauli it was no more than 430, whereas in Nawabganj it was as much as 795. **Census of 1869.**

The next enumeration took place twelve years later in 1881. In the interval the district had experienced many vicissitudes of fortune. It began with a succession of bad harvests, which culminated in the famine of 1878. Fever, too, had wrought havoc among the people, and there had been several epidemics of cholera and small-pox. It was not surprising, therefore, that the population should show a decline in numbers, while **Census of 1881.**

possibly the more accurate enumeration of the second census operated in the same manner. The total population of the district was returned at 1,026,788, of whom 523,581 were males and 503,207 females. This gave a decrease of no less than 86,642 persons, the district having fallen off in this respect more than any other part of Oudh. It was a curious phenomenon of this census that while Bara Banki, Sultanpur, Lucknow, Unao and Rai Bareli all showed large decreases in their population, the northern districts of Oudh increased enormously between 1872 and 1881; and this would point to an extensive emigration to the more favourably situated tracts. The density was thus reduced to 580·6 persons to the square mile, which left Bara Banki behind Fyzabad, Partabgarh and Lucknow, although in the last the enormous city population has to be taken into account. With respect to the United Provinces as a whole, the district was outstripped by Bareilly and the whole of the Benares division excepting Mirzapur.

Census of 1891.

The following ten years were a time of great and general prosperity, and the census of 1891 showed a recovery which was as remarkable as the previous decline. The population increased by leaps and bounds, the average annual increment being no less than 10,412 souls. The number of persons enumerated was 1,130,906, of whom 577,115 were males and 553,791 females. The density rose to 649·9 persons to the square mile, so that Bara Banki was only exceeded by Lucknow and Fyzabad of all the Oudh districts, and surpassed even these in the density of its agricultural population.

Census of 1901.

The last census was that of the 1st of March 1901. It was then ascertained that there had been a still further increase, although it was hardly to be expected that the same rate would be maintained. The total number of inhabitants was 1,179,323, of whom 603,967 were males and 575,356 females. The net increase was 48,417 or 4·2 per cent. since 1891. The density amounted to 692·5 persons to the square mile, a figure still exceeded by Fyzabad and Lucknow in Oudh, and elsewhere by Benares, Ballia, Jaunpur and Azamgarh. Whether the district has approached within measurable distance of finality in this respect has yet to be seen. Already the population presses very

heavily on the soil, there is practically no more land that can be brought under the plough, and the areas required for pasturage and fuel supply have been seriously diminished—an important matter, which not only reacts in an unfortunate degree on the quality of the cattle, but also causes a shrinkage in the supply of manure, far too little of which is, under existing circumstances, given to the soil.

Immigration. The increase in the population cannot in any way be ascribed to external causes, such as immigration. At the last census 92·94 per cent. of the persons enumerated in Bara Banki were born in the district, while 6·26 per cent. were natives of the adjoining districts of Oudh. The former figure is indeed unusually high, and the total of 7·2 per cent. of immigrants is the lowest figure in the province. Moreover, the proportion of district-born persons has actually increased since 1891; while on the other hand it must be observed that the number of emigrants during the decade was greater than the total of newcomers from without, the census returns showing a proportion of 8·77 per cent. of emigrants to the district-born population enumerated in their own district.

Sex. Mention has already been made of the number of males and females enumerated at each successive census. The proportion of females to males now stands at 95·3 per cent. It is a noticeable fact that this figure has been constantly diminishing, and that in spite of the extinction of infanticide. It is true indeed that in 1869 the recorded proportion was only 94·6 per cent.; but at the first census of Oudh there was an obvious tendency in many parts of the province to conceal the existence of women; so that this census may be neglected for the purpose of comparison. In 1881 the proportion was 96·1 per cent., and this dropped to 96 per cent. during the following ten years. This phenomenon was an unusual one, and similar results were only observed in five other districts of the United Provinces. The excess of males over females is in accordance with the geographical position of Bara Banki. To the east lie those districts in which females are more numerous than males, and to the west we find a constantly-increasing preponderance of males. So, too, within the district itself, the variation is more

marked in the west than in the east, and in the south-eastern parganas the females are either equal in number to, or more numerous than, the males. This disproportion of the sexes is observable in the case of all the most numerous castes of the district, although perhaps it is more marked among the higher grades of Hindu society. It should be remarked, however, that it disappears in the case of Musalmans, for the last census shows an excess of Musalman females to the extent of one per cent. for the whole district.

Religions. Classified according to religions, the population in 1901 was composed of 978,604 Hindus, 199,474 Musalmans, 972 Jains, 188 Christians, 51 Aryas, 33 Sikhs and one Jew. Thus Musalmans number 16·91 per cent. of the total number of inhabitants—a very high proportion for Oudh, which is only exceeded in the case of Lucknow and Bahraich. This large number of Musalmans is closely connected with the history of the district, for, as will be noticed later, it would seem that the Muhammadan conquest of Bara Banki was more complete than in any other part of Oudh. The district in fact differs from many parts of Oudh in that we do not find here any large continuous tracts of country in which any one particular caste or clan is prominent, unless possibly we except the Raikwars in the north. It contrasts in this respect very remarkably with the neighbouring districts of Sultanpur, Rai Bareli and Partabgarh, in each of which a few Rajput clans monopolize almost the whole district, with fairly accurately demarcated spheres of influence. In this district, although Hindus predominate to a very large extent, it is perhaps a matter for surprise that the Musalmans are not even more numerous, when we consider how much of the land is, and for many years has been, in the hands of great Muhammadan landlords. A more curious feature is that, while the growth of the population has been very rapid during the past three decades, the actual increase being steadily maintained by all classes and creeds, yet the proportional increase is far from being equal. Bara Banki affords a very fair example of the general tendency prevailing throughout the United Provinces. At the census of 1881, Hindus formed 83·18 per cent. of the total population as

against 16·61 per cent. of Musalmans. In 1901 the ratios were 82·98 and 16·91 per cent. respectively, which shows that the Musalmans have increased more rapidly than their Hindu neighbours. This result can only be ascribed to their greater fertility, for their ranks have not been swelled to any appreciable extent by proselytism, and the simultaneous existence of this phenomenon forces us to the conclusion that the followers of the Prophet are a stronger race than the Hindus.

Religious sects. With regard to the various sects of Hinduism in this district little need be said. The census returns show that the great bulk of the Hindus belong to no particular sect, as about 75·4 per cent. come under none of the special heads. Of the distinct sects, Vaishnavism seems to be the most popular, accounting for 10·7 per cent. of the whole number of Hindus. The Saivites are comparatively few, amounting to only 2·3 per cent. Of the other sects, there were 5·5 per cent. Ramanandis, 4·4 per cent. Monotheists, two per cent. Satnamis, 1·6 per cent. Nanakshahis and one per cent. Kabirpanthis. None of these call for special mention except the Satnamis, an account of whom may be here briefly given, as the sect had its origin in this district. First, however, we may turn to the Musalmans. The great majority are, as usual, Sunnis; these amounting to over 97·6 per cent. of the total number. The remainder are chiefly Shias, who numbered 2·2 per cent.—a fairly high proportion, which is no doubt due to the proximity of Lucknow and the influence of the Oudh court.

Satnamis. The Satnami sect of Hindus is chiefly confined to Oudh and the Gorakhpur division. The number of followers in Bara Banki was 19,786, and they are more numerous here than in any other part save the adjoining district of Bahraich. The founder of the creed was Baba Jagjiwan Das, a Rajput by caste, and an inhabitant and zamindar of Kotwa in pargana Daryabad. The present successor is Baba Jaskaran Das, his descendant in the twelfth generation. He is styled Mahant, and is the head of a large family, many of whom hold landed property and are allied to several of the taluqdars' families by marriage. Jagjiwan Das was the son of Ganga Ram, a Chandel proprietor of Sardaha in Bado Sarai, whose *guru* was Bisheshwar Puri Goshain,

of Guseri in the Gwarich pargana of Gonda. He was born at Sardaha on Magh Sudi 7th, in 1682 A.D. At the age of six months the *guru* threw his mantle over him, and instantly a saffron-coloured *tilak* appeared on the infant's forehead. At twenty years of age Jagjiwan Das left Sardaha and settled in Kotwa, where he died on Baisakh Badi 7th, in 1761 A.D. A shrine was erected in his honour in Kotwa by Rai Nihal Chand, the son of Raja Nirmal Das and nephew of Maharaja Tikait Rai, in the reign of Asaf-ud-daula. Two large fairs are held at Kotwa on the last day of Kartik and Baisakh, and a smaller one on the last day of every month. Many miraculous cures by the saint are recorded, and the waters of the Abhairam Talab are still believed to possess miraculous healing powers. Jagjiwan Das wrote several books; the chief is the *Agh Binas*, the bible of the Satnamis, a poem which is believed to be inspired. It is a Hindi work containing stories from the Puranas and lessons on morality; it prescribes certain rules of piety, and treats of ethics and theology, all of which are taken from Sanskrit works. His other productions were the *Pratham Grantha*, a dialogue between Shiva and Parbati, the *Maha Pralaya* and the *Inyan Prahás*, the last being dated 1701 A.D. His disciples are both lay and clerical, and there are two orders of the latter, superior and inferior; the *gaddis* of both still exist in Kotwa. Marriage is not prohibited, but the Mahant is expected to renounce all worldly relations and concerns. The Satnamis profess to be monotheists, adoring the true name alone, the one God, the creator and cause of all things, the *Nirgun* or void of sensible qualities, without beginning or end. They borrow, however, their notions of creation from the Vedas, and recognise the whole Hindu Pantheon; and although they profess to worship one God, they pay reverence to several Avatars, such as Rama and Krishna. They have great faith, too, in Hanuman, and observe solemnities in his honour. Their moral code is much the same as that of all Hindu ascetics and enjoins indifference to the world, its pleasures and pains; devotion to the spiritual guide; clemency and gentleness; rigid adherence to truth; the discharge of all ordinary social and religious obligations; and the hope of final absorption into the

one spirit with all things. To feed the needy, to wound no one's feelings, to work with the plough till midday, and to devote the rest of the time to prayer and repose, are part of their tenets. Flesh is forbidden; Rája Debi Bakhsh of Gonda married into this family, and on the occasion of the marriage he was entertained with his *suite*, but refused their hospitality unless served with flesh. The Satnamis at length prepared a curry of *baingan*, pronounced a prayer over it, and so turned it into flesh; from thenceforth they have renounced the eating of *baingan* as a thing convertible into meat. Unlike the Sadhus, they use distinctive marks and wear a double thread of silk round the right wrist. Some mark a perpendicular streak on the forehead with the ashes of an offering made to Mahabir or Hanuman. They do not interfere with caste customs; and the propitious hours for marriage and the like are regulated for them by the village priest. They show, too, a good deal of liberality towards local superstitions. The disciples of Jagjiwan Das were of all castes, and consequently no discrimination is made in admitting converts. One of them was a Kori, who converted a large number of Chamars and other low caste Hindus. One of his followers, Gambhir Das, founded a monastery at Umballa in the Panjáb, and another was established at Amritsar by Shiva Das. Scattered followers of the sect are to be found in almost every town of India.

Jains and others.

Of the other religions represented in the district there is little to say. The Jains are more numerous than in any other part of Oudh. They are chiefly found in the Nawabganj and Ramsanehighat tahsíls, and there are none of them in Haidargarh. Their occupation is commerce, as usual, and many of them are in prosperous circumstances. In Kintur, an old town of Bado Sarai, there are several wealthy Jain families, who have succeeded in acquiring a certain amount of landed property. The few Sikhs are either policemen or officials of the Kapurthala estate. Besides these, there are a few Sikhs in the Ramsanehighat tahsíl, the descendants of pensioners and others who have settled in the district. The Arya Samáj has fewer followers in Bara Banki than in any other part of Oudh, with the exception of Sultanpur, so that it cannot be in any way considered

a social force. The numbers are so small that it is impossible to say whether the movement is gaining ground. It may be observed, however, that in 1891 there were no Aryas in the district. Nearly half of them are Brahmans and the rest chiefly Rajputs and Kalwars.

Christians.

Christianity has made more progress. In 1881 there were but 18 native Christians in the district, and this had increased to 96 at the census of 1891 and to 144 at the last enumeration. All but five of these belonged to the American Episcopal Methodist community, which alone carries on any missionising work in the district. Bara Banki forms an outstation of Lucknow and is in the charge of a native pastor, whose work is both evangelistic and educational. The mission maintains six vernacular boys' and one girls' school, with an average attendance of 76 pupils. A large Christian fair is held at Bara Banki in December for the whole of the Lucknow mission circle and lasts for a week. Frequently as many as 1,000 Christian families assemble here, while the preaching and lectures attract hundreds of natives of all classes. There is a small Anglican church at Bara Banki, built by public subscription and consecrated in 1895. It is regularly visited by the Civil Chaplain of Lucknow.

Language.

The population of the district may be considered as a single homogeneous mass, differentiated only by caste and religion. Consequently we do not find any important variation in language or dialect. The ordinary tongue of the people is as in the neighbouring districts the Awadhi dialect of Eastern Hindi. Among the Musalmans, and especially in the case of the urban population, Urdu is commonly spoken and owes its existence in great measure to the proximity of the provincial capitals of Lucknow and Fyzabad. There is no indigenous literature of any value, although in former days the Qidwai Sheikhs had a great reputation for their scholarship and learning. No native newspapers are published in the district.

Castes. Hindus.

The Hindus of Bara Banki according to the returns of the last census are composed of representatives of no less than 76 castes, and even this number is not exhaustive. Moreover, it does not include the subdivisions or clans, which in many cases,

and especially among the Rajputs, are very numerous and of considerable importance.

Pre-eminent in point of numbers are the Kurmis, amounting in 1901 to 162,370 persons or 16·5 per cent. of the total Hindu population. This figure is only exceeded in Gorakhpur, which, however, possesses a vastly larger area. To these Kurmis is due in great measure the prosperity of the district, for they are excellent cultivators and possessed of a more liberal spirit than any other of the cultivating classes. Owing to their thriftiness and good management they have retained or acquired the proprietary right in many villages—a fact that is remarkable in view of the general depression of the coparcenary bodies and the presence of so many large landowners who never lose an opportunity of extending their borders whenever a village comes into the market. In spite of the enormous rents they have to pay as tenants, the Kurmis are undoubtedly a prosperous body. A very fair number of them are educated, and the existence of the Kurmi Pathshala at Lucknow is a striking indication of their progress. As is not uncommonly the case, they claim to be Kshattriyas. The Kurmis are fairly evenly distributed over the district, but are found in greatest numbers in the north and west. They have very long been settled in pargana Kursi where, as also in Mahona of Lucknow, they are said to have been the original proprietors of the soil. Kurmis.

Next in point of numbers come the Ahirs, a powerful and intelligent body of men who, with the Kurmis, form the bulk of the good cultivators of the district. They numbered in all 139,814 souls at the last census or 14·2 per cent. of the Hindu population. They are to be found everywhere, but are most numerous in the Ramsanehighat tahsíl, and especially in the lowlying lands bordering on the Ghagra, where the abundant pasturage affords greater facilities for carrying on their hereditary occupation of herdsmen. They appear to be generally contented with their position as tenants, as they have never, or at least for many centuries, held any extensive proprietary rights, and at the present time are the recorded owners of only a single village. Ahirs.

Pasis. Next come the Pasis, amounting to 134,736 persons, or 13·7 per cent. of the Hindus. Their presence in such numbers is rather undesirable than otherwise, owing to their hereditary propensity to theft of every description. In former days they were employed as bowmen by the local chieftains, and their descendants appear to have inherited the lawless disposition of their fathers. They form in the eyes of the Magistrate an unpleasant element in the constitution of the population, and this drawback is not redeemed by any striking excellence as cultivators. They are most numerous in the Ramsanehighat and Haidargarh tahsíls, but there are large numbers of them in the rest of the district.

Chamars. The Pasis, with the Chamars, who follow next, form the bulk of the labouring classes, being generally employed as day labourers in field work and elsewhere rather than as tenants. The Chamars in 1901 numbered 91,967 persons or 9·3 per cent. of the total number of Hindus; they are far more numerous in Fatehpur than elsewhere, but in all the other tahsíls they occupy a prominent numerical position and are fairly evenly distributed. They call for no special description, occupying almost the lowest position in the Hindu social scale and resembling their brethren in all parts of the provinces.

Brahmans. From the lowest we pass to the highest, the Brahmans, who in 1901 numbered 85,579 persons or 8·7 per cent. of the Hindu population. They are most numerous in the Ramsanehighat tahsíl, and fewest in Nawabganj, where they only amount to 7,440. The bulk of them are Kanaujiyas, but there are also large numbers of Sarwariyas and Sakaldipis. They are for the most part mere agriculturists; but in this respect they cannot compare with the Kurmis and Ahirs, owing in large measure to their religious scruples, which preclude them from handling a plough or touching manure. The result is that they are driven to rely in a large degree on the exertions of hired labourers—an extravagant method of procedure that does not tend to their prosperity. The Brahmans hold a good deal of land in the district, chiefly in pattidári tenure. The only Brahman taluqdar of any note is the Maharaja of Ajodhya; but he resides in Fyzabad. There are two other small taluqdari properties, also

held by Brahmans, known as Tirbediganj and Asdamau, belonging to the Haidargarh and Siddhaur parganas respectively; an account of these will be given later in this chapter. The Asdamau taluqdar is a Pande whose ancestor acquired a footing in this district by purchasing the estate from the former Bisen proprietor; while the founder of the Tirbediganj property was Thakur Singh, Tirbedi, who held a high position under the Oudh Government and was at a later date rewarded with several villages for his loyal conduct during the mutiny.

The Hindu Rajputs of Bara Banki in 1901 numbered 41,210 or 4·2 per cent. of the Hindu population. This is much lower than the average for Oudh, but the reason lies chiefly in the unusual number of Musalmans. The Rajputs at no time held undisputed sway in this district as in Rai Bareli and Sultanpur. They are of very many clans; we find representatives of all the 43 tribes enumerated in the census report, as well as some 6,500 persons whose subdivision is unspecified. At the same time only a few occur in any strength, and these alone are deserving of separate mention. As a whole, the Rajputs are numerically strongest in the Ramsanehighat tahsíl; next comes Haidargarh, and last Nawabganj, where they are comparatively speaking very few in numbers. Roughly distributed, the Amethias predominate in Haidargarh, the Bais in Subeha and the Ramsanehighat tahsíl, the Raikwars and Surajbansis in the north, and the Panwars and a number of others in the west. In connection with the Rajputs of the district generally it may be of some interest to make mention of a note compiled by Colonel Chamier, the Settlement Officer, with regard to the marriage customs of this caste. He ascertained that the Raikwar sons generally contracted marriages with the daughters of Bisens of Raipatti and the Bais of the trans-Ghagra districts. Their daughters, generally, are married to Panwars, Amethias and Bais of Baiswara. The Surajbansi sons marry girls of the Chauhan clan and also Bisens of Raipatti. Their daughters are married to Amethias and Bais of Baiswara. The Kalhans sons marry into the Chauhan, Bais and Amethia families. The Bahrelias marry Raghubansis and Bais, and their daughters are married to Amethias, Panwars of

Itaunja, and occasionally to the Tilokchandi Bais. The Bisen sons marry Raghubansis and Bais of Rudauli and their daughters Panwars, Chauhans and Bais of Baiswara. The Chauhans usually marry their sons to Bisens of Raipatti and their daughters to Kalhans and Bahrelias. He adds: "In a social aspect it would appear that Thakurs have not much cause to be thankful for nature's gift of high birth. In the Nawabi they resorted to the murder of their daughters because they could not afford to marry them; under our rule they are constantly in the criminal courts on the charge of kidnapping young girls of other castes, because marriageable daughters of the Thakur castes are few." Infanticide in this district has now practically disappeared and consequently some modification has been made of recent years in the above general rules.

Bais. Of the various clans, the most numerous are the Bais, of whom there were 11,962 at the last census. Half of them are to be found in the Ramsanehighat tahsíl and the bulk of the remainder in Haidargarh. Most of them are disowned by the Tilokchandi Bais, whose home is in the Baiswara parganas of Unao. It is impossible to say what their origin may have been. Many of them are allied to Kath Bais of the Inhauna pargana of Rai Bareli, and others to the numerous Bais colonies of Fyzabad; and we may hazard a guess that in point of descent they are no whit better than their brethren in the latter district, even if we reject the supposition that they are in reality nothing more than the descendants of the aboriginal Bhars, who have been at some time or other admitted within the pale of Hinduism, as is almost certainly the case with the Kanhpurias and many other so-called Rajputs who inhabit the districts in the east of these provinces. The Bais hold a few villages in proprietary right, but there are no families of any importance among them. The taluqdars of this clan will be mentioned later, but neither of them reside in the district. Reference will also be made to the Bais of the Dewa pargana, who attained great notoriety during the latter days of Nawabi rule: the great Bahrelia family of Surajpur claim to be Bais by extraction, but they certainly came from elsewhere and are unconnected with the other Bais of the district.

Next in order come the Amethias, who numbered 3,989 souls at the last census, and are more numerous in Bara Banki than in any other district of the United Provinces. They are chiefly found in the parganas south of the Gumti and centre round the present taluqa of Pokhra Ansari, the owner of which, Raja Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh, is the recognised head of the clan. The history of this family will be given in the accounts of this estate and of the two small taluqas of Ramnagar and Akhiapur, both of which are off-shoots of the same stock. The name is derived from the town of Amethi in Lucknow, where the first Amethia, Chamar Gaur of Kalinjar, originally settled, and whence his descendants were driven eastwards by the Musalmans. **Amethias.**

The Surajbansi Rajputs of this district numbered 3,163 persons in 1901. Their headquarters is the Daryabad pargana and the head of the clan is Raja Raghuraj Singh of Haraha, who comes of an ancient lineage, claiming descent from the great Ram Chandra himself. Some account of this estate will be given later. A younger branch is represented by the taluqdar of Ranimau in the same pargana. A large number of the Surajbansis, who are related in some degree to the family of the Raja, hold a considerable amount of land in subsettlement under their feudal lord. They are usually very extravagant and consequently very poor, so that much difficulty is almost always experienced in collecting the revenue from them. **Suraj-bansis.**

The only remaining sept of Rajputs which is possessed of large landed estates and influence in the district is the Raikwar clan, headed by the Raja of Ramnagar. This tribe in former days was perhaps the most powerful of all the Rajputs in Oudh, for in addition to the old and extensive pargana of Sailuk in the north of this district, they had a vast property in Bahraich, Kheri and Sítapur. Through their marked opposition to the British Government during the mutiny, they lost the greater portion of their estates, and now Ramnagar is the only great Raikwar taluqa remaining. An account of this, as well of the branch line of Muhammadpur, will be given later in this chapter. It is somewhat of a mystery that this clan should have turned so bitterly on the British. Of the rebel leaders, three—Narpat Singh of Ruia in Hardoi, Gur Bakhsh of **Raikwars.**

Bhitauli, and Hardat Singh of Baundi—were Raikwars. Even after the fall of Lucknow these three chiefs led a force of 25,000 men. The Rája of Baundi, it is true, had a grievance in that he had been dispossessed of much of his land for recusancy in the payment of his revenue; and latterly he compromised himself hopelessly by giving shelter for months to the ex-Queen of Oudh and her paramour, Mammu Khan. In Ruia the Maulvi of Fyzabad ensconced himself, and under its walls fell Adrian Hope, perhaps the most mourned of the British soldiers who fell on the plains of Oudh. The Raikwars at the last census numbered 2,518 persons. Among them, as in the case of the Surajbansis, there is a large number of subsettlement-holders who enjoy an equally poor reputation as rent-payers.

Other Rajputs.

There is no need to give a detailed account of the many other Rajput clans represented in this district. Mention will be made of all the taluqdari estates held by the Kalhans, Panwars and others. The remainder are in no way conspicuous except in point of numbers. Foremost come the Chauhans, amounting to 2,893 souls at the last census. The members of this clan have only tenant rights in this district, and are chiefly confined to the Rudauli pargana. The Bisens numbered 1,663; they belong mainly to the Basorhi and Mawai parganas, and till recently owned the taluqa of Simrawan, which has been sold. There were 1,222 Kalhans, the descendants of the great Achal Singh, ancestor of the Gonda Chhedwara or six houses, of which the Kamiar and Paska estates lie partly in this district. They belong almost exclusively to the Daryabad and Rudauli parganas. In Kursi we find the Panwars, who numbered 1,895 souls in all, and belong to the families of Itaunja and Mahona in Lucknow; of the rest, the Raghubansis, Rathors, Janwars, Chandels and Katheriyas have each between 500 and 1,000 representatives, while the other clans with more than 200 members are the Sombansis, Parihars, Gautams, Dikhits, Bhadaurias, Kanhpurias, Bachhils and Tomars. Amongst these, there are no taluqdari houses. The Raghubansis belong chiefly to the Ramsanehighat tahsíl, the Janwars to Fatehpur, the Rathors and Chandels to Fatehpur and Nawabganj, and the Katherias and Gautams to Haidargarh.

Other Hindus.

The remaining Hindu castes may be very briefly dealt with as they present but few features of interest. In the first place, there are four cultivating castes, of whom the Lodhs are the most numerous, amounting to 36,878 persons or 4·2 per cent. of the total Hindu population; they are mainly found in the north and east of the district, and are husbandmen of a very fair order. The Koris, whose ancestral occupation is weaving, but who are generally tillers of the soil, numbered 24,606 or 2·5 per cent. of the Hindus, and are most in evidence in the Ramsanehighat tahsíl. Káhars numbered 22,554 or 2·3 per cent. and are fairly equally distributed throughout the district. Muraos (market-gardeners and excellent cultivators) amounted to 21,455 souls or 2·1 per cent. of the Hindu population. They are more numerous in Ramsanehighat than elsewhere, but there are over 3,000 in every tahsíl. Next come the castes with over 10,000 representatives each. They are mostly industrial or agricultural and few of them hold any land in the district. The exceptions are the Banias, who numbered 14,598 and belong chiefly to the Kasaundhan subdivision; and the Kayasths, who, though not so numerous as in many of the Oudh districts, are found in numbers amounting to over 13,000 persons. Among them are the taluqdars of Gokulpur Aseni in pargana Dewa, of Rampur in Daryabad, and of Lilauli in Fatehpur, and the representatives of the old hereditary qanungo families. For the others a mere enumeration will suffice; in numerical order come the Gadariyas, Lunias, Bharbhunjas, Barhais, Dhobis, Nais, Kumhars and Telis. These, when not engaged in their own ancestral trades, generally betake themselves to agriculture. They are found in all parts of the district; but the Gadariyas and Lunias are more numerous in the eastern parganas. Five castes have over 5,000, but less than 10,000, representatives. These are the Kalwars, Lohars, Sonars, Faqirs and Bhats. Then come Malis, Mallahs, Doms, Halwais, Tambolis and Bansphors. The last-named amounted at the census to 4,316 persons, and are far more numerous in Bara Banki than in any other district. They reside chiefly in the Nawabganj and Fatehpur tahsíls. As their name implies, they are chiefly workers in bamboo; they are in reality a subcaste of Doms, and call for no special mention. In addition to

these castes there are one or two others which deserve notice as being proportionately numerous in Bara Banki. The census report shows 1,898 Daleras, who are only found elsewhere in Bareilly and Rampur. These Daleras are an undoubtedly gipsy tribe; their special avocation is basket-making, as usual with all gipsies, but they are chiefly notorious as thieves. Bareilly is their principal *habitat*, and they say they migrated thither from the Duab on account of famine; but how they came to be in Bara Banki is unknown. The Belwars numbered 134. They are a very small caste, said to be cultivators and grain-dealers, and are only found elsewhere in Hardoi, Kheri, and Shahjahanpur. The Hindu Kabariyas numbered 182, a number that is only exceeded in Sultanpur. They are found in several Oudh districts, notably Bahraich, but there they are almost all Musalmans. They are market-gardeners by profession, and for all practical purposes they are identical with the Muraos.

Musalmans.

Turning to the Musalmans, there appear in the census report representatives of no fewer than 64 castes or tribes, leaving out of account the numerous subdivisions of Sheikhs, Pathans, Saiyids, and converted Rajputs. Only a few of these are of any interest or importance, the great majority being neither peculiar to the district nor sufficiently strong in numbers to call for special remark. Twelve of these subdivisions have over 5,000 members each, and together amount to more than 82 per cent. of the whole Musalman population.

Sheikhs.

First and foremost come the Sheikhs, who at the last census numbered 34,225 souls or 17·1 per cent. of the total number of Musalmans. There are only 2,351 in the Haidargarh tahsíl, but elsewhere they are very evenly distributed. Two-thirds of the Bara Banki Sheikhs belong to the Siddiqi subdivision, which predominates in every tahsíl and especially in Fatehpur. To this belongs the great Qidwai family, which includes the Rája of Jahangirabad and several other taluqdars who will be mentioned later. Other Siddiqis are the Raja of Bilehra and the taluqdar of Bhatwamau. The Ansari Sheikhs numbered 5,092 persons—a far higher figure than in any other Oudh district. Among them are the taluqdars of Shahabpur, Satrikh and Karkha. Next come the Qureshis, who are comparatively

scarce in this district, and are chiefly found in Fatehpur and Nawabganj. Besides these, there are large numbers of Faruqi Sheikhs in the Ransanehighat tahsíl, and a considerable proportion of Ansaris in Nawabganj, the latter being nowhere very numerous. In addition to the taluqdars there are many Sheikh landowning families in different parts of the district, but most of them are in very reduced circumstances. The most noticeable are those of Dewa, Bado Sarai and Kintur. The account of the many taluqas follows later.

Next come the Julahas with 31,448 representatives, and these together with the Behnas or cotton-carders, who are very similar and numbered 14,317 souls, amount to 23·3 per cent. of the whole Musalman population. The Julahas are weavers by profession, residing chiefly in or about the old towns, and still carry on their ancestral occupation to a large extent, although a large number of them are engaged in agriculture—a calling which they follow with a considerable amount of success. In spite of their proverbial stupidity, they are careful and laborious cultivators, and their presence in such numbers in a district in which agriculture has reached so high a standard of excellence is a standing proof of their capacity. They are more numerous in Bara Banki than in any other part of Oudh, with the single exception of Sítapur, and they are fairly evenly distributed throughout the north and centre of the district; but in the Haidargarh tahsíl their numbers barely exceeded 1,000. The Behnas are usually known elsewhere as Dhunas or Naddafs in the western districts. They are more numerous than elsewhere in Oudh, and are spread over the whole district. They are chiefly engaged in carding cotton, which is generally performed by subjecting the raw cotton to the vibration produced by a bowstring. Julahas.

The Pathans of Bara Banki are numerous, having a total of 12,622 persons, or 6·3 per cent. of the Muhammadan population. They are, however, of little importance and include among their numbers none of the larger landholders. They hold a few villages in different parts of the district, and are chiefly engaged in agriculture. Some of their settlements date from ancient times, and are said to have been founded by members Pathans.

of the first Musalman expeditions. They reside chiefly in the Ramsanehighat and Fatehpur tahsíls. The Pathans belong mainly to the Yusufzai and Lodi tribes, the latter being largely found in the eastern parganas. Next in order to the Pathans come Faqirs, who numbered 11,829 or 5·9 per cent. of the Musalmans; Nais, with 11,686; Telis, with 11,246; and Kunjras, with 9,300 or 4·6 per cent. Of these nothing need be said; they are for the most part engaged in the occupations peculiar to their caste, and present no characteristics different from those of their brethren in other districts.

Saiyids. The Saiyids are much more important. They numbered 7,407 persons or 3·7 per cent. of the Musalman inhabitants. They are more numerous in the Nawabganj tahsíl than elsewhere, and there they include the taluqdars of Bhanmau, Suhelpur and Gothia, all of whom are sprung from the same stock and have resided in the district for many centuries. Besides these, there are the taluqdars of Purai and Narauli, an account of whose family and estates will be given later. The Saiyids are mainly of the Rizwi and Husaini subdivisions, while in Haidargarh there are large numbers of Zaidis.

Musalman Rajputs. Next in order come the converted Rajputs, whose forefathers embraced Islam at different periods. At the census they numbered 6,958 persons in all, of whom no less than 4,673 belonged to the Ramsanehighat tahsíl, while of the remainder 1,246 were in Haidargarh. They belong chiefly to the Bais, Bhatti and Chauhan clans; and besides these there are many Bisens and Bhale Sultans, the latter in pargana Subeha. Chief among them are the Bhatti taluqdars of Neora and Barauli, and the Bisen Khanzada of Usmanpur in the Siddhaur pargana.

Other Musalmans. The other Musalmans are of little account. Two castes alone, besides those mentioned, have over 5,000 representatives, Darzis numbering 6,768 and Halwais 6,297. After these there are four castes with over 2,000, and nine with over 1,000 members. For these a simple list is sufficient. The former include Gujars, Qassabs or butchers, Manihars, and Dhobis; and the latter Gaddis, Kumhars, Dafalis, Bhats, Bhangis, Bharbhunjas, Mughals, Tawaifs, and Nau-Muslims. The Mughals are chiefly

Chaghtais, and are practically confined to the Fatehpur and Ramsanehighat tahsíls. The Manihars are found in all parts; they carry on their peculiar business of making glass bangles which they export in large numbers to Fyzabad and Lucknow. There are some 40 other Musalman castes represented in small numbers, but they are mainly the Musalman counterparts of the ordinary Hindu castes, or else are so sparsely distributed as to be undeserving of mention.

Occupations.

With regard to the occupations of the people there is little to add to what has already been set down. The manufactures of the district and its trade have already been dealt with in the preceding chapters. There are no large towns and no extensive commercial enterprises. The people are almost wholly agricultural and the industrial community consists for the most part of those who are employed in satisfying the modest needs of a peasant population. The luxuries of the rich are obtained from Lucknow or Fyzabad. According to the census returns, 73·4 per cent. of the population was agricultural—a figure that is above the provincial average, although it is exceeded in the adjoining districts of Rai Bareli, Sultanpur and Sítapur. Of the rest, the industrial population comprised 13·3 per cent.; the commercial only ·5 per cent.; and the professional 1·3 per cent. This leaves 11·5 per cent. employed in administration, service and general labour, or else without any ostensible occupation. The agricultural estimate is a low one, for many persons recorded as having other means of subsistence also betake themselves to agriculture as a subsidiary occupation, and many others are indirectly dependent on agriculture to a greater or less degree.

Proprietary tenures.

Turning to the proprietary rights in the soil, it will be seen that taluqdars occupy a very conspicuous position in this district. The returns given by Mr. Hope show that at settlement 501,000 acres or 47·34 per cent. of the whole area was held by taluqdars and directly managed by them; 362,000 acres or 34·21 per cent. was in the possession of coparcenary communities; and 109,000 acres or 10·29 per cent. were owned by zamindars in single or joint tenure. The remaining area, amounting to somewhat over 86,000 acres, was held in subsettlement. With these we

shall now deal in order, beginning with the last and ending with the taluqdars; for the latter are unusually numerous in this district and to give even a brief account of their families and estates is a somewhat lengthy matter.

Subsettlement holders.

The holders of subsettlements, known as *pukhtadars* or *digridars*, are generally Rajputs, and are chiefly to be found on the Ramnagar, Haraha and Surajpur estates, where they represent the descendants of cadet branches of the old family or of retainers who received a grant of land in return for services rendered. They pay to the taluqdar the revenue with the addition of a *málikána* allowance varying from five to twenty per cent. of the Government demand, in addition to the local rates and cesses. They are generally an impoverished class, too proud to work for themselves and depending chiefly on hired labour, and their rent is usually in arrears. As a rule, the taluqdar is their natural enemy, and regards their presence with abhorrence; but it must be admitted that in many cases they have been hardly treated, for they represent the old owners of the soil whose property was swept into the taluqdar's net during the process of formation of these vast estates in the days of Nawabi rule, and still more effectually by the atrocious tyranny and extortion of the later Nazims.

The small land-owners.

The holders of land in zamindari and pattidari tenure are principally members of old families of Saiyids, Sheikhs, Brahmans and Rajputs; a fair number of Kurmis, too, should be included among the coparcenary proprietors. Some reference has already been made in this chapter to the extent to which the various castes are the owners of landed property and to the parts of the district in which they are chiefly found. Almost all of these old settlements are in a more or less reduced and straitened condition. The natural increase in the numbers of the sharers and the consequent minute subdivision of holdings, the lack of capital, and above all their almost invariable proneness to litigation and extravagance have all contributed to reduce their means, and in many cases have led to the alienation of a portion of their estates. These causes have little or no connection with the revenue demand; it is a case of the survival of the fittest, and an enhanced revenue only serves to bring to a

head a process that must inevitably develop sooner or later. The Kurmis form a notable exception, and with their general thriftiness and good management have been able not only to retain what they formerly held, but even to add to their property. The others have made extremely few purchases for many years, but have lost a great deal. The land thus lost has either passed into the hands of the great taluqdars, or else has been purchased by Banias or other money-lenders. The latter are always ready to buy at auctions, and in many cases have obtained possession of shares by means of the slower process of mortgage. As in other districts, so in Bara Banki have the Banias increased their landed estates to a considerable extent within recent years and must now be reckoned among the chief proprietary classes of zamindars and pattidars. Some mention will be made, after dealing with the taluqdars, of the older or more important zamindari and coparcenary estates of the district.

Taluqdars.

A list will be found in the appendix showing the names, castes and estates of all the taluqdars who hold land in Bara Banki, whether residing in the district or elsewhere. Both residents and non-residents deserve mention in this account, for among the latter are some of the largest proprietors, as for instance the Raja of Mahmudabad, whose home is in Sítapur, at a short distance from the borders of Bara Banki. For the history of those families who reside in other districts reference must be made to the volumes on those districts in which the headquarters of the estate are situated. The list shows the unusual total of 61 taluqdari estates, while the number of taluqdars is still larger, as in several cases the property is held jointly between brothers or relations. It is noticeable in the case of Bara Banki, that no single clan or caste, with perhaps one exception, is predominant over any specified tract of country, and at the same time there is a far larger proportion than usual of Musalman taluqdars—these two facts being to a large extent interdependent. Of the whole number, no less than 34 are Musalmans, while 17 are Rajputs of various clans, four are Kayasths, three are Brahmans, two are Sikhs and one a Khattri. Of the Musalmans, 21 are styled Sheikhs, seven Saiyids, two Bhattis, one a Pathan, and the remaining three are descended

from Rajput converts. The Hindu Rajput taluqdars belong to eight different clans to which reference will be made in turn. Altogether the taluqdars own 931 whole villages and mahals or portions of others to the number of 612.

Ramnagar.

We may begin with the Rajput taluqdars, for among their number is the largest landholder of the district, the Raikwar Raja of Ramnagar, who owns a vast estate of 193 villages and 95 other mahals in the north of the district, and especially in the parganas of Ramnagar, Muhammadpur, Bado Sarai, Daryabad and Fatehpur. The property has recently been released from the management of the Court of Wards, under whose control it had been for some thirteen years owing to the mental infirmity of the late Raja and the minority of his successor. The taluqa is now in a solvent condition, although, when first taken over, it was very heavily embarrassed owing to the mismanagement and extravagance of the former owner. Not only did the Court of Wards vastly improve the estate and the town of Ramnagar by building roads and houses, but in addition to the liquidation of the enormous debts it handed over to the Raja a cash balance of two lakhs on his coming into possession in 1901. The present owner, Raja Udit Narain Singh, is a son of Sarabjit Singh and lives at Ramnagar. The Raja is head of the Raikwar clan, at any rate of that portion of the family whose home is on this side of the Ghagra. The history of the great Raikwar families of Bahraich is given in the volume on that district. All the Raikwars claim to be of Surajbansi origin, and according to the account given me by the Raja, the family is of some antiquity. It was founded by the great Manu himself, although it may be presumed that that ancient lawgiver had a father. Now, Manu was born, according to the Raikwar chronicles, just 1,972,950,006 years ago. It would be somewhat tedious task to follow the family history throughout this period, and a brief summary will suffice. After 59 generations came Ram Chandra of Ajodhya, who had a brother, named Bharat, who was the father of Pushkar, who was the ancestor of Raika Deva. This Raika founded a city called after his own name in Jammu, and his descendants thus became known as Raikwars. In the twelfth century one Partab

Sah of Raika went to Qanauj and married a daughter of Manik Chand of Manikpur. His sons were named Sal Deo, Bal Deo and Bhairon Anand. Partab Sah allied himself to Shahab-ud-din Ghori in his campaign against the Chauhan of Delhi, and at a later date he became a minister of Qutb-ud-din Aibak. When the latter came to the throne of Hindostan he befriended the sons of his former ally and dependent, and placed them in command of an expedition against the Bhars of Oudh. Bhairon Anand lost his life in this warfare, and his bones were laid to rest in Sihali of pargana Fatehpur, where the *chabutra* of Bhairon Anand is still worshipped by the Raikwars. Sal Deo and Bal Deo, names which have a curious resemblance to the mythical ancestors of Bais, Kanhpurias and other clans, were more fortunate: for they defeated the Bhars, and as reward Sal Deo received all the lands beyond the Ghagra and was the father of all the Raikwars of Baundi, Rehwa, Chahlari and their branches in Bahraich and Kheri; and Bal Deo obtained a large grant on this side of the river, long known as pargana Sailuk, and is the ancestor of Ramnagar and the allied houses.

Eighth in descent from Bal Deo came Ram Singh, who was appointed to the office and title of Chaudhri by the Emperor. He formed the estate of Ramnagar-Dhameri; but his sons died without issue, and he therefore adopted one Zorawar Singh, the first to bear the title of Raja. Zorawar Singh lived six generations ago and was followed by his sons, Raja Gharib Singh, who died without issue and who built the Sheo Sagar tank and the temple at Mahadewa, and Raja Sheo Singh. The latter was succeeded by his son, Anup Singh, who headed the Raikwar confederacy against the Musalman power of Lucknow, which met with an untimely end at the battle on the Kalyani, to which reference will be made in the history of the district. After Anup Singh, whose tomb is in the Kothi Pukhta at Ramnagar, came his brother, Raja Bhawani Singh, who in 1774 fought in Rohilkhand in the army of Asaf-ud-daula (a date for which the Raja is responsible), and received in return the parganas of Fatehpur, Kursi and Dewa as well as Hisampur and Fakhrpur in Bahraich. He was succeeded by Raja Surat Singh; but in the time of Saadat Ali Khan the whole of his

estates were taken under direct management and the Raja absconded. He was restored to power in 1803 and also became chakladar of Ramnagar and Muhammadpur. He was in high favour with the court, and on the occasion of Lord Moira's visit to Lucknow was deputed to arrange for the entertainment of the distinguished guest. He was succeeded in 1826 by Raja Gur Bakhsh Singh, his son, who was constantly at war with Darshan Singh, the great Nazim. The estate of Ramnagar-Dhameri was taken under direct management in 1839, but was released in 1844. Ten years later he quarrelled with his son, Sarabjit Singh, who obtained the lease of Ramnagar and Muhammadpur, while the father retained only 47 villages, which became known as the Bhitauli estate. This was forfeited for rebellion and given to the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala; but the old man lived till 1882, while his son retained Ramnagar-Dhameri. Raja Sarabjit Singh married twice, his first wife being the daughter of Thakur Durga Singh Chandel, from whom he had no issue; and the second being Rani Gulab Kunwar, a daughter of Thakur Beni Parshad Singh of Bahraich and the mother of the present Raja Udit Narain Singh, who was born in 1861. After the death of Raja Gur Bakhsh, his son commenced a life of open vice and extravagance, and the estate became very deeply involved in debt. At length, in 1888, Ramnagar was taken under the management of the Court of Wards; it continued under its control till Raja Sarabjit's death at Suratganj in December, 1899, and was released in July, 1901. Raja Udit Narain Singh has two sons, who are being educated at the Colvin School at Lucknow.

Muhammadpur.

The Muhammadpur branch of the main stock of Ramnagar is said to have had a separate existence for many centuries and to have been founded by Ram Das, fourth in descent from Bal Deo. At a later date came Madan Singh, who built Muhammadpur and called it after a faqír named Muhammad Shah. The estate remained with his descendants, of whom Thakur Ganga Singh received the *sanad* from Government. He was succeeded by his son, Sheo Singh, whose widow, Thakurain Dilraj Kunwar, holds the estate in trust for her granddaughter, Sheoraj Kunwar, who is the sole remaining direct descendant.

The property, which is heavily embarrassed, consists of two villages and three mahals in Ramnagar, one village and eighteen mahals in Muhammadpur, and one mahal in Bado Sarai, assessed to a revenue of Rs. 7,746.

The third Raikwar taluqdar who holds land in this district is Thakur Sheopal Singh of Rampur Mathura in Sítapur. He resides in the latter district, where the bulk of his property is situated. His Bara Banki estate is known as Bhikhampur and consists of three villages and three mahals in the Muhammadpur pargana, assessed at Rs. 3,215. The village of Bhikhampur lies on the banks of the Chauka in the north of the pargana near the old Raikwar post of Chheda and a short distance north of the ancient Sailuk, which gave its name to the large pargana of former days which comprised the whole Raikwar territory on this side of the Ghagra. This house of Rampur Mathura is also a branch of Ramnagar. It was founded by Daswant Singh, the younger grandson of Bal Deo. His descendant, Kirat Singh, died without issue in 1814, and his widow adopted one Madho Singh, whose son, Guman Singh, received the *sanad*. He was followed by Thakur Rudra Partab Singh and then by the present owner. **Rampur Mathura.**

The Surajbansi clan has long occupied a high position in this district. The head of this family is the Rája of Haraha, a village of pargana Daryabad about two miles west of Tikaitnagar. He owns an extensive property consisting of 48 villages, 15 mahals and five pattis in Daryabad, and one village and one mahal in Bado Sarai, and pays a revenue of Rs. 64,530. The title of Raja was declared hereditary in 1877.* The Raja comes of an ancient lineage, claiming to be descended from the great Ram Chandra himself, of the solar line of Ajodhya. The story goes that the foundations of the fortunes of the family were laid by one Bisram Singh, who came from Almora and in 1376 A.D. acquired the estate from Dundhaulia Rajputs by paying up arrears of revenue due from them to the Government of Timur. This is certainly inaccurate, for Timur did not appear in India till 1398, and it is extremely improbable that he was ever able to collect revenues in Oudh. Another account says that one Lalji Singh **Haraha.**

* Notification, F. D., No. 2672P., dated 4th December, 1877.

came from Kali Kumaun some 370 years age and settled at Fyzabad. He took service with one Dandas Sah, a dealer of Pura Marna, now known as Jalaluddinnagar, and eventually succeeded to his master's property. However that may be, the story goes on to say that in the eighth generation came Lachhmi Narain Singh, who ejected his brother, Gular Sah, and allotted him the estate of Ranimau. The property remained in the hands of the descendants of Lachhmi Narain, and eighth in succession from him came Raja Chhatarpal Singh and then Raja Narendra Bahadur Singh, who received the sanad and died in 1897. Both father and son were afflicted with mental incapacity, and the estate was for a long time under the Court of Wards. Narendra Bahadur was succeeded by his son, Raja Raghuraj Bahadur Singh, the present owner. The estate is now managed by a naib-tahsildar, whose services have been placed by Government at the disposal of the Raja. The family residence is a fine house in Rani Katra, close to the village of Haraha.

Ranimau. The smaller taluqa of Ranimau, the origin of which is mentioned in the preceding paragraph, has remained in the hands of the Surajbansis. Since its separation from Haraha, over two centuries ago, it has been held by the descendants of Gular Sah. The property consists of eleven villages, four mahals and three pattis in pargana Daryabad, and two pattis in Rudauli, the total revenue demand being Rs. 9,918. It is held by Thakur Janki Parshad Singh, the son of Bhayya Autar Singh, on whom the *sanad* was conferred. The village of Ranimau, from which the taluqa takes its name, lies on the Lucknow-Fyzabad road, about two miles east of Chamierganj. Part of the taluqa was formerly known as Qiyampur, and this name acquired an unenviable notoriety from the exploits of Aman Singh, the taluqdar whose end is narrated by Sir W. Sleeman.* This man was a terror to the country round and evaded all the attempts of the revenue officials to bring him to justice. Eventually the chakladar of Daryabad-Rudauli, Girdhara Singh, who held office in 1849, came to an agreement with the taluqdar's son, Ahbaran Singh, who was on bad terms with his father. Aman Singh was seized and kept a prisoner in his fort by his dutiful son, and the

* Tour in Oude, I, 255.

chakladar made a feigned attack on the place, during which the old chief was put to death, and Ahbaran Singh remained in possession.

Kamiar. Daryabad is also the land of the Kalhans Rajputs of the six houses or Chhedwara, but their home is in Gonda, across the Ghagra. The taluqdar of Kamiar, a village on the banks of the river some nine miles north-east of Daryabad, owns a considerable property in this district, consisting of seven villages and three mahals in Daryabad, and four mahals and one patti in Basorhi, the whole being assessed to a revenue of Rs. 11,994. The bulk of the estate, however, lies in Gonda, where it is known as the Deoli taluqa, and several villages held by the same taluqdar are in the south of Bahraich. Kamiar is a branch of the original Kalhans house of Paraspur in Gonda, and was founded by Dula Rai, one of the three sons of Nihal Singh of Paraspur. It is held by Thakurain Ritraj Kunwar, who succeeded to Raja Sher Bahadur Singh. The history of the Kalhans belongs to the Gonda district, and is given in the Gonda Gazetteer. There is an old fort to the south of Kamiar village, which was evidently built for the defence of the property on this side of the Ghagra.

Paska. The taluqdar of Paska belongs to the same family, representing a branch of the Kamiar house. The owner of this estate also is a woman, Thakurain Iklas Kunwar, the widow of Bhayya Naipal Singh, who obtained the Government *sanad*. The bulk of the property lies in Gonda, and only one mahal and two pattis, known as the Aswa estate, assessed at Rs. 525, belong to the Daryabad pargana of this district. Aswa is a small village on the banks of the Ghagra, in the extreme east of the pargana and four miles south of Kamiar.

Surajpur. To the south of Daryabad lies the country of the Bahrelia Rajputs, whose headquarters are at Surajpur. The Bahrelias are said to be Bais by descent, and to have taken their name from Surajpur Bahrela, by which the present pargana of Surajpur was formerly known. The names are obviously of Bhar origin, and tradition states that the Bhars were first displaced by Pathans, who held the country till the days of Akbar. In the year 1547 the head of these Pathans, one Awar Khan, rose in rebellion,

and an imperial force under Raja Baram Bali Singh, a Bais Risaldar in the service of the emperor, was sent to put down the rising. The Rája was successful; the fort was taken, Awar Khan killed, and the Pathans expelled. In reward for this exploit he received the estate consisting of seventy-one villages. He was succeeded by his son, Bhikam Singh, the ancestor of the present taluqdar. The Bahrelias grew in numbers and prospered, till towards the end of the Nawabi they became very powerful. Rája Singhji of Surajpur was a very formidable chief, who successfully resisted the Government officials. His story is told by Sir W. Sleeman.* It was mainly owing to his example that the Daryabad district became such a hotbed of turbulence and disorder that the chakladars were—to use a native expression—unable to breathe in it. Not only did he indulge in wholesale robbery and plunder himself, but he encouraged several other Bahrelia bandits of note, such as Sheodin, his brothers, Chanda and Indal, most of whom died in jail at Lucknow; Janak Singh and Jaskaran of Kitaiya in Surajpur; and Raghubar and Murat Singh, also of Kitaiya, an estate of eleven villages, all occupied by robbers of this clan. Raja Singhji was at length brought to justice by Maharaja Man Singh, who in 1845 stormed the fort of Surajpur, killing and wounding fifty of its inmates. The Raja escaped to the fort of Gaura, where he surrendered; he was taken to Lucknow and there died in prison. He was succeeded by his widow, Rani Lekhraj Kunwar, a masterful lady of energy and resource, who obtained the *sanad*. She it was who built Chamierganj, which is now the headquarters of the Ramsanehighat tahsíl. At her death the estate passed into the hands of Raja Udit Partab Singh, who was mentally and physically unfit to manage the property which was controlled by Udit Narain, his maternal grandfather. Then came Babu Mahipal Singh, a cousin of Raja Singhji. At his death the estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards during the minority of Babu Pirthipal Singh, the present owner. He has been educated at the Colvin School in Lucknow and at the Agra College. His residence is at Hataunda, a village in the north of the pargana about five miles north-west of Chamierganj and

* Tour in Oude, II, 256 *et seq*.

near the Kalyani. Bahrela, the old home of the family, lies some three miles to the south-east, close to the Lucknow-Fyzabad road. The Surajpur estate consists of 52 villages, six mahals and one patti in pargana Surajpur; eight villages and three mahals in Siddhaur; and four villages across the Gumti in Subeha. The whole is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 77,196.

There are no other Bahrelia taluqdars, and only two members of the Bais clan have any taluqdari villages in this district, but neither of them reside within its limits. One is Babuain Bhagwan Kunwar of Pali in the Sultanpur district, who owns the single village of Richh on the banks of the Gumti in pargana Mawai, assessed at Rs. 2,175. The account of this estate is given in the Sultanpur volume. The lady is the widow of Babu Kishan Datt Singh, who died in 1895. **Pali.**

The other is the taluqdar of Panhauna in Rai Bareli, who owns three villages in pargana Subeha, assessed at Rs. 1,530. The estate is known as Sarai Gopi, taking its name from a village in the south-east of the pargana adjoining the Rai Bareli border and two miles north-east of Inhauna. The present owner is Sheoratan Singh of the Gaumaha family of Bais, known in history by the title of Rawat. He resides in the Rai Bareli district. The Gaumahas belong to the Gandeo Bais, who colonized the Inhauna pargana at an early date. Many of them subsequently became Musalmans. The whole of the Sarai Gopi estate is subsettled, the villages having been made over by the taluqdar to two of his relatives on a nominal payment of five per cent. as *malikána*. **Panhauna.**

In the Haidargarh tahsíl, south of the river Gumti, the Amethias are the predominant Rajput clan. Four taluqdars of this stock hold land in Haidargarh and Subeha. The chief is Raja Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh of Pokhra Ansari, an estate which derives its name from the villages of Pokhra on the Bachrawan road and Ansari, a short distance to the south of the town of Haidargarh. The property of the Raja lies wholly in this district and consists of 21 villages, five mahals and four pattis, all in pargana Haidargarh, assessed to a revenue of Rs. 28,623. The Raja lives at Rauni, a picturesque spot on the banks of the Gumti, near the metalled road from Haidargarh to Bara Banki; **Pokhra Ansari.**

he is an honorary magistrate and a member of the District Board. The Amethias, who take their name from Amethi in the Lucknow district, are descended from one Rája Raipal Singh, a Chamar Gaur of Kalinjar who settled in Amethi and drove out the old Bhar chieftains. His descendant, Dingar Sah, was very powerful and established his sway in Haidargarh, whither the Amethias retired in the fifteenth century after their expulsion from Amethi by the Sheikhs of Salempur and Amethi. Dingar Sah made Sheorajpur his headquarters, and his brother, Ram Singh, made himself master of Pokhra Ansari, by waging a successful war on the Sheikhs of Bhilwal. The estate has since remained in the hands of this branch of the family. Their history is but brief. After the defeat of Shuja-ud-daula, Rája Amar Singh tried to assert his independence, but the return of the Nawab Wazir cost him his life. His son, Madho Singh, at the intercession of the Resident, only recovered Lahi and one other village, but soon built up the estate again. He died childless, and the property fell into great disorder. After being held by a number of his relations in succession, it was acquired by Rája Sahajram Bakhsh, who made himself peculiarly troublesome to the Government officials, and at a later date became notorious as a rebel leader during the mutiny. He, too, died without leaving a son, and was succeeded under an order of the Chief Commissioner by his own father, Raja Umrao Singh.* The *sanad* was conferred on the same Umrao Singh, eleventh in descent from Ram Singh, and the title was declared hereditary in 1877.† The present Raja is the son of Umrao Singh. During his minority the property was carefully managed by the Court of Wards and the improvements have been admirably maintained by the owner.

Ramnagar Parewan.

The Ramnagar taluqa is a branch of Pokhra Ansari. The estate was founded by Deo Rai, fourth in descent from Ram Singh. The *sanad* was conferred on Babu Chandi Bakhsh, great-uncle of the present taluqdar, Thakur Sukhmangal Singh. On the death of the latter's father, Pirthipal Singh, the Court of Wards took over the management of the estate, which was so

* Clans of the Roy Bareilly district, by W. C. Benett, 1870, p. 43.

† Notification, F. D., No. 2672P., dated 4th December, 1877.

heavily encumbered that it was only possible to release it from debt by sale. In 1901, two villages and one mahal, including the family residence at Parewan which formerly gave its name to the taluqa, were sold to the Raja of Jahangirabad, and four villages were purchased by Salig Ram of Haidargarh. The taluqdar, who was educated at the Bara Banki High School, now owns but two villages, Ramnagar and Barwal, in pargana Haidargarh, assessed at Rs. 2,728. The property lies in the south-western portion of the pargana near the Rai Bareli border.

Another small Amethia estate is that of Akhiapur, which **Akhiapur.** consists of three villages in Haidargarh, assessed to a revenue of Rs. 2,670 and held at present by Babu Ram Singh. This also is an offshoot from Pokhra Ansari, the Akhiapur family having been founded after the death of Tilokchand by one Lohang Rai, who assumed the title of Rana.* His descendants were largely despoiled of their estates by their kinsman, Rao Kalian Sah of Pokhra Ansari, the first of that house to assume the title of Raja. The story goes that Kalian Sah on one occasion respectfully saluted a celebrated faqír as "Bandagi Mían," whereupon the grateful saint responded with a blessing on the "Raja." The Pokhra family are consequently known as the Bandagi Mian Amethias. The Ranas of Akhiapur retaliated on the parent house by slaying Raja Jai Singh, whose son, Sheoambar, was for a time dispossessed by the Government officials. The *sanad* was conferred on Bhikhan Sah, from whom the property descended to Babu Lal Bahadur, the prodecessor of the present owner. Akhiapur lies in the centre of the pargana to the south of the Sultanpur road.

The story of the Amethias of Sheorajpur, afterwards known **Birsinghpur.** as the Kumhrawan or Birsinghpur house, belongs to the account of Rai Bareli district, in which the home and the bulk of the property lies. Raja Rameshwar Bakhsh Singh, the present taluqdar, owns only two mahals in this district, known as the Manjhupur estate and assessed to a revenue of Rs. 420. Both of these are in the Haidargarh pargana, Manjhupur being a village in the extreme south-western corner adjoining the Rai

* Clans of the Roy Bareilly district, by W. C. Benett, 1870, p. 24.

Bareli border. The Raja lives in his fort of Sheogarh close to Kumhrawan in Rai Bareli.

The Panwar taluqas.

The Panwar Rajputs do not properly belong to this district, their home being in the Mahona pargana of Lucknow. The account of the great families of this clan will be found in the Lucknow volume.* They have overflowed to a small extent into Bara Banki, but their estates are confined to the single pargana of Kursi, and even here they have no extensive possessions. The head of the family is the Raja of Itaunja or Raipur Ekdaria, the present incumbent being Raja Indra Bikram Singh; he owns but the single village of Agasad, which lies near the Lucknow border some three miles south-west of Kursi, and pays a revenue in this district of Rs. 1,100. The other branch of this family is represented by Maharaj Rani of Mahgaon or Mahona, who owns four villages of Kursi known as the Udhapur estate, assessed at Rs. 3,050. Udhapur is a village in the extreme north of the pargana between Dinpanah and the Sítapur boundary.

Itaunja.

Mahgaon.

Saraura.

The third Panwar taluqdar is Thakur Harihar Bakhsh Singh of Saraura in Sítapur. He owns the Sarai Shahbaz estate of two villages and one patti in pargana Kursi, assessed to a revenue of Rs. 2,025; the village from which the property takes its name lies on the Lucknow border about six miles north-west of Kursi. The Saraura family is a branch of the Itaunja house, having been founded at an early partition by one Karan Deo, whose descendant, Sahji, built Saraura in 1758. The taluqdar resides in the Sítapur district.

Musalman Rajputs.

We may next deal with the Khanzada taluqdars, a term which is applied to the descendants of those Rajputs who were converted to Islam after the establishment of the Musalman dominion. The Musalman Rajput taluqdars who hold land in this district are three in number.

Usmanpur.

The most important is the Bisen Khanzada of Usmanpur, a village in the west of the Siddhaur pargana, about a mile east of the metalled road from Bara Banki to Haidargarh. The estate consists of three villages and three mahals in Siddhaur and one mahal in Satrikh, the whole being assessed

* *Loc. cit.*, p. 95.

to a revenue of Rs. 5,450. The present owner is Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, the son of Ghulam Qasim Khan, who died in 1880. The estate was founded by one Kaunsal Singh, a Bisen leader, who obtained the pargana of Siddhaur in reward for military services under Humayun. One of his sons, Lakhan Singh, became a Musalman, in fulfilment of his father's vow, who had been childless and had promised that, in the event of a son being born, he would bring him up in the faith of Islam. The other son, Bhajan Singh, remained a Hindu, and his descendants still hold land in the pargana. About 300 years ago, the descendants of Lakhu Khan, named Himmat Khan and Ghazaffar Khan, divided the estate, Usmanpur falling to the latter. In later days Munawar Khan succeeded to the estate and was followed by his widow, Zahur-un-nissa. After the death of the latter, the taluqa was seized by Roshan Zaman Khan, but he was dispossessed on an appeal to the Privy Council, and the property was given to Ali Bahadur Khan, a nephew of Munawar Khan. He was the father of the present taluqdar, whose mother, Rasul-un-nissa, managed the estate till her son, who was ten years of age at his accession, attained his majority. During this period three-fourths of the property was purchased by Raja Farzand Ali Khan of Jahangirabad.

The other Khanzadas are non-resident, and their estates insignificant. One of them is Babu Dargahi Khan, of the Bhale Sultan clan of Sultanpur, who resides at Unchgaon in that district. His Bara Banki property consists of the single small village of Chak Doman in the extreme south-east of pargana Subeha, which is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 140. The Babu succeeded Nabi Bakhsh Khan, on whom the *sanad* was conferred; the family history will be found in the Sultanpur volume.* Unchgaon.

Saiyid Raza Husain, of Kotwara in the district of Kheri, is the owner of eleven small pattis in pargana Siddhaur, assessed at Rs. 578. He is an Ahbans Musalman of the great Kheri family, which attained such notoriety in the days of Rája Lone Singh, whose history is given in the account of the Kheri district. The Bara Banki property was acquired by purchase Kotwara.

* *q. v.*, p. 101.

and goes by the name of the Pachhim Bilaon estate, taking its appellation from a village which lies on the banks of the Gumti about five miles south of the town of Siddhaur.

Brahman taluqdars. The Brahman taluqdars of the district are three in number, and of them one is non-resident. The latter is Maharaja Sir Partab Narain Singh, K.C.I.E., of Mahdauna or Ajodhya, who resides in the Fyzabad district, in the account of which the history of his family will be found. The Maharaja, who is a Sakaldipi Brahman, owns 14 villages and three mahals in this district, situated in the parganas of Rudauli, Daryabad and Satrikh. These villages were acquired by Maharaja Man Singh, his predecessor. The bulk of the property, comprising eight villages and a part of Rauzagaon, is in Rudauli; five villages and one mahal lie in Daryabad, and one village, Ajpura, is in Satrikh. The rest are known as the Garhi Ahir estate.

Asdamau. The Asdamau taluqa is the property of the family of Pande Brahmans, at present represented by Pande Sorabjit Singh. The estate consists of 13 villages, ten mahals and a small patti in pargana Siddhaur, and one village in Satrikh, assessed to a total revenue of Rs. 16,581. The taluqdar is the grandson of Man Singh Pande, who was chakladar of the parganas of Dewa, Nawabganj and Partabganj, an office which was also held by his son, Bahadur Singh Pande, the father of the present owner. About the year 1836 Man Singh purchased the estate from Madar Bakhsh of the Bisen clan, and his son received the *sanad* from the British Government. The residence of the taluqdar is at Lakhupur on the banks of the Gumti near the metalled road from Nawabganj to Haidargarh. Asdamau, which gives its name to the estate, is a village on the same road close to the north-western boundary of the pargana.

Tirbediganj. The third Brahman taluqa is that of Tirbediganj, a village in pargana Haidargarh on the Lucknow-Sultanpur road. The place will be separately described. The property is not a large one, consisting of three villages, one mahal and one patti in Haidargarh, and a single village in Satrikh, the total revenue being Rs. 2,967. Besides this, however, the village of Shakurabad in Unao and the two small villages of Tirbedipur and Saidpur Behta in Rai Bareli belong to the taluqa. The estate

is of recent origin, having been founded by Thakur Singh, a Tirbedi Brahman, who rose to a high position under the native government and was rewarded for his conduct during the mutiny by the gift of the Unao and Rai Bareli villages. The property is now held by his widow, Rukmin Kunwar, who resides at Tirbediganj.

Kayasth taluqdars.

There are four estates in the district held by members of the Kayasth caste, known as the taluqdars of Rampur, Rampur Kalan, Gokulpur Aseni and Lilauli. All of these properties are of comparatively recent origin, having been founded by Kayasths who attained to high official positions under the native government, although in some cases the families have long been settled in Bara Banki. The largest of these taluqas is that of Rampur, a fine estate of 33 whole villages, nine mahals and twelve small pattis, and assessed to a revenue of Rs. 33,748. Of these 24 villages, eight mahals and one patti lie in pargana Daryabad; nine villages and one patti in Surajpur, and one mahal and one patti in Basorhi. The Rampur family is one that rendered loyal services to the Oudh government for several generations. They lay claim to a history of some antiquity, stating that one Rai Pirthi Rao was appointed a qanungo in 708 Hijri during the reign of Jalal-ud-din Firoz Shah; but this is chronologically impossible, for Ala-ud-din had then been on the throne for many years. He accompanied the Subahdar of Oudh to Mahmudabad and rendered great service in suppressing the Bhars, receiving in reward a grant of land which his descendants increased by various means. In the eighth or ninth generation came Rai Sobha Rai, who was chakladar of Ramnagar and who was constantly at war with the Raikwars, who consistently refused to pay their revenue. Sobha Rai was a great name in the history of Oudh, and so was that of his grandson, the Nazim Sital Parshad, who obtained a somewhat unenviable notoriety. Rai Updhot Singh, the son of Sobha Rai, was also chakladar, and was killed in an engagement with the people of Naugaon, for which his successors obtained three villages in jagir and a royal *sanad*. Rai Sital Parshad was wounded in fighting the Raikwars, whom he defeated near Sanehi and received the village of Shahpur as a revenue-free grant. He

Rampur.

was succeeded by Rai Abhairam Bali, who was followed by Rai Narain Bali, who died in 1900. The present taluqdar, Rai Raja, is his eldest son, and is a minor. The estate is well managed by his uncle, Rai Mahadeo Bali, who is an honorary magistrate. The title of Rai was declared hereditary in 1877.

Lilauli. The Lilauli taluqa consists of eight villages and three mahals in pargana Fatehpur, assessed at Rs. 4,669. The parent village stands on the bank of the Kalyani river about seven miles south-west of Fatehpur; but Muhabbat Rai, the present taluqdar, with his four sons and two grandsons, resides in Lucknow. He is descended from one Rai Durga Parshad, a resident of Koil in Aligarh, who was in the service of the Delhi court. At the time of the invasion of Nadir Shah, all the family were massacred, save Durga Parshad and his daughter-in-law. He escaped to Bareilly and entered the service of the Rohilla Nawab; and there he married again and begat a second family. His second son, Chattar Sen, came to Fatehpur during the latter part of the reign of Saadat Ali Khan and obtained the appointment of Bakhshi or paymaster of Fatehpur and Bari under Ghazi-ud-din Haidar. He then brought all his family, save his eldest brother, from Rohilkhand, and purchased the estate now held by Muhabbat Rai. As he was childless, Chattar Sen adopted Har Parshad, the son of his brother, Fateh Chand. Har Parshad on succeeding to the estate became Bakhshi of Khairabad, and was subsequently appointed to be assistant to the Bakhshi-ul-Mulk, Rája Lalji Bahadur, whose daughter he married. Har Parshad during the mutiny was made Nazim of Khairabad, and for a long time resisted the British arms. He eventually surrendered, however, and obtained the *sanad* for the taluqa in 1860; he lived till 1893, when he was succeeded by his son, who died in 1898, leaving Rai Muhabbat Rai in possession.

Gokulpur-Aseni. A third Kayasth taluqa is that of Gokulpur-Aseni, an estate which pays a revenue of Rs. 8,757 in this district and consists of five villages, four mahals and two pattis in pargana Dewa, and one mahal in Nawabganj. Besides this, it includes the small Bhaisaura estate of five villages in the Lucknow district. The taluqa is of modern origin. Aseni is a village in the south

of Dewa near the Lucknow road. It originally belonged to Brahmans, but it was bought from Chaudhri Bhagwan Das by Kunwar Bahadur Singh, who took service under the Oudh government and amassed a considerable fortune. His son, Kunwar Bhagwant Singh, an official of Amjad Ali Shah, increased the estate which is now held by his younger brother, Kunwar Girdhari Singh. The remaining Kayasth taluqdar is Jagannath Bakhsh, who, with Ganga Bakhsh and others, holds the large estate of Rampur Kalan in the Sítapur district. Their Bara Banki property is very small, consisting of a single mahal in the village of Khedra in pargana Fatehpur, which is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 60.

Rampur Kalan.

Bahvi.

There is but one Khattri taluqdar holding land in the district, and he is non-resident. Lala Jamna Parshad, the present head of the great house of Mauranwan in Unao, owns the single village of Ranbhi in the south of the Haidargarh pargana, at a revenue of Rs. 380. The history of this family will be found in the Unao volume.*

Kapurthala.

Two taluqdars with landed possessions in Bara Banki are Sikhs. One of these is the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala, Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., who owns the whole of pargana Bhitauli, five villages of Muhammadpur and one of Bado Sarai, 48 villages in all, which represent the confiscated estate of the rebel, Rája Gur Bakhsh Singh, Raikwar of Bhitauli, and which were conferred on the Raja-i-Rajgan on a permanent settlement in reward for the valuable services rendered during the mutiny by Sir Randhir Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I. The revenue assessed is Rs. 11,991. The estates are managed by an agent together with the more extensive property in Bahraich, the rents being collected at the Raja-i-Rajgan's tahsíl at Bhitauli.

Yakutganj.

The other Sikh estate is the small taluqa of Yakutganj, a village in the Partabganj pargana. It consists of a single mahal assessed at Rs. 3,006. Yakutganj is a village in the south-east of the pargana near the metalled road from Safdarganj to Zaidpur. It was founded during the Nawabi by one Yakub Ali Khan, Khwaja Sarai, but it afterwards became

* *q. v.*, p. 76.

nazúl and was eventually conferred on Diwan Hakim Rai, a Khattri Sikh of the Panjáb, who was a minister in the court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore. He was succeeded by Diwan Kishn Kunwar, and the taluqa is now held by his widow, Musammat Bibi Mehri.

Musalman taluqdars.

We now come to the great body of Musalman taluqdars, of whom those who are descended from converted Rajputs have been already mentioned; of the remainder, who are for the most part residents in the district, 21 are Sheikhs, and these being the most numerous will be dealt with first. The account of the Sheikh taluqas is somewhat difficult, for the families are in most cases of great antiquity and frequently are connected with one another in a very confusing manner. The Sheikhs, as well as some families of Saiyids, trace their origin to the earliest Musalman settlers in this district and Lucknow, and consequently their history is often rather traditional than accurate. These traditions will be given for what they are worth.

The Qidwais.

The most important Sheikh clan in this district is that of the Qidwais. Their home is in Juggaur in pargana Lucknow, and the family is said to have been founded in the days of Shahab-ud-din Muhammad bin Sam by one Qazi Qidwat, a son of the king of Rum or Turkey, who came to India from Arabia and received a jagir in Oudh. He is said there to have overthrown the Bhar Raja of Jagdeopur or Juggaur, and his descendants acquired a large estate in that neighbourhood, colonizing a tract of fifty-two villages; the usual *baoni* of family histories, which became known as Qidwara. Qazi Qidwat died in Ajodhya, where he was buried, and his tomb stands close to the mosque of Aurangzeb. The family grew and prospered. Several of them have been distinguished for their learning and many others held responsible posts under the rulers of Dehli. Qazi Shawwal was a great lawyer, and wrote a book called the Mirat-ul-Islam; he was made Qazi of Dehli. Qazi Abd-ul-Malik was a mansabdar; so was Qazi Muhammad Hamid, who received Keshnur in jagir for his troops. Muhammad Qasim commanded a force in the Deccan in the days of Aurangzeb; and in the same reign Sheikh Fakhr-ullah was paymaster to the troops in Bengal. In latter days the members of this family

took service under the Lucknow sovereigns. Munshi Muhammad Husain was a powerful noble and at annexation was náib of the minister Ali Naqi Khan. He amassed a considerable estate in the usual manner, and in return for his hard treatment of the old zamindars he was killed during the mutiny by one of them in revenge. The Qidwara Sheikhs still hold large estates in this district, and we may now make some mention of their taluqas.

Jahangirabad.

It is impossible to follow out the ramifications of the Qidwai family tree. At the present time the most important member of the house is Raja Tasadduq Rasul Khan, C.S.I., of Jahangirabad in pargana Nawabganj. This place derives its name from the Emperor Jahangir, in whose honour it was founded by one of the Qidwais. The Sheikh landholders became people of considerable importance and in time to come the district became known as Dewa Jahangirabad. I have been unable, however, to discover any trace of the family till we come to Razaq Bakhsh, who was invested with the title of Raja by the Oudh government. He left no son, but his daughter was married to Farzand Ali Khan. The latter succeeded to the estate, but he also owed his advancement to a fortuitous circumstance which occurred about three years before the annexation of Oudh. He was then darogha in charge of the Sikandra Bagh at Lucknow, and on one occasion, when King Wajid Ali Shah was visiting the garden, he was struck with the appearance of the young man, and presenting him with a *khilat* directed him to attend at the palace. With such a signal mark of the royal favour, Farzand Ali's advancement was rapid; and by the interest of the eunuch, Bashir-ud-daula, he obtained in 1854 a *farmán* designating him Raja of Jahangirabad. He remained at court and after the annexation accompanied the king to Calcutta, where he remained for some time. He was not prominent during the mutiny and early made his submission. Raja Farzand Ali was a very able man and largely increased his estates by purchasing the Bisen taluqa of Simrawan, a large portion of the Usmanpur property, and many other villages. In 1873 he held 65 villages and 16 mahals. He died in 1881 and had no son, but he left a daughter, Rani Zeb-un-nissa, who married her cousin, Tasadduq Rasul Khan, the son of Mardan

Ali Khan, who was a brother of Farzand Ali Khan. Raja Tasadduq Rasul Khan, C.S.I., is the most influential nobleman in the district. He is an honorary magistrate and a member of the Lieutenant Governor's Council. He has largely augmented the estate and now holds 94 whole villages, 59 mahals and eight pattis in this district, assessed at Rs. 1,29,530. This property has been brought under the Oudh Settled Estates Act.* Of Rája Farzand Ali Khan's estates, 23 villages and 27 mahals were left to the taluqdar of Mailaraiganj, but are included in the Jahangirabad taluqa. The property comprises 28 villages and 11 mahals in pargana Nawabganj, 19 villages and 10 mahals in Siddhaur, 16 villages, 22 mahals and one patti in Dewa, ten villages and six pattis in Fatehpur, ten villages and four pattis in Partabganj, three villages in Ramnagar, three villages and four mahals in Satrikh, two villages and five mahals in Muhammadpur, two villages and one mahal in Bado Sarai, and one village and two mahals in Haidargarh, the last having been acquired by purchase from the Amethia taluqdar of Ramnagar. In addition to these, he owns three villages and portions of four others in the Lucknow district and one village and two mahals in Sítapur. The title of Raja is hereditary. His residence is at Jahangirabad in pargana Nawabganj.

Mailaraiganj.

Raja Farzand Ali Khan belonged to another branch of the Qidwais which was established during the reign of Shuja-ud-daula by one Sheikh Ghulam Amir, who received the villages of Mailaraiganj in Daryabad, Bhainsaria, Durjanpur and others in 1270 H. His descendant was Haidar Ali, who enlarged and improved the estate. He had two brothers, Mardan Ali Khan and Farzand Ali Khan. The former had two sons, Nawab Ali Khan and Tasadduq Rasul Khan, of whom the latter received Jahangirabad by marriage. Nawab Ali Khan also married his cousin, the second daughter of Raja Farzand Ali Khan, and had a son, Naushad Ali Khan, the present taluqdar of Mailaraiganj, who resides with his uncle at Jahangirabad. He succeeded while a minor and the property was for some years administered by the Court of Wards. He is a well-educated man and

* Notification No. $\frac{2525}{\text{I—506E}}$, dated 25th August, 1902.

possesses considerable influence. In addition to the property left him by Rája Farzand Ali Khan, he holds nine villages, 16 mahals and seven pattis assessed at Rs. 16,045. Of these, four villages and three mahals are in pargana Ramnagar, two villages, three mahals and six pattis in Daryabad, two villages and four mahals in Bado Sarai, one village and one mahal in Fatehpur, two mahals in Partabganj, one each in Dewa, Satrikh and Nawabganj, and one patti in Rudauli.

Other Qidwai taluqas date from earlier times. Fourth in descent from Qazi Qidwat of Juggaur came Salar Ahmad, whose second son, Qazi Jamal, increased the prestige of the family. From him descended Sheikh Zain-ul-Abdin, who was a chakladar under the native government. In 1843 he acquired the taluqa of Gadia, a village in the south of pargana Dewa, as heir to his maternal grandfather, who was descended from the main line of the Qidwais, his ancestor being the eldest son of Salar Ahmad. Zain-ul-Abdin divided his property, leaving it in equal shares to his son, Ahmad Husain and his nephew, Wajid Husain. Sheikh Ahmad Husain, who was a Deputy Collector, left three sons, of whom the eldest is Nazir Husain, an enlightened gentleman, who is gradually redeeming the debts of the estate. Wajid Husain also had three sons, of whom Sheikh Shahid Husain has been educated at Cambridge. The taluqdars live amicably together at Gadia. The property consists of four villages in each of the parganas of Dewa, Nawabganj and Partabganj and one in Satrikh, held in equal shares, and the joint estate of three mahals in Siddhaur known as Gorla Bastauli. The whole is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 22,257. Gadia.

The Jasmara family comes of the same stock, being descended from Qazi Qiam-ud-din, the youngest son of Salar Ahmad of Juggaur. The estate is, however, a recent acquisition, for although many of this line, such as Qazi Abd-ul-Malik, Muhammad Hamid and Fakhr-ullah were personages of importance under the Mughal empire, it was not till after the mutiny that the Jasmara taluqa was formed. In 1853 Muzaffar Ali of Juggaur purchased Jasmara from Daulat Rai and Jaswant Rai, chaudhris of Lucknow; he was killed by the rebels in the mutiny, and the *sanad* was given to his widow, Jasmara.

Shams-un-nissa. Her son is Sheikh Muhammad Mohsin Ali, the present taluqadar, who owns Jasmara, Muhammadpur and Muradabad in Dewa, one village in Nawabganj, and also three villages and two mahals in Lucknow; the latter represent the ancestral property of the family and lie near Juggaur.

Shahabpur. The remaining Qidwai taluqas are unimportant. One of them is Shahabpur, which consists at present of a single mahal in pargana Partabganj. It was acquired by purchase from Raja Razzaq Bakhsh of Jahangirabad about ninety years ago, but most of it has returned to the original owner. The remnant is held by Sheikh Muhammad Ismail. The other is the Ambhapur taluqa, the headquarters of which are in the Bahraich district. One Sheikh Amir-ullah, eighth in descent from Qazi Qidwat, married a daughter of Ali Muhammad, the qanúngo of pargana Hisampur, and thus acquired the Bahraich portion of the taluqa. This forms the bulk of the estate, for the Bara Banki property consists of only one village in pargana Dewa and part of Partabganj, the latter mahal giving its name to the taluqa. The owner is Sheikh Asghar Ali, the son of Samsam Ali.

Partabganj.

Mahmudabad. Besides the Qidwais there are three very important Sheikh families of the Siddiqi subdivision who own large tracts of land in the north of the district. The chief member of the clan, for the families are all connected with one another, is the Raja of Mahmudabad. The history of this family belongs to the Sítapur district, in which the bulk of the estate lies. Raja Ali Muhammad Khan, the son of Raja Sir Amir Hasan Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., who died in 1902, owns in this district 83 villages, 40 mahals and 11 pattis, assessed at Rs. 82,964. The bulk of this, consisting of 61 villages, 25 mahals and seven pattis lies in the Fatehpur pargana. Of the rest, seven villages four mahals and four pattis belong to Kursi, six villages and three mahals to Dewa, five villages and one mahal to Nawabganj, three villages and one mahal to Ramnagar, and one village and six mahals to Muhammadpur.

Bilehra. The Raja of Bilehra in this district and of Paintepur in Sítapur belongs to the same family. The estate was founded by Inayat Khan, the eldest son of Bayazid Khan of Mahmudabad, Bilehra, Paintepur and Bhatwamau, who flourished in

the reign of Jahangir and was a descendant of Qazi Nasrat-ullah, who founded the Mahmudabad estate in 1226 A.D. Inayat Khan had five sons, of whom, the eldest, Qaim Khan, obtained Bilehra. He was succeeded by Marhamat Khan, whose fourth son, Muhammad Imam Khan, gained possession of the estate. This man had two sons, Mahmud Ikram Khan and Mazhar Ali Khan. The former married the daughter of Hidayat Ali Khan of Mahmudabad, and thus obtained that property, while Mazhar Ali Khan retained the paternal estate of Bilehra. He was followed by his son, Amir Ali Khan, whose eldest son, Raja Ibad Ali Khan, succeeded to Bilehra, while his brother, Nawab Ali Khan, obtained Mahmudabad by adoption. At the same time Raja Ibad Ali Khan was given the Paintepur estate. The present owner of these joint taluqas is Raja Kazim Husain Khan, the son of Ibad Ali Khan, who has a fine palace at Bilehra. He was a cousin of the late taluqdar of Mahmudabad. His property in this district consists of 37 villages, eight mahals and three pattis, assessed to a revenue of Rs. 27,194. Of these, 36 villages and four mahals lie in pargana Fatehpur, one village in Muhammadpur, and four mahals and three pattis in Kursi. His Sítapur estates comprise 45 villages and seven mahals.

Bhatwamau.

Adjoining Bilehra is the village of Bhatwamau, the seat of the third taluqdar of the same stock. This house was founded by Pahar Khan, a cousin of Bayazid Khan of Mahmudabad. In the course of time it descended to Imam Ali Khan, who enlarged and improved the property. Kazim Husain Khan of Bhatwamau and his predecessors, Tajammul Husain Khan and Hadi Husain Khan, held the offices of nazim and chakladar under the native government, and were people of considerable wealth and importance. The *sanad* was conferred on Badshah Husain Khan, the father of the present taluqdar. When his father died, Sardar Husain Khan consented to the mutation of names in favour of his father's cousin, Kazim Husain Khan of Bilehra. Subsequently, disagreements arose between them, and Sardar Husain Khan sued his relative for the estate. After protracted litigation, he obtained a decree in the Privy Council; but the cost involved, together with bad

management, has ruined the estate, which will soon pass out of the owner's hands. The property consists of 20 villages and two mahals in pargana Fatehpur, one village and one mahal in Dewa, and one mahal in Nawabganj, the whole being assessed to a revenue of Rs. 18,895.

Bhilwal. Next in order come the Sheikh taluqas in the parganas south of the Gumti. The headquarters of the family is at Subeha, where, it is said, two comrades of Saiyad Salar Masaud, known as Khwaja Bahram and Khwaja Nizam, settled at the time of the first Musalman invasion. The family remained in obscurity, however, for many years, till, in 1616, Sheikh Nasir was appointed chaudhri of the pargana by the Emperor Shah jahan. His descendants divided the pargana among themselves, but the office of chaudhri was retained by the elder branch, and in 1792 Chaudhri Imam Bakhsh began to absorb all the separate properties into his own estate. Then came Chaudhri Lutf-ullah, who was succeeded by his son-in-law, Sarfaraz Ahmad, who continued the process of enlarging his borders at the expense of his kinsmen. He took part in the rebellion, but made his submission early in 1858 and rendered service in opening communication with the other rebel leaders and detaching them from the rebel cause; and in return he received the Bhilwal estate. His younger brother, Chaudhri Murtaza Husain, on account of his adherence to the British cause, was taken and confined as a prisoner in Baundi by the rebels. In return for his loyal conduct he was awarded the confiscated estate of Sikandarpur near Simrauta in Rai Bareli. On the death of Sarfaraz Ahmad the property was divided between his brother and his widow, Bech-un-nissa; the latter took Bhilwal, Sharifabad and half of Khanpur, and the former the rest of Khanpur and Sikandarpur. Chaudhrain Bech-un-nissa was succeeded by her daughter, Zainat-un-nissa, who holds the estate on behalf of her son, Shafiq-uz-zaman. The property is administered under the Court of Wards and is unencumbered; it consists of 22 villages and three mahals in Haidargarh, two villages and ten mahals in Subeha, and one village and six mahals in the Rai Bareli district. In addition to this, seven mahals in Subeha are held jointly with the Khanpur taluqdars.

The latter branch has not prospered. Chaudhri Murtaza Husain left two sons, Mustafa Husain and Fida Husain. Their constant dissensions have affected the peace and prosperity of this secluded corner of the district, and both are hopelessely involved in debt. The property has recently been partitioned. It consists, in addition to the land held jointly with Bhilwal, of ten mahals in pargana Subeha and one village and six mahals of the Sikandarpur estate in Rai Bareli.

The Sheikh family of Satrikh is of great antiquity. It is said to have been founded by one Sheikh Salah-ud-din, who accompanied Saiyid Salar Sahu, the father of Masaud, from Ghazni in the year 1002 A.D. He took up his residence in Satrikh, and one of his descendants, Muhammad Arif, was given the office of Qazi by the Dehli sovereign, and the title has remained in the family ever since. After annexation the *sanad* of the taluqa was granted by the British Government to Qazi Sarfaraz Ali, the father of Qazi Ikram Ahmad, who now holds the estate. The Qazi is a man possessed of great local influence and the family is held in high respect. The property consists of ten villages and one mahal in pargana Satrikh and one village in Nawabganj; it is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 22,388. Satrikh.

An offshoot of the Satrikh family owns the taluqa of Karkha. Karkha, a village in the south-west of pargana Nawabganj and a few miles north-west of Satrikh. The estate appears to have been founded by Raza-ud-din, a younger son of Qazi Shams-ud-din of Satrikh, and from him passed after many generations to Karam Ali, who obtained the *sanad*. From information subsequently received, however, Karam Ali was convicted of complicity in the mutiny and was superseded in favour of his nephew, Chaudhri Muhammad Husain, who died leaving a widow, Sahib-un-nissa, who is a direct descendant of Qazi Shams-ud-din of Satrikh in the main line. Her daughter, Anjum-un-nissa, was married to Chaudhri Amir Ashraf, a descendant of Zahur-ud-din, a third son of Shams-ud-din of Satrikh. She died shortly after her marriage, leaving two sons, Chaudhri Rashid-ud-din Ashraf and Majid-ud-din Ashraf. The elder son, who manages his grandmother's estate, is an honorary magistrate and a useful member of the municipal board of Nawabganj.

The family residence is at Paisar within the municipality. Chaudhri Rashid-ud-din has kept up his connection with the parent stock by marrying the daughter of Qazi Ikram Ahmad.

Saidanpur. The Saidanpur family of Sheikhs belongs to the Daryabad pargana. They have been very long established in the west of the pargana, but history records nothing of them beyond the fact that Saidanpur was given to one Muhammad Ibrahim by the Sultan of Dehli in 836 Hijri or 1432 A.D., when Muhammad bin Farid was reigning at Dehli. The family chronicles give this date, but state that the monarch was Jalal-ud-din—an inexplicable anachronism. Possibly the date is incorrect, as it is said that the grant was made in return for services rendered in the expulsion of the Bhars. The descendants of Ibrahim retained possession of the estate, and the *sanad* was conferred on Sheikh Latafat-ullah and Wajahat-ullah, the sons of Hayat-ullah. The latter, being the more able man of the two, held the lease under the native government and also obtained the first summary settlement. After the mutiny, when Latafat-ullah's younger son, Imam-ullah, appeared on behalf of his uncle, he was advised to enter his father's name also. He was very reluctant to do this, urging that his uncle had always treated him as a son, but ultimately he applied for and obtained the joint *sanad*. Wajahat-ullah made desperate efforts to get a new *sanad* in his own name alone, but his attempt was ineffectual. Latafat-ullah had one son, Ikram Ali, who died and left two sons, Amjad Ali and Hamid Ali. They own five villages and one mahál in pargana Daryabad, assessed at Rs. 6,048. Wajahat-ullah had two sons, Inayat-ullah and Azmat-ullah. They together hold six whole villages, two mahâls and two small pattis in Daryabad and one village in Rudauli, assessed at Rs. 7,040. The two branches both reside at Saidanpur, but are not on good terms with one another, and live and manage their estates separately. Though the taluqa is small, the family possess considerable influence. Sheikh Inayat-ullah is the naib of the great Mahmudabad estate, and Amjad Ali is a member of the District Board.

Barai. In Rudauli there is another well-known family of Sheikhs, who hold the finest property in the pargana. This house was

founded by Khwaja Muhammad Iftikar Haruni, a Siddiqi Sheikh, who in 845 Hijri obtained a jagir from Sultan Muhammad Shah of Jaunpur in return for services rendered in the subjugation of the Hindus. The taluqa received its present name of Barai, so called from a village to the north of Rudauli, in the time of Muhammad Azim, about 1746 A.D., during the reign of Safdar Jang. The *sanad* was granted in the name of Chaudhri Ghulam Farid, as the rightful heir, Mahbub-ur-Rahman, the son of Mumtaz Ahmad, who was a cousin of Ghulam Farid, was then an infant. He subsequently made over half the estate to his nephews, Mahbub-ur-Rahman and Khalil-ur-Rahman. The other half descended to his sons by his first wife, Abd-ur-Rahman and Fazl-ur-Rahman, and to Hafiz-ur-Rahman, the son of his second wife. These shares have all been partitioned. Mahbub-ur-Rahman died in 1900, and his share has fallen to his widow and daughters. Khalil-ur-Rahman, who was an honorary magistrate till his resignation in 1901, is the principal member of the family and was in flourishing circumstances till he commenced a costly and fruitless litigation against his brother's widow. He resides at Rudauli, as do his brother's family and Hafiz-ur-Rahman. The others live at Aliabad. There is continual friction between the various branches, and the result has been deplorable, as the whole family has contracted heavy liabilities, and will inevitably lose their estates in the near future. There are now four recognised divisions and fourteen different shares, the estate being gradually split up as the family increases in numbers. Chaudhri Khalil-ur-Rahman owns five villages, 18 mahâls, and seven pattis in Rudauli, and one village in Basorhi. Chaudhris Abd-ur-Rahman and Fazl-ur-Rahman own five villages and five mahâls in Rudauli; and Chaudhri Hafiz-ur-Rahman owns four villages and five mahâls in the same pargana, and one mahâl in Basorhi. In addition to these, the family owns the Aghiari estate of four villages and four mahâls in Fyzabad.

The Sheikhs of Dewa.

One of the oldest families of Sheikhs in this district is that of Dewa. They are said to be descended from Hazrat Shah Wesh, a survivor of the army of Saiyid Salar. He was

aided by one Amir Hisam Hajjaji of Baghdad, and together they drove out the Bhars and established themselves at Dewa, which they fortified. The Amir married his son, Yusuf Zia-ud-din, to the daughter of Shah Wesh, and then returned to his native country. Some say he was the Qazi of Salar Masaud's army, and his descendants held that title. Some three or four generations later came Qazi Mahmud, one of the most famous of the family. It was about this time that Maulana Zia-ud-din, an Usmani Sheikh descended from Shah Shuja Kirmani, came to this part of the country. Dewa was at that time under the sway of the Sharqi dynasty of Jaunpur, and one of these kings gave the village of Atiamau in Dewa and others in Kursi to Zia-ud-din. The latter had a son, who remains celebrated as Makhdum Bandagi Azim Sani, the saint of Lucknow. The holy man had two sons, Ahmad Faiyaz and Muhammad Faiyaz; the son of the former, Maulvi Muhib-ullah, married the daughter of Qazi Mahmud of Dewa; and his son was Maulana Abd-us-Salam, who was mufti in the reign of Shahjahan, and his son, who was Qazi-ul-Quzzat at Dehli, seems first to have acquired the proprietary right in Dewa and a few other villages. The family remained in possession of their estates for many years and prospered. They lived, as now, in the Hajjaji muhalla of Dewa, and greatly increased during the latter days of the Nawabi rule. They suffered much at the hands of the unruly Bais of Qasimganj and Behtai, and when the former killed Baqar Ali of Dewa, his brother, Abid Ali, who held some post under the government, got the case laid before the king. The history of the Bais will be given later, but the actual result was that they were expelled and their property divided among the Dewa Sheikhs. Abid Ali thus obtained the Saidahar taluqa, consisting of four villages and two mahâls; but the whole property was sold by his son, Mansab Ali, in 1879. Sheikh Bu Ali received Sheikhpur; but his son, Riasat Ali, now possesses only a fractional share of one mahâl, and he and his relatives live in the Usmani or Sheikh muhalla of Dewa in very reduced circumstances. Thus the only taluqdar of this famous family who still possesses any of the ancestral property is that of Mirpur, Maulvi Rafi-ud-din, a Deputy Collector in these provinces

and the son of Maulvi Nasir-ud-din, whose grandfather, Abdul Hadi, obtained the Bais villages of Tera Kalan and Behtai in 1850. The taluqa now consists of twelve mahâls in Dewa and one village and two mahals in the Ramnagar pargana, the whole assessed at Rs. 4,009. These three families all reside in Dewa. That of Mansab Ali, who sold Saidahar, is descended from the son of Qazi Mahmud, while the others come from Abd-us-Salam, the descendant of Qazi Mahmud's daughter. Fourth in descent from him came Abd-ul-Hafiz, who had two sons, the elder of whom was the ancestor of Abd-ul-Hadi, while from the younger came Bu Ali. The old Sheikh estates were held in common by the latter families, and the separate taluqas were only formed after the expulsion of the Bais.

Dinpanah.

In pargana Kursi, to the north of Dewa, there is another taluqdari family of Sheikhs, whose home is at Dinpanah, a village in the north-west of the pargana. The property consists of five villages and one mahal in Kursi, aggregating some 7,000 acres, and assessed to a revenue of Rs. 9,144; but it is very heavily encumbered. The history of this family is very difficult to trace. It would appear that in early days there was a Musalman colony of Saiyids at Salemabad, founded by one Saiyid Qasim Hamza of Naishapur. His descendant, Saiyid Farid, the son of Nizam-ud-din, married a daughter of Sheikh Muhammad, son of Sheikh Mustafa, an Abbasi or Kaiqubadi Sheikh of Kursi, who was chaudhri of the pargana. This daughter was an heiress, and thus the Saiyids obtained the office of chaudhri, which had been given to Sheikh Mustafa by Akbar. Later on Saiyid Bhikha obtained a similar *farmân* from Muhammad Shah in 1726, but soon after the post again reverted to the Sheikhs of Kursi. Now there is a mystery hanging over this family of Sheikhs. It would appear that they do not belong to the original Kaiqubadi family, but that they are descended from the union of Sheikh Mustafa and a Bais girl of Boloiya in Sítapur, whose family was attached by the Musalmans on account of their failure to meet their engagements, the Musalmans having stood security, and who was carried off by the Sheikhs. Mr. Butts writes: "It is currently believed that there are occasions on which they present offerings to a

Hindu god in Boloiya."* From that time onwards their kinsmen, the Kaiqubadis, would have nothing to do with them, but none the less they flourished. They held Ghugtir, the old headquarters of the Parihars of Kursi, and other villages, such as Nindura, once the property of the Janwars of Dharawan, and they built Dinpanah. Further they obtained the title of chaudhri, which they still hold. Another account, however, ignores the story of the Bais girl, and states that Sheikh Muhammad, the son of Mustafa, had a legitimate son, Munim Zaman, the ancestor of the Dinpanah taluqdars, who was seventh in descent from Muhammad Mohsin, who came from Khorasan to Dehli, obtained a military appointment in Oudh, and there quelled a rising of the Janwars and Panwars of pargana Kursi, in return for which he was given a jagir which formed the nucleus of the estate. However that may be, Abu Turab, the grandson of Munim, had two sons, Saadat Ali and Ghulam Murtaza. The son of the former was Musahib Ali, whose son is Chaudhri Talib Ali; and the latter was followed by Karim Bakhsh, the father of Chaudhri Sajid Ali. These two now hold the estate. They are not on good terms with one another, and reside separately, Talib Ali at Kursi and Sajid Ali at Dinpanah. They each manage their own share, although an application for partition was refused. Chaudhri Sajid Ali is deeply involved in debt.

Ghazipur. The only remaining Sheikh taluqa is that of Ghazipur, the headquarters of which are in the Lucknow district. The taluqdar is connected with the Sheikhs of Lucknow. The present owner is Fatim-un-nissa, who owns the Ganaura estate of three villages in Dewa and one mahal of Palhri in pargana Nawabganj. For the history of this family reference must be made to the Lucknow volume.†

Nanpara. There is only one Pathan taluqdar holding land in this district, and he is non-resident. This is Raja Muhammad Sadiq Khan of Nanpara in Bahraich, the history of whose family will be found in the Bahraich volume.‡ His Bara Banki property

* Lucknow Settlement Report, p. lxix. | † *q. v.*, p. 93.

‡ *q. v.*, pp. 80, 130, 137.

consists of the single village of Sukulai in the Nawabganj pargana, assessed at a revenue of Rs. 2,150. It lies two miles from Nawabganj, between the roads leading to Haidargarh and Zaidpur. The village is a recent addition to the estate and was acquired by Raja Sir Jang Bahadur Khan, K.C.I.E., the father of the present taluqdar.

The Saiyid taluqdars are eight in number, and of these all save two are residents of the district. These two are the Raja of Salempur and the taluqdar of Ahmamau, both in Lucknow. Raja Shaban Ali Khan of Salempur owns five villages and one mahál of Ibrahimabad in pargana Satrikh, and one village, Maulabad, in Haidargarh, the whole being assessed at Rs. 11,670. This estate is known as Adampur Bhatpurwa, from a village of that name in the south of Satrikh adjoining Ibrahimabad, and opposite to Maulabad on the other side of the Gumti. The Salempur taluqdars were originally Sheikhs, but a daughter and heiress married one Hidayat Ali, a Saiyid of Kakori, ancestor of the present owner. The history of the family will be found in the volume on the Lucknow district.* Adampur Bhatpurwa was founded by Sheikh Adam of Salempur, and it would seem that this man and his descendants dispossessed the Amethias of their villages in the old pargana of Ibrahimabad to the north of the Gumti. Salempur.

The present taluqdar of Ahmamau is Musammat Shahara Begam. The property is not an old one, having been founded by Darogha Wajid Ali as lessee during the Nawabi; it was confirmed to him in recognition of his loyal services during the mutiny. The Bara Banki portion of the taluqa comprises two villages, two mahál‌s and three pattis, assessed at Rs. 5,376, and known as the Garhi Chataina estate, the whole lying in pargana Dewa. It takes its name from an old fort in Chataina, a village in the extreme south of the pargana and adjoining Basti or Islamabad, which also belongs to the taluqa. A further account of this estate will be found in the Lucknow volume.* Ahmamau.

We now come to the resident Saiyids, and of these the most important, as being the largest landowner, is the taluqdar of Narauli, a village in the south-west of Rudauli adjoining the Narauli.

* *q. v.*, p. 91.

Basorhi border. The present taluqdar is Chaudhri Irshad Husain, who owns 34 villages and 12 mahâls, all in pargana Rudauli, assessed at Rs. 34,127. The family was founded by one Muhammad Saleh of Kirman, an officer who was sent to drive out the Bhars. He came in 1418 A.D. during the reign of Sultan Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur, and received a grant of 84 villages originally belonging to the Bhars. He settled in Rudauli, where he built the Jami Masjid. In the town he came into contact with the earlier Saiyids, the ancestors of the Amirpur house, and in 1442 a great fight occurred there between the rival factions, in which Muhammad Saleh, with the aid of Tatar Khan, governor of the pargana, was victorious. His descendant, Abu Muhammad, received the titles of Chaudhri and Nasrat Sultan from Akbar. The property remained in the possession of his descendants, and the *sanad* was conferred on Chaudhri Husain Bakhsh: he was succeeded by his son, Raza Husain, who died leaving a daughter, the mother of the present taluqdar. Chaudhri Irshad Husain is a minor, and is being educated at the Colvin School in Lucknow, while the property is managed by the Court of Wards. The family home is at Narauli.

Purai. The taluqdar of Purai comes of the same stock. The estate was purchased about 300 years ago by one Muhammad Mah of the Narauli house. It descended to the present owner, Saiyid Mír Muhammad Husain, whose sisters married Raza Husain of Narauli and Ihsan Rasul of Amirpur. On their both becoming widows, the Purai taluqdar ruined himself in a foolish attempt to gain the other two estates, and in consequence became so heavily involved in debt that he was obliged to sell the greater part of his property, which was purchased by Sadiq Husain of Lucknow. He retains only two villages and four mahâls in pargana Rudauli, assessed at Rs. 2,862. Purai is a village in the west of the pargana, to the north of, and adjoining, Narauli.

Amirpur. The house of Amirpur claims a more ancient origin. It is said to have been founded by Saiyid Hasan Raza of Ghazni, who accompanied Saiyid Salar Masaud, and settled in Amirpur, a village of Rudauli. His descendants obtained the title of chaudhri, and lived in the Salar muhalla of Rudauli. Here it

was that the great fight with the Narauli faction occurred, and the tombs of the followers of Amirpur who perished are still to be seen. The *sanad* was conferred on Chaudhri Inayat Rasul, who was succeeded by Ihsan Rasul, his son, who married a sister of the Purai taluqdar. The present owner is Chaudhri Muhammad Ali, who is a minor and is being educated at Lucknow, while the estate is managed by the Court of Wards. His home is at Rudauli, and his property consists of seven villages, twelve mahâls and ten pattis, all of which lie in pargana Rudauli and are assessed to a revenue of Rs. 9,770.

Bhanmau and Suhelpur.

Lastly, there are the three Saiyid taluqdars of Zaidpur. One family of these is said to have been founded by one Saiyid Abdullah, who migrated from Persia to Lahore, and thence to Oudh. He married a daughter of Salar Daud and obtained a grant of land in return for military service. His son, Saiyid Zaid, is said to have built the town of Zaidpur. His descendants grew and prospered, adding gradually to their possessions. In days of Mansur Ali Khan, Saiyid Niwazish Ali became chakladar of Siddhaur, and founded Safdarganj in honour of the Nawab. His grandson, Saiyid Aulad Husain, held the office of chakladar, both in this district and also in Unao and Sultanpur. He died in 1856, and the *sanads* for the Bhanmau and Suhelpur estates were conferred on his son, Mír Amjad Husain and his nephew, Mír Bunyad Husain. They are both in possession at the present time. Mír Amjad Husain is the sole proprietor of the Suhelpur estate, which takes its name from a village in the north-east of pargana Satrikh near the road from Zaidpur to Bara Banki; it consists of five villages in Satrikh, four in Partabganj, and one mahâl in Siddhaur, assessed at Rs. 10,620. The Bhanmau taluqa, so called from a village lying at the junction of the road from Zaidpur with the metalled road from Nawabganj to Haidargarh, is held jointly by Mír Amjad Husain and his nephew. It consists of eight villages in Satrikh assessed at Rs. 6,856. Both of the taluqdars reside in Zaidpur.

Gothia.

The Saiyid taluqdar of Gothia also has his home in Zaidpur. He, too, is of ancient lineage and also claims descent from one Saiyid Abdullah, who is apparently the same person as the

ancestor of the Bhanmau family. The *sanad* was conferred on Hakim Karam Ali, grandson of Muhammad Hanif. His daughter died childless, and left the property to the present owner, Saiyid Muhammad Asghari, a collateral descendant of Muhammad Hanif by his second son. Sadiq Husain, the son of Jafar Husain, the third son of Muhammad Hanif, claimed a fourth share and the right of management of the whole estate, the other sharers being Muhammad Asghari and his two brothers. The suit was at length won by the taluqdar in the Privy Council in 1899. This costly litigation has practically ruined the estate, and in order to prevent further loss Muhammad Asghari has come to an amicable agreement with the representatives of Sadiq Husain, Hasan Jafar and Hasan Baqar, by making over to them four villages and one mahál. The taluqdar now resides in Arabia, the management being in the hands of his brother, Agha Ali. He is the owner of the lands of Zaidpur, but as they are subsettled with Mír Bunyad Husain of Bhanmau, there is constant friction between the two families. The estate takes its name from a village to the north-east of Zaidpur, near the metalled road to Safdarganj. It consists of nine villages in pargana Satrikh, one in Partabganj and one in Siddhaur, the whole being assessed at Rs. 15,030.

Neora. There are two taluqdari estates held by Bhatti Musalmans, who are members of the same family. Their home is the Mawai pargana, which contains a large number of impoverished Bhatti co-sharers, who are notoriously quarrelsome and lawless. The greater part of each taluqdar's estate is not included in the taluqa, but consists of small mahâls and fractional shares held in the ordinary pattidari tenure. These Bhattis are said by some to be descended from Hindus converted to Islam some 300 years ago, but according to their own account they have been Musalmans from far earlier times. They state that one Zabar Khan and his brother, Mustafa Khan, accompanied the governor Tatar Khan to Oudh at the time of the first Musalman conquest. In return for his services Zabar Khan received the parganas of Mawai and Basorhi. He and his brother were the disciples of the saint, Saiyid Shah Jalal, whose tomb is at Basorhi, and in consequence of an insult offered to the holy man they

exterminated the Brahmans of Mawai. Zabar Khan's descendants held the land for several generations, and then Kale Khan and Munna Jan divided their estates, taking Basorhi and Mawai respectively. From the former springs the Neora house, which takes its name from a village in the south of Basorhi. The *sanad* was conferred on Sher Khan, who was succeeded by his nephew, Nisar Ali Khan, the father of the present proprietor, Muhammad Husain Khan. The estate consists of one village, twelve mahāls and one patti in Basorhi, one mahāl and eighteen pattis in Mawai and one mahal in Rudauli, the whole paying a revenue of Rs. 8,124.

Chaudhri Mehdi Hasan Khan of Barauli is descended from Munna Jan, the brother of Kale Khan of Neora. The *sanad* was conferred on his father, Wazir Ali Khan. The estate, which takes its name from a village to the south-east of Basorhi, consists of three villages, twenty mahāls and five pattis in the Basorhi pargana, one village and one patti in Rudauli, one mahāl in Nawabganj, and nineteen small pattis in Mawai. It is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 12,618. The property has suffered greatly at the hands of the present proprietor, and two villages in Fatehpur and one in Dewa have been recently sold. **Barauli.**

We next come to the account of a few families which, though possessing no taluqdari *sanad*, have, or within recent times had, considerable landed estates. There are very few such properties remaining, for in almost every pargana the taluqdars largely predominate, and the zamindars and pattidars are frequently the descendants of either relatives or dependants of the ruling families. Reference has already been made to the Bhatti communities of Basorhi, and it will suffice to refer to a few families which still hold their ancestral land, or at least a portion of it; these are chiefly to be found in Kursi, where the proportion of taluqdari holdings is less than in any other pargana of the district. **Zamindari families.**

One of the oldest estates in Kursi was that of the Saiyids, who held the property known as the *tappa* of Salemabad. This is said to have originated in a grant of twenty villages given by Qutb-ud-din Aibaq in the thirteenth century to one Saiyid Qasim Hamza of Naishapur. These Saiyids prospered for many **Dhaurahra.**

generations and obtained the office of chaudhri through the marriage of Saiyid Farid to the daughter of Sheikh Muhammad, the representative of the Kaiqubadi Sheikhs of Kursi. His descendant, Bhikha, obtained a *farmán* from Muhammad Shah in 1726, but soon after the family fell into decay and their possessions passed into the hands of a tribe of Rajputs called Khichis. This family is said to have been founded some eight generations ago by one Raja Singh, who took service with the Saiyids. The Khichis claim to be Chauhans and to have come from Narsinghgarh, in central India; Raja Singh obtained a deserted village named Dhaurahra, apparently on a mortgage, and his grandsons acquired several more of the Saiyid villages by similar transfers. The Saiyids, under Mír Ahmad Hasan, then attacked the Khichis, and killed seven of them; but three boys escaped and went to their uncle, Kenwal Singh, who was in the service of the Raja of Oel in Kheri. By his help they recovered Dhaurahra and their other villages, and as time went on the process of absorption was renewed, and Zalim Singh, fifth in descent from Raja Singh, obtained the whole of Salemabad except three villages. The Saiyids then betook themselves to the law courts, and in 1844 obtained a decree in Lucknow declaring that all the deeds were forged. Thereupon they got possession of the villages with the help of Raja Bisram Singh of Mahona; but Zalim Singh created such a disturbance that the estate was soon deserted and the Khichis returned under the order of Munawar-ud-daula, the minister. The Saiyids again attempted to recover their possessions and obtained another decree in 1853; but this had little effect, for Zalim Singh secured the estate at annexation. The Khichis still hold two whole villages and seven pattis, assessed at Rs. 6,279. The present head of the family is Bishnath Singh.

Kheoli. Another old Saiyid settlement is that of Kheoli, a village on the road from Dewa to Kursi. This also appears to date from the thirteenth century, and the family tradition states that it was won by conquest from the Bhars, whose headquarters were in the neighbouring village of Bhitauli. Probably the Saiyids came from Satrikh, but their history is obscure. In the village

is the shrine of Shah Niamat-ullah, their traditional leader who was killed by the Bhars. The colony managed to hold its own, and at annexation the estate consisted of eleven villages. The Saiyids assert that their original possessions comprised a tract of thirty-two villages, which was long known as the *tappa* of Kheoli. They still retain several of their ancestral villages and reside in the decayed old town that gives its name to the property.

The Bais of Behtai.

The only other family worth mentioning is that of the Bais of Qasimganj, in the south of pargana Dewa. These Bais now belong to the past, but they played a conspicuous part in the history of the pargana. They state that they came from Bithar in pargana Harha of Unao, but they are probably not true Bais. The title of Rawat which they hold may possibly point to a connection with the Rawats of Harha, who are traditionally said to have been descended from Ahirs. The founder of the family was one Khema Rai, who established himself at Kokampur. He had four sons—Bhopal Singh, whose descendants still hold some *sir* in Dewa; Harbans, the ancestor of the owners of Sarayan and Salarpur; Bhagirath, from whom come the zamindars of Ukhri and other villages in the west of the pargana; and lastly Lakhshmi Chand, the ancestor of the taluqdars of Rajauli and Haraura. In the year 1850 the Rajauli taluqa consisted of no less than 42 villages and was held by Suphal Singh, who lived in the fort of Behtai; Haraura was owned by Ganga Bakhsh, who had 22 villages and resided at Qasimganj. These two forts were situated in the midst of dense jungle and were protected by high mud walls. The two taluqdars were the terror of the whole neighbourhood, and the Oudh government was quite powerless against them. In 1850 Ganga Bakhsh had a quarrel with Baqar Ali, the brother of Abid Ali of Dewa. The latter laid his complaint before the king and induced Colonel Sleeman, who was then Resident, to take the matter up. A force commanded by a British officer was sent against Qasimganj, but Ganga Bakhsh fled to his kinsman's fort at Behtai. He was pursued by the troops and the fort was taken after a hard fight. Ganga Bakhsh and his son, Mahipal, were captured and beheaded in Lucknow; Suphal Singh escaped for the time, but

fell in another attack made on him shortly afterwards.* His son, Kirath Singh, obtained a few villages at annexation, but these were taken away for his rebellion in the mutiny. The rest of the property had already been confiscated and given to the Sheikhs of Dewa, so that the sole remaining possessions of the Bais in this pargana are those which are held by the other descendants of Khema Rai.

Tenants. Some reference has already been made to the cultivating capacity of the various castes in the earlier pages of this chapter. On the whole, it may be safely asserted that the cultivating body of Bara Banki is distinctly superior to that of any other portion of Oudh. Probably, too, the cultivators of this district are unsurpassed in the whole of the United Provinces, their work being fully on a level with the magnificent husbandry of the Meerut division—a high meed of praise to which justification is lent by the enormous revenue at which the district is assessed and by the high rents paid by the tenants in every pargana. This result is in great measure due to the comparative scarcity of high caste tenants—a fact that has resulted in the achievement of a much higher standard of cultivation than that attained in the adjoining districts of Fyzabad and Sultanpur, in both of which high caste cultivators largely prevail. Of the tenantry belonging to the higher ranks of Hindu society in this district more than one-half are Brahmans, while Rajputs form the great mass of the remainder. Many of these are debarred by the laws of their caste from handling a plough or from touching manure. Consequently they are compelled to resort to the expensive practice of hiring field labourers for the performance of the more exhausting manual work. The result is that the tenants become lazy and grow accustomed to habitual extravagance. Frequently the areas in their possession are large, but owing to their traditional methods of cultivation they do not devote that care and attention to every inch of the ground that forms so marked a characteristic of the Kurmi holdings, while the land in consequence naturally yields a much poorer return. Among the lower castes the most prominent and the best are the Kurmis. They are invariably careful and industrious

* For a full account of the Bais, *vide* Sleeman "Tour in Oude," II, 230—234.

husbandmen, exceedingly thrifty in their habits, and thoroughly acquainted with the science of agriculture. They are most careful to observe the different characteristics of the different soils, and to learn their capacities for producing the various crops. Their speciality is sugarcane—a crop which, if carefully cultivated, yields the most profitable return. The Kurmis, too, are greatly assisted by their womenfolk, who regularly work in the fields, and their co-operation largely enhances the cultivating power of the village. Next to the Kurmis in point of general excellence come the Muraos, a market gardening caste, who seem to prefer the minuteness of garden cultivation to the broader style of the Kurmis, and to devote their attention more especially to opium and the other valuable crops. Of the rest, the most important are the Lodhs, Ahirs, Pasis and Chamars. All of these are good cultivators, particularly the Lodhs. Chamars are more frequently found as field labourers than as tenants. They all pay rent at low caste rates, as also do the bulk of the Musalman cultivators. The latter are mainly Julahas, weavers by profession, but also husbandmen of a high order, in spite of their proverbial stupidity. The Saiyids and Pathans who are engaged in cultivation generally hold their land on favourable terms in the same manner as the higher caste Hindus. The great bulk of the land is held by ordinary tenants on cash or gain rents. At the last settlement they held 79·05 per cent. of the whole assessed area. Of the rest, 46 per cent. was held as *sír* or *khudkásht*, 18 per cent. by under-proprietors and occupancy tenants, and the remainder by tenants holding at favoured rates or rent-free, the latter being either in lieu of service or given for religious purposes.

Almost the whole of the tenants' land is held on cash rents **Rents.**
and the grain-rented area is very small. At the time of the last settlement the cash-rented land amounted to 95·81 of the total cultivated area, leaving only 4·19 per cent. under grain rents. During the thirty years that preceded the settlement the district had undergone a great change in this direction, the grain-rented area having decreased by over 84,000 acres. In former times much of the land in the north of the district was rented in this manner, whereas now the practice will generally

be found to obtain in lands which are rendered precarious by floods of some other cause, and grain-rented land can seldom be assessed at full cash rates. At the present time, the grain-rented land consists merely of small patches scattered about the different villages. The bulk of it is still to be found in the Fatehpur tahsíl, and especially in the parganas of Fatehpur, Kursi and Muhammadpur, in which there is a large proportion of precarious land. There are considerable areas in Dewa, Rudauli and Nawabganj, but elsewhere the proportion is very insignificant. The general rent-rate in this district is extremely high, although it naturally varies in different parts. The average rate for *goind* land is no less than fourteen rupees per acre for the whole district, while in the case of *manjhar*, which constitutes the bulk of the cultivation, the rent-rate is ten rupees per acre, and for *palo* as much as five rupees. These figures are extraordinarily high, and the averages are unsurpassed in any of the districts in Oudh. At the time of the last settlement the incidence of the recorded rental for cash-rented holdings was Rs. 7-11-0 per acre; in order to arrive at a more certain result an allowance was made for the instability of excessive rents, and this left an average incidence of Rs. 6·97. The rate for grain-rented land was taken at Rs. 2·4, while for the other assumption areas it ranged from Rs. 5·17 to Rs. 5·32 per acre, so that the incidence for the whole district was reduced to Rs. 6·42. The lowest rate is found in the case of the sandy alluvial land, which sometimes fetches no more than one rupee per acre, while the opposite extreme is reached in the case of land under garden crops in Kintur, Muhammadpur, Bahrauli and elsewhere where rents run as high as Rs. 96 per acre, rivalling the high prices that occur in the great cities of Lucknow and Fyzabad. One of the reasons for the high average rate is the unusual predominance of low-caste tenants. At the last settlement it was observed that the high caste cultivators, who held only 17·39 per cent. of the area, paid an average rate of Rs. 5·89 per acre, while other castes paid no less than Rs. 7·37: and as these latter hold 82·16 per cent., of the area assessed, a high general average follows as a matter of course. Since the first regular settlement cash rents have increased on an average by Rs. 1-11-3 per acre

or 30·94 per cent. Finality has not yet been reached in this direction, and rents are undoubtedly rising higher every year. Many of the landlords systematically evade the provisions of the Rent Act by the usual device of adding a small area of fallow to a tenant's holding on the completion of the seven years' tenure, and then screwing out of him as much as he can in the way of enhancement, regardless of the limitation imposed by the law.

Nevertheless the condition of the people is on the whole good, and certainly shows a vast improvement on the gloomy picture drawn by Colonel Chamier thirty years ago.* There is but little friction between the landlord and tenants; and where the zamindar is in comfortable circumstances, the peasantry are not ground down in any way. It is only on the estates of those landlords whose property is hopelessly encumbered that complaints of exactions are made, although few proprietors refrain from adopting various subterfuges in order to raise the rents beyond the legal limit. At the same time, needy proprietors are numerous, and with the honourable exception of the Rájas of Ramnagar, Jahangirabad, Bilehra and Pokhra and the Kayasths of Rampur, nearly all the taluqdars are involved in debt, this being due entirely to bad management and extravagance. Even these exceptions would not all hold, were it not for the exertions of the Court of Wards, whose intervention has often saved fine estates from absolute ruin. To what extent any further rise in rents can be affected without a general deterioration in the condition of the people is not easy to say; but in 1899 Mr. Hooper, the Settlement Commissioner, wrote: "It seems certain that the district has practically reached its limit of development both in area and rents. The accepted cash rental can only be regarded as very full. It may not be dangerously high while present conditions are maintained; but should any change take place, such as a serious fall in prices, or a decline in the opium trade, it seems at least probable that many of the high rents would break down." Since that time there has been a further increase, accompanied by a rise in prices and wages; for the last four years have been prosperous

Condition of the people.

* Settlement Report, p. 46.

seasons for all the cultivating classes. Since the spring of 1897 the harvests have been, with but one exception, quite up to, and in most cases well above, the average; while on several occasions prices have reached the limits of famine years. This was particularly the case in the kharíf of 1899 and 1900 and in the rabi of the latter year, and it is now a notorious fact that many cultivators, who had never hoped to do so, have lately escaped from the clutches of the money-lenders. On the whole, it may be said that the industrious cultivator is now in a better position than he has ever enjoyed before, while the idle peasant, who prefers to employ hired labourers to exerting himself, can never expect to live in comfortable circumstances.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE.

THE district of Bara Banki is in charge of a Deputy Commissioner, who is subject to the control of the Commissioner of Fyzabad. The sanctioned magisterial staff consists, in addition to the Deputy Commissioner, of four Deputy Collectors with first class magisterial powers, each being in charge of a tahsíl as subdivisional officers. The subordinate officials are the four tahsíldars stationed at the headquarters of each tahsíl and exercising the powers of a third class magistrate within the limits of their respective jurisdiction. In addition to these, there is a bench of six magistrates for the municipality of Nawabganj who are collectively invested with the powers of a second class magistrate and individually have second or third class powers for the trial of petty criminal cases occurring within municipal limits. Besides these, there were in 1903 five honorary magistrates selected from the chief taluqdars and landowners of the district. Rája Tasadduq Rasul Khan is a magistrate of the second class for offences occurring within the limits of his estate in the police circles of Nawabganj and Kursi. The Rája of Bilehra has third class powers within the limits of his estate situated in thana Fatehpur. The Rája of Pokhra Ansari has similar powers in the Haidargarh thana. So, too, have Rai Mahadeo Bali of Rampur within the police circles of Tikaitnagar and Ramsanehighat; and Sheikh Naushad Ali Khan of Mailaraiganj, in the Nawabganj, Kursi and Fatehpur thanas. District staff.

For the purposes of the administration of civil justice, Bara Banki forms part of the Lucknow judgeship, and is regularly visited by the judge of Lucknow for the purpose of hearing civil appeals and holding criminal sessions. A Subordinate Judge is stationed at Bara Banki itself for the disposal of ordinary civil suits, and in addition there are two munsifs Civil Courts.

stationed at Fatehpur and Ramsanehighat or Chamierganj, as it is more usually called. There is one honorary munsif in the district, Mír Itizad Husain of the Bhanmau family, who exercises this power within the limits of pargana Satrikh.

Subdivisions.

The district is composed at present of four tahsíls which are divided into no less than eighteen parganas. The Nawabganj or headquarters tahsíl contains the four parganas of Nawabganj, Partabganj, Satrikh and Dewa. The northern tahsíl of Fatehpur comprises six parganas known as Fatehpur, Kursi, Bado Sarai, Ramnagar, Muhammadpur and Bhitauli. The eastern tahsíl, which goes by the name of Ramsanehighat, consists of five smaller divisions known as the parganas of Daryabad, Rudauli Basorhi, Surajpur, and Mawai Maholara. Lastly in Haidargarh, which forms the southern subdivision of the district, there are Siddhaur and the two trans-Gumti parganas of Haidargarh and Subeha.

Formation of the district.

The present district as a separate revenue division dates only from the annexation of Oudh by the British Government. Since that time, however, it has undergone several material changes. At first it was known as Daryabad, that place being the original headquarters. That town was abandoned in 1859 owing to the prevalence of fever and the general unhealthiness caused by the stagnation of water in the numerous pools that surround it. The cantonments, which were the scene of the outbreak of the mutiny, were broken up, and the capital was removed to Nawabganj or Bara Banki, the latter name being selected for the sake of convenience in order to obviate any confusion that might arise from the more common appellation of Nawabganj, and also because the civil station was located outside the town in the small revenue village of Bara Banki. The Government offices and houses of the officials are built on a plain which is well drained by ravines, and the situation has proved to be very healthy. As originally constituted, the district contained three tahsíls and thirteen parganas. At the first regular settlement Bhitauli, in the extreme north, was transferred to Bara Banki from Bahraich; and in 1870 the two parganas of Dewa and Kursi were added from Lucknow, and the two southern parganas of Haidargarh and Subeha, from Rai

Bareli and Sultanpur respectively, were united to this district. At the same time twenty-three villages of the Lucknow district were also included in pargana Dewa. The subsequent changes have been small. There were till recently two parganas of Siddhaur, distinguished as North and South, but in 1895 the former was amalgamated with Satrikh, and the latter remained under the name of Siddhaur proper. It was amalgamated with the parganas of Haidargarh and Subeha to form the new tahsíl of Haidargarh, having formerly constituted a portion of Nawabganj. The alteration of the parganas at the first regular settlement necessitated several changes in the arrangement of tahsíls. Formerly Kursi was the headquarters of a tahsíl in the Lucknow district, but at its transfer the Government offices were removed and the tahsíl split up, pargana Dewa going to Nawabganj and Kursi itself to Ramnagar. The headquarters of the latter were shifted to Fatehpur, as being a more central spot for the newly-constituted subdivision. In early days, too, for seven years after the mutiny, the eastern portion of the district comprised two tahsíls known as Daryabad and Rudauli. These were amalgamated in 1865, and two parganas, Khandansa and Muhammadpur, were given to Fyzabad, while the headquarters remained at Daryabad, but were shortly afterwards moved to Ramsanehighat.

Fiscal history.

The fiscal history of the district is of a fairly simple nature. It begins with the annexation, which was followed by the first summary settlement. Then came the second summary settlement of 1858-59, which was rendered necessary by the mutiny and the anarchy and destruction of records which ensued. This continued in force till the first regular settlement of 1862—72, which was made for thirty years, and was followed by the present assessment which is now in force. The results of these settlements and revisions may be seen from the table given in the appendix.* The early records are very meagre, but with the material available we will attempt to give a brief sketch of the several assessments.

Summary settlement.

At annexation the district of Daryabad formed part of the Lucknow division. The first settlement was made for three

* Appendix, Table IX.

years, and engagements were taken at the rate of 50 per cent. of the net assets from the actual proprietors of the villages, and no settlements were made with the taluqdars as such, but in their capacity of owners by prescriptive right. To such an extent was this principle carried that in attempting to discover the real proprietors in the vast Ramnagar estate, in one instance the settlement was made with a chaukidar. But the difficulty was undoubtedly great. The Raikwar Rájas of Ramnagar and Bhitauli held 420 villages in lease at annexation, and in 220 of these they had no actual proprietary right; the remaining 200 were their ancestral property, acquired by inheritance or mortgage rather than by force. The summary settlement was, however, admittedly a makeshift, and it was announced that all claims to proprietary right would be decided at the coming regular settlement. The result of the first assessment was a revenue demand of Rs. 11,93,834 for the whole area at present constituting the district of Bara Banki.

First regular settlement.

The first regular settlement was begun and completed by Lieutenant Colonel F. E. A. Chamier of the Oudh Commission. This officer was Deputy Commissioner of the district at the same time and consequently the operations were extended over a long period. The work commenced with the demarcation of boundaries, which was effected by Mr. E. O. Bradford in 1861, and after this came the professional survey made by Colonel Vanrenen, R.A., from 1862 to 1864, while the field survey was carried out from 1863 to 1865. The actual work of the settlement was then taken in hand by Colonel Chamier and completed in 1868, although the report did not reach Government until 1872. Colonel Chamier was assisted by Messrs. H. A. Harington, C. W. McMinn and O. Wood, all of whom for some time held the position of Settlement Officer, while the Assistant Settlement Officers were Messrs H. B. Harington, H. Butts, and Mr. J. (afterwards Sir John) Woodburn. Colonel Chamier's original report was dated 1871, but its submission in its final form was delayed because a revision of part of the assessment was found necessary in 1874. The Resolution of Government on the report was not printed till 1879. The settlement of the parganas of Kursi and Dewa was carried out along with that of the rest of

the old Lucknow district; while Haidargarh was settled with Rai Bareli and Subeha with Sultanpur, the reports on these parganas being incorporated with those of the districts in question.

Perhaps the most important part of the settlement operation was the work of the settlement courts, which had to deal with an enormous amount of litigation. The Settlement Officer had to determine to whom the superior rights in the villages belonged, while there were also numberless claims to groves, shares, *sír* and the like. Altogether there were 3,148 claims to proprietary title in the old district of Bara Banki alone, but decrees were obtained in only 350 cases. The village proprietors, with whom the summary settlement had been made, lost 115 of the 897 villages for which they were then admitted to engage. At the same time, the taluqdars in Bara Banki had been fairly established from the first, and at the regular settlement the number of additional villages settled with them only amounted to 47. The most difficult question was that of subsettlements, for which there were 938 claims and which were decreed in 211 cases. The bulk of these referred to the Ramnagar estate, the case of which was fully dealt with in Colonel Chamier's report.* The whole position of subsettlements was materially altered by the passing of Act XXVI of 1866. There can be no question that this Act was considered as favourable to the taluqdars by the parties immediately interested, and the practical result was a very material reduction in the number of subsettlements. Although a liberal allowance in the shape of *sír* land was secured to the disappointed claimants, and although possibly the holders of such *sír* land were ultimately in a better position than the pukhtadars, it is certain that the old under-proprietors would have preferred sub-settlement, and the general treatment of the case suggests the idea that fairly well-established claims were set aside on the grounds of convenience, at the cost of personal feelings. To quote Colonel Chamier: "The presence of a sub-proprietor as the manager of the village was most irritating to the taluqdar, and the experience of the summary settlement showed that they were constantly seeking the protection of our courts and that some such provision as that in section 14 of the

Settlement Courts.

* Settlement Report, p. 38.

Oudh Rent Act would have been required; so it was well that subsettlements were almost done away with in accordance with Lord Canning's opinion, that it was a bad principle to create two classes of recognised proprietors in one estate." By far the most numerous claims were those referring to shares in villages; these numbered 6,522 in all, and decrees were granted in 1,637 cases. Closely akin to these were applications for *sír* land in the taluqas, of which there were altogether 2,000, while 743 were successful. Besides these, there were innumerable other claims for inferior rights, bringing up the total to 24,027 cases—a figure that was hardly exceeded in any other district. Comparatively few claims to under-proprietary rights were decreed; there were 316 applications for the forms known as *birt* and *shankalp*, and of these 197 were successful; but the land held by under-proprietors is not very extensive in this district and most of the claims were insignificant.

Assessment. The main principles on which Colonel Chamier conducted his assessment arrange themselves under three heads—the former condition of the village, the present condition and the condition of its neighbours. He began by classifying villages into three sorts—a rough and ready arrangement depending merely on their general appearance. He noted the rent-rate of a number of fields at random and thence deduced for each sort of village a series of six rent-rates depending on the cultivation. These six classes were formed on a wet and dry basis and partly on a natural soil classification. Thus he distinguished clay, loam and sandy soil, and also irrigated and unirrigated land, the former being again divided into land irrigated from wells and that irrigated from tanks. With these he proceeded to assess. The rough class-rate of Rs. 2-8-0 or Re. 1-8-0 according to the kind of village gave a kind of suggestion for the revenue. Then the deduced rent-rates on irrigated and unirrigated land, applied to the main statistics of irrigation in the village under assessment, produced another revenue. Then, again, the deduced rent-rates on soils applied to the natural classification, yielded a third assessment. These class-rates were so rough that they could be of almost no real use, and further the existence of the two principles could only be misleading, as the actual rents

were in practice governed by only one of them. As a matter of fact the assessment was merely an assessment on rent-rolls, subjected on the whole to what was only a vague and general check. Fortunately the rent-rolls of the district seem to have been unusually complete and honest—a fact which was ascertained in many of the districts of southern Oudh.

The results of the settlement was that the revenue was raised to Rs. 11,97,398, giving an increase of 42 per cent. on the expiring demand. This figure, however, only relates to the district in its original form, the demand for the whole tract now included in Bara Banki being Rs. 15,84,534. This increase was very large, in spite of the view taken at the time, for the revenue fell with a general average rate of Rs. 2-3-10 per acre of cultivation. The incidence varied very considerably, for in Nawabganj it was as much as Rs. 2-10-7, while in the Ramnagar tahsíl it was only Re. 1-13-4. When we remember that in the latter tahsíl a very large proportion of the land is highly precarious, it is somewhat surprising to find the Commissioner writing: "In tahsíl Ramnagar the rate is very low and there is good reason for supposing that the assessment is less than half assets." He considered the Nawabganj assessment to be a fair demand, although no more than 36 per cent. of the area assessed was irrigated. Further, the balances of revenue outstanding in the first few years after the completion of the settlement were very considerable, although they were largely due to the troubles of 1871. At any rate Government found it necessary to give both reductions and remissions of revenue in many cases where the demand was found to press heavily. It was also noticed that a large amount of land owned by taluqdars and village proprietors changed hands after the introduction of the new revenue, but the chief cause of this appears to have been not so much the severity of the demand as the enormous amount of litigation that followed on the commencement of settlement proceedings. Demand.

There was a considerable difference between the initial and final demand of the first regular settlement. At an early stage Rs. 32,216 were deducted on account of over-assessment, and subsequently other amounts disappeared which reduced the Working of the settlement.

demand to Rs. 15,32,665. On the other hand, the lapse of revenue-free grants and other causes caused several additions, so that the expiring demand was Rs. 15,44,597. After the first readjustments the revenue was always collected without difficulty. From 1885 to 1895 there was no single case of either transfer, sale or annulment of settlement on account of arrears, while distraint was resorted to in 342 cases and 16 pattis or mahâls were temporarily attached.

Second regular settlement.

The second regular settlement of the district commenced towards the close of 1892, and in the following year Mr. C. Hope was appointed Settlement Officer. The last pargana report was submitted in August, 1896, and the settlement was formally closed in September, 1898. The whole work of assessment was completed by Mr. Hope, with the assistance, for one cold weather only, of Mr. Norrie. The settlement was sanctioned for a term of thirty years and will first expire in the Nawabganj tahsîl on the 30th of June, 1925, a year later in Fatehpur, two years later in Ramsanehighat, and in 1928 for Haidargarh. The total cost of the settlement operations was Rs. 1,87,611 or about Rs. 107 per square mile—a figure that compares very favourably with the results obtained in many other districts of Oudh.

Assessment.

Settlement operations began in October, 1892, with the revision of records and attestation of rents, and this went on for two years; in the beginning of 1894 it was ordered that the revision of maps and records in Oudh was no longer carried out by a special establishment, and from that time the statistics for the assessment were prepared from the ordinary village papers. The revision had been completed for the whole of the Fatehpur tahsîl, except Kursi and Bhitauli, for the Nawabganj parganas, except Dewa and for Daryabad, the whole area being little more than half the district. For the remaining portion the village statements were found to be well kept and reliable, and in nearly 75 per cent. of the whole area the recorded rents were forthwith accepted. In other cases the Settlement Officer either substituted the average collections for twelve years for the recorded rent-rolls, or else employed standard rentals in certain rack-rented villages. Cases of fraudulence and concealment were rare; and further it is quite impossible that there

could have been any general under-statement of rents on account of the high average rate recorded. The work of the settlement was also made easier by reason of the large area under cash rents: the bulk of the assumption area consisted of *sīr*, rent-free land and land held by under-proprietors. The assessment was made on a full area, which included nearly 23,000 acres of land that was uncultivated in the year of settlement. An allowance was, however, made in assessing for precarious conditions, sometimes by substituting the average collections for the recorded rental of the year of verification; but more often by lowering the percentage of assets taken as the revenue.

The district was found to be in a very prosperous state, there had been a considerable extension and a great improvement in cultivation since 1869, and rents had everywhere risen. The result was that it was found possible to take an enhancement of 29·9 per cent. on the old demand, so far as the actual revenue-paying area was concerned. In order to mitigate the severity of a sudden enhancement of this nature, the demand was made progressive, an increase of twenty per cent. being taken during the first five years, about seven per cent. in the second period of five years, and the full assessment in the eleventh year. The total revenue including nominal demands was Rs. 20,76,921; but from this must be deducted the assessment on revenue-free and nazúl lands and also the difference between the nominal revenue and the real revenue on the permanently-settled estates of the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala. This gave an actual amount of Rs. 20,29,464 for realization.* The highest enhancement was taken from the zamindari estates, and the lowest from the subsettled villages and those held by coparcenary bodies. The present incidence of the demand, according to the returns of 1902, is Re. 1-12-11 per acre of the whole area and Rs. 2-10-8 per acre of cultivation. The grounds for accepting an assessment which involves so heavy a demand on the land were thus set forth in the resolution of Government on the settlement, dated 26th August, 1899: "Having regard to the rents which are actually taken

Revenue assessed.

* *Vide* Appendix, Table X. The total is derived from the sum of the pargana totals.

by the landowners, the assessment is reasonable. At the commencement of his proceedings the Settlement Officer failed to make due allowance for excessively high rents; but this tendency was corrected, and there can be no doubt that his valuations of the assumption areas have been moderate, while allowance has been made for possible severity by the rejection of unstable rents, by assessing, when necessary, at a low percentage, the proportion of the revenue to the accepted assets being 46 per cent., and by spreading the enhancement over ten years." The expectation that the landowners would have no difficulty in meeting the assessment has been justified by the results; for in every year since the settlement the revenue has been paid in full and there has been no accumulation of balances.

Cesses. The various cesses are collected on the gross nominal demand, so that in this respect the permanently-settled estates gain no advantage. These cesses consist of the seven per cent. consolidated local cess, the patwari rate of three per cent. and the Oudh rural police-rate of 6 per cent. on the revenue. The total sum thus realized in 1902 was Rs. 3,03,281.* The amount has very greatly increased since the first regular settlement, for in 1870 the total sum realized by cesses was only Rs. 39,461 or 2·5 per cent. of the total revenue. These cesses, which are paid direct to Government, differ greatly from the dues paid in accordance with ancient custom by the tenants to the landlords. The latter consisted of a small proportion of the produce of each field yearly, as well as one or two money dues, such as one rupee per *kolhu* or sugar mill and four annas per bigha as *ganjwana*, a cess which had its origin in the perquisite of the Amil, who used to take five rupees a year from every *ganj* or collection of dealers in sugarcane; the zamindars continued to collect this due after the disappearance of the Amils. Similar cesses are, or rather used to be, taken in cash or in kind from the non-cultivating residents of each village. Thus each Chamar would give two pairs of shoes and each shepherd one blanket yearly, while small payments were made by Telis, Bhurjis and weavers. Colonel Chamier, however, as early as 1879 wrote: "These dues were demanded, with some show of reason,

* Appendix, Table X.

in the Nawabi, for the residents and tenants had much to expect from their landlord; unless they acknowledged his lordship over them they could not appeal to him in seasons of trouble; and where else could they look for redress? But now that courts are established, where the complaints of the rich and poor are alike heard, there is a great falling off in the payment of these dues, and gradually they will cease altogether."

Alluvial mahâls.

The assessment of the mahâls along the Ghagra which are settled under the rules of alluvion and diluvion was carried out by Mr. Hope at the end of 1893. In 1898 a second assessment was made of 16 such mahâls in Daryabad and seven in Bado Sarai was made for a period of 30 years on the condition of no extensive deterioration ensuing. The revenue thus imposed was altogether Rs. 18,297. The other alluvial mahâls were settled for a period of five years only in 1902. They comprise 12 in Daryabad, seven in Rudauli, 13 in Bado Sarai, five in Muhammadpur and two in Ramnagar, the total revenue being Rs. 13,740. These figures have been included in the total revenue of the district as given in the appendix for the last settlement.* The alluvial villages of the permanently-settled estates are also inspected quinquennially for the purpose of revision in case of accretion, but no change occurred at the last inspection in 1902.

Police-stations.

For the purposes of police admininistration the district was till recently divided into nine police circles, the stations being located at each of the four tahsîl headquarters, and at Ramnagar, Kursi, Bhilsar in pargana Rudauli, Zaidpur in Siddhaur and Tikaitnagar in Daryabad. The number of stations was far too small for effective administration, as it involved circles of a most unwieldy size; the average area being 189 square miles with no less than 131,000 inhabitants. Thus the Nawabganj circle, the largest, comprised the parganas of Nawabganj and Partabganj, a large portion of Dewa and part of Daryabad and Satrikh. Similarly the Haidargarh circle was composed of the whole of the two *trans*-Gumti parganas. This arrangement was made at the first regular settlement, and there was no change for over 30 years. Moreover, these large circles seldom corresponded with the limits of the administrative subdivisions of the

* Appendix, TableX.

district. In the Nawabganj tahsíl part of pargana Dewa belonged to the Kursi circle, while the Nawabganj circle extended into Daryabad. The Siddhaur pargana of Haidargarh fell within the Zaidpur circle; and in the Fatehpur tahsíl the greater part of pargana Bado Sarai was in the jurisdiction of the Tikaitnagar station. In order to remedy these defects, five new third class police-stations were sanctioned in 1902, and a sixth has subsequently been added. The new thanas have been located at Safdarganj in the Nawabganj tahsíl, Siddhaur, Subeha, Mawai, Muhammadpur and at Kutlupur in pargana Bhitauli, this last-named place having been substituted for the pargana capital which was originally selected. At the same time, the thana at Zaidpur was abolished, and the circle divided between Safdarganj, Siddhaur and Nawabganj, while part of the last was assigned to Safdarganj. The Mawai thana was specially needed to keep the turbulent Bhattis in check. The latest proposal is to move the thana from Haidargarh, which, since the formation of the Subeha circle, has been left on the extreme eastern border of the area under its jurisdiction, to Loni Katra, a hamlet of Allahdadpur, on the Sultánpur road in the centre of the pargana. The reconstruction of the circles has recently been completed: they are still large, with an average area of 121 square miles and an average total of over 84,200 inhabitants, which is considerably in excess of the average in other divisions of the United Provinces. In the Nawabganj tahsíl the Nawabganj circle includes portions of the parganas of Nawabganj, Dewa, Partabganj and Satrikh. The rest of these, excepting Dewa, belongs to the new Safdarganj circle, which also comprises part of Daryabad. In tahsíl Fatehpur, the Kursi police circle consists of the whole of pargana Kursi and the remainder of Dewa; Kutlupur or Bhitauli is confined to the Bhitauli pargana; Fatehpur comprises most of the pargana of that name and part of Ramnagar; the rest of Fatehpur, the whole of Muhammadpur, and another part of Ramnagar form the Muhammadpur circle; the remaining portion of Ramnagar belongs to the thána of that name, which also extends into Bado Sarai and Daryabad; and the rest of Bado Sarai lies in the Tikaitnagar circle. In the Ramsanehighat tahsíl, the last-named thána also includes part of Daryabad

and Rudauli ; the rest of pargana Daryabad is divided between the Chamierganj and Bhilsar circles, the former also embracing the greater part of Surajpur, and the latter the bulk of Rudauli; and the whole of Mawai and Basorhi, as well as a small portion of Rudauli, are included in the Mawai police-circle. In the Haidargarh tahsíl the arrangement is more simple : the whole of parganas Haidargarh and Siddhaur belong to the Loni Katra and Siddhaur circles, respectively, while Subeha consists of all pargana Subeha and a small portion of Surajpur.

The total regular police force of the district in the year 1902 numbered 39 sub-inspectors, nine head constables and 160 men, distributed among the several thánas. These figures exclude the reserve and the armed police, the actual total being about 390. This gives an average of only one member of the regular police to 4·9 square miles of area and 3,024 persons, while for practical purposes there was on an average in each of the old circles only one policeman to every 10·5 square miles and one to every 7,260 persons of the population. The addition of the new stations has, of course, involved a considerable addition to the police force, so that in future these proportions will more closely approach those of other districts. In addition to the regular police, there are the municipal police of Nawabganj, a body of 36 men of all grades; the town police of those places administered under Act XX of 1856, amounting to 107 men in all ; the road police 54 men ; and the village chaukidárs, numbering 2,670. The distribution of this force under the new system will be found in the appendix.* Police force.

The village chaukidárs are now the paid servants of Government and are entirely supported from the Oudh rural police rate—a great improvement on the former system, which lent itself very readily to all manner of abuse. Prior to 1896, when the rate was introduced, the village watchman was a Pasi supported by the taluqdar or landlord, and deriving a precarious subsistence either from a small grant of land or, as not unfrequently was the case, from minor concessions, such as the right to the produce of a few *mahua* trees. The result of this system was, that the chaukidár was entirely Village police.

* Appendix, Table XVII.

in the hands of the landowner. Under the native government he was completely subject to the control of the proprietor of the village and he was often compelled to make good all property lost by theft within his beat. After annexation, owing to the improved system of supervision, his dependence on the proprietor was not so great, but custom naturally dies hard, and the owners of the land, while unwilling to move a hand in police matters, wished the chaukidárs to work for themselves, with the result that crime, where detection was possible, was only detected when the landlord desired it. Nowadays the village watchman is a far more responsible person: he is paid in cash by Government and is subject to the control of the officer in charge of the police station in the circle of which his village lies.

Crime. The population is on the whole law-abiding, and the criminal work is not heavier than in the average Oudh district. The figures for each year since 1896 will be found in the appendix to this volume.* They present few noticeable features. Apart from theft, which in all parts heads the list, the most common crimes are criminal trespass; offences against the public tranquillity and offences affecting life. These generally have a common origin. The most unpleasant characteristic is the prevalence of agrarian riots, which not unfrequently end in the death of one or more of the rioters. Pre-eminent in this respect are the Bhattis of pargana Mawai, who from time immemorial have enjoyed an unenviable notoriety. In a district in which land and all the rights connected therewith are so valuable, it is not surprising that men's passions should be easily stirred on the infringement by an enemy of any right real or imaginary, and whenever any dispute of the kind arises, a serious riot is almost always the result. Human life is not held in much account, and consequently murders and culpable homicides are of frequent occurrence. When a refractory tenant has been ejected from land which he has tilled for years, and which he has learnt to look upon as his inalienable property and finds that land in the possession of another, the latter not unfrequently forfeits his life for his temerity. The extent to which this is carried is obvious from the figures. Another

* Appendix, Tables VII and VIII.

feature is the presence of so large a proportion of Pasis among the population, and this accounts for the common occurrence of petty thefts and burglaries, and is further responsible in a large degree for the rigorous manner in which the bad-livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code have to be worked. During the last few years there has been a number of serious dacoities by armed gangs. This has not been a regular feature in the criminal history of the district, at least since annexation, but was due to the sudden springing into prominence of two bold leaders, one from Sítapur and the other from the Bahraich district. Both of these were captured in 1902, and it is to be hoped that this unusual characteristic will disappear. Generally speaking, the want of sympathy between the larger landowners and the police militates against effective administration. In addition to this, a further difficulty is presented in the shape of the enormous size of the police circles, which in this extremely populous district are too great for really satisfactory police work, in spite of the improvements already mentioned.

Infanticide.

In the early days of British Government, Bara Banki had a bad name for infanticide, and the Rajputs of this district were no whit better in this respect than their neighbours of Sítapur and Hardoi, on whom Sir William Sleeman made such severe strictures. In spite of the promise made by the taluqdars to put an end to this practice, infanticide was very commonly in vogue among the Bara Banki Rajputs for many years. For a considerable period an annual census was taken of all Chhattris in certain suspected villages, and in 1871 an enumeration was made of the entire Rajput population in 900 villages of the district. The results showed that though Bara Banki was not so bad as the adjoining districts, the Raikwars of Ramnagar could not avoid suspicion. In 53 of their villages the percentage of adult females to males was only 65·6, and of children only 66·5. As the general average of the district was 92 per cent., it would appear that 41 per cent. of the females born were made away with. For a long time, however, no repressive measures have been put in force. The last census gives a percentage of 85 females for every 100 Rajput males in the district, and even in the case of the Raikwars the figure was over 84 per cent., so

that it is to be hoped that the practice, even if it has not altogether died out, is generally discredited and is in a fair way towards complete disappearance.

Jail.

There is the usual district jail at Bara Banki, located in the civil station near the courts; it stands on the high ground above the ravines which lead down to the Jamariya, which skirts the station on the east. It is of the usual pattern and was built about 1861, at the same time as the other district jails in Oudh. It is in the charge of the civil surgeon.

Excise.

For the purposes of excise administration the whole district is managed under the distillery system, so far as country liquor is concerned. This system is in vogue in all the adjoining districts, and consequently there are none of those difficulties in the matter of excise which occur in the districts where two or more systems are in existence side by side. Formerly there were two distilleries in Bara Banki, one at Nawabganj and the other at Chamierganj. The latter was abolished at an early date, and the buildings were converted into quarters for the tahsíl servants. The Nawabganj distillery remained in existence up to 1896, but was abolished in that year, and the abandoned buildings were made over to the Opium Department and are now used as a godown for weighments. Since 1896 the liquor has been imported by licensed vendors direct to their shops from the distilleries at Lucknow, Cawnpore and Fyzabad, and to a less extent from Sítapur and Unao. There is a bonded warehouse at Nawabganj to which the wholesale vendors can if they wish import their liquor free of still-head duty, paying this charge where the liquor is issued to the local shops. This warehouse is largely used and is well managed; the staff consists of the naib-tahsildar of Nawabganj and a warehouse muharrir in receipt of a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem, who writes up the various registers. The latter is now the only member of the excise staff of the district, as the inspector who was formerly attached to Bara Banki and Fyzabad was removed in 1901.

Country spirit.

Up to the 30th of September, 1891, there was one uniform rate of still-head duty, fixed at one rupee per gallon. From the 1st of October, 1891 to the 30th of September, 1895, the rates were one rupee per imperial gallon of fifty degrees below

London proof, and Re. 1-8-0 per gallon of 25 degrees below proof. After the latter date the issue of the liquor of the lower strength was prohibited, and permission was given to issue proof liquor at the rate of two rupees per gallon, while the rate for liquor of 25 degrees below proof remained unchanged. On the 1st of October the rates were raised to Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 1-14-0 per gallon, respectively. The statistics of excise income and consumption of liquor since 1891 will be found in the table given in the appendix.* During the subsequent period the largest consumption of liquor occurred in 1892, when 38,631 gallons at London proof were consumed in the district. During the famine year of 1897 the total fell as low as 14,395 gallons, illustrating the general rule that excise receipts vary directly with the nature of the harvest. Since 1897 the total has been gradually rising, although up to 1903 it had never exceeded the figures of 1892. The principal drinking classes are Pasis, Chamars and Dhobis, all of whom are found in very large numbers throughout the district. The price at which the liquor is retailed to the consumer varies considerably, according to the quantity of water added by the Kalwars. Pure spirit of a strength of 25 degrees below proof cannot be obtained under twelve or fourteen annas a bottle, while proof liquor, which is seldom used, is sold at a proportionately high rate. The price at which the retail vendor obtains his liquor from the distillery varies according to the price of *mahua* and *shira*, from which the spirit is distilled. That made from the *mahua* flower is the cheaper, and is often to be obtained for six or seven annas per gallon of 25 degrees under proof spirit from the distillery exclusive of the still-head duty; while *shira* liquor is seldom cheaper than eleven annas. Every liquor shop is put up to auction in July or August for the ensuing revenue year, and price paid is known as the license fee. As a rule, the Kalwars allow a considerable margin for profit, but occasionally the competition between two rival vendors results in a shop fetching more than its actual value. The rise of the still-head duty has affected the license fees to a surprisingly small extent, and in 1902 the receipts exceeded any figure previously recorded.

* Appendix, Table XI.

Other classes of liquor are only consumed to a very small extent in this district. The sale of Rosa rum has made but little progress, the native consumer preferring the cruder but cheaper country article.

Opium.

The income derived from opium is small. From 1891 to 1903 the receipts averaged but Rs. 3,236 annually. This is only to be expected in a district in which there is no large city, and where the existence of so much poppy cultivation makes the possession of crude opium in small quantities an easy matter. The petty smuggling which everywhere prevails could only be checked by stern inquisitorial measures through the agency of the police, and if these were adopted the remedy would undoubtedly be worse than the disease. There are only sixteen shops in the district licensed for the sale of opium, and since 1891 the total of the license fees has never exceeded Rs. 641 in any year.

Hemp drugs.

The right to sell hemp drugs throughout the district is farmed out to a single contractor, who paid Rs. 26,000 for the privilege in 1902. The income under this head has been steadily on the increase of late years, having risen every year since 1893, when the total sum obtained from the contract was Rs. 10,833. There are in all 103 drug shops in the district, all of which are sublet by the contractor. In addition to a fixed monthly fee paid by the lessee, the latter binds himself to take a certain specified amount of *charas* per mensem at Rs. 12 per *sér*, this amount varying with the character of the shop. During recent years *charas* has almost wholly superseded the other forms of hemp drugs in this district, and at the present time *gánja* may be almost left out of account. The duty on *charas* paid by the contractor before it can be imported to the district was raised from two to four rupees per *sér* in October, 1899; it is sold retail at a rate ranging from three to four annas per *tola*. Hemp in the ordinary form of *bhang*, on which there is no duty, is sold by the contractor to the lessee at Rs. 5 per maund. *Gánja* is sold in two forms, known as *baluchar* and *pathar*; the contractor issues the former uncleaned at Rs. 13 per *sér* and the latter at Rs. 6 for the same quantity.

Tári.

There remain the intoxicating liquors known as *tári*, which is extracted from the palm tree of that name, and *sendhi*,

the fermented juice of the *khajur* palm. The former is generally preferred, but can only be obtained during the hot weather, whereas the latter flows at all seasons of the year. They are largely consumed in Fatehpur and a portion of the Nawabganj tahsíls; elsewhere they are practically unknown, owing to the absence of palm trees. There are altogether 57 shops licensed for the sale of these commodities, and almost every one of these is to be found either in Fatehpur or Nawabganj. Each shop is sold yearly by auction, and the only income derived by Government from *tári* and *sendhi* is from the license fees. The lessees of the shops purchase from the zamindars the right to tap the trees, which fetch from four to eight annas apiece. The liquor is sold very cheap, the usual rate being about one pice per quart, and is consumed by the poorer classes. The income under this head has risen steadily of late years, increasing from Rs. 675 in 1891 to Rs. 1,688 in 1902.

The statistics regarding the number of prosecutions and convictions under the excise and opium laws will be found in the appendix to this volume.* With a few exceptions they have not been of a serious nature, and in this district it may be generally said that illicit distillation is practically non-existent. The average number of cases convicted in the case of excise from 1890 to 1903 was 16 annually, and more than half occurred in a single year. In the case of opium the annual average was 23 for the same period, and most of these were of a comparatively petty nature.

Income-tax.

Apart from the information available in the tabular statements regarding income-tax that will be found in the appendix there is but little to be said about the administration of the Income-Tax Act in this district.† The tables show the number of assessees and the amount realized in the district for each year since 1890, and also the same for each tahsíl as regards incomes assessed under Part IV of the Act. The wealth of Bara Banki is almost entirely dependent on agriculture and property in land, and both of these are exempted from the operations of the Act. The only occupations that are of any importance in this respect are those of the banker and the money-lender. In the

* Appendix, Table VII. | † Appendix, Tables XIII and XIV.

year 1901, out of a total of 1,516 assessees, under Part IV, 683 came under these categories, and these were between them responsible for more than half of the whole sum realized under all heads. The average receipts for the whole district from 1890 to 1903 were Rs. 37,768 annually, although since 1898 it has been over Rs. 40,000 per annum. Of this an average of nearly Rs. 20,000 was obtained under Part IV on incomes of under Rs. 2,000, the average tax paid being Rs. 15. This represents an average income of Rs. 720 for each assessee, so that it would seem that a very material decrease is likely to result from the application of the new rules exempting incomes of under Rs. 1,000.

Stamps. Another table will be found in the appendix showing the annual income from stamps, judicial and otherwise, since 1890.* The figures are sufficiently explanatory of themselves and call for no comment. It will be observed that there is constant tendency to an increase in the revenue from this source, but this phenomenon is by no means peculiar to Bara Banki. In 1871 the receipts amounted to Rs. 60,251; and this rose to Rs. 1,04,299 in 1891 and to Rs. 1,38,390 in 1901. The average annual income from 1890 to 1902 was about Rs. 1,19,000, but for the last five years it was no less than Rs. 1,30,000, of which over 72 per cent. was realized from judicial stamps.

Registration. For registration purposes Bara Banki is united with Fyzabad and not, as is the case in the matter of civil justice, with Lucknow. The Registrar is the District Judge of Fyzabad, who has control over the sub-registrars at the various offices in this district. These are eight in number, and are located at the four tahsíl headquarters and also at Daryabad, Rudauli, Ramnagar and Siddhaur. The last-named office was abolished in September, 1900, but reopened in July of the following year. The average total receipts from 1896 to 1902 were Rs. 10,064, and the expenditure under all heads Rs. 5,160 annually. The most important offices are those at Nawabganj, Fatehpur and Rudauli.

Post-office. A list of all the post-offices in the district is given in the appendix. With the exception of the district dák, which is

* Appendix, Table XII.

under the management of the District Board and is now of very little importance, the whole of the postal arrangements are imperial and controlled by the Postal Department. The head office is at Nawabganj, and in addition to this there are eight postal sub-offices and thirty-eight branch offices in the district. Telegraph offices are maintained at Nawabganj and at all the railway stations. Since the amalgamation of Oudh with the rest of the United Provinces into a single postal area, the bulk of the work formerly done by the district dák, which was organized at the first regular settlement, has been taken over by the imperial authorities.

Municipal and Act XX towns.

There is only one municipality, Nawabganj, in the district. An account of this will be found in the article on that place, and further details of the income and expenditure are given in tabular form in the appendix.* Its affairs are managed by a board of 11 members, and the income is mainly derived from an octroi tax on imports. The towns administered under Act XX of 1856 are nine in number. In the Nawabganj tahsíl there are Bara Banki, Safdarganj, Zaidpur and Satrikh; in Fatehpur there are Fatehpur and Ramnagar; and in Ramsanehighat there are Rudauli, Daryabad and Tikaitnagar. All of these have been separately described, and in the several articles details will be found of their income and expenditure.

District Board.

The District Board is constituted under Act XIV of 1883, in which year it took the place of the old District Committee. It consists of 17 members, of whom 12 are elected and the rest, including the Deputy Commissioner as chairman and the four subdivisional officers, hold their seats by virtue of their office. The Local Boards, of which there is one for each tahsíl, still exist; but they have little, if any, administrative value. From 1885 to 1898 each of these Local Boards consisted of one nominated and six elected members; but in April 1898 the system was changed, and the boards now contain six elected and two nominated members, the latter being the subdivisional officer and the tahsildar. Each Local Board selects one member annually to sit on the District Board for three years. As in many other districts, the business disposed of at the meetings of the board is

* Appendix, Table XVI.

purely formal; the members as a rule give but little assistance in the supervision of the repairs of roads and the inspection of schools, the Chairman having to rely on his own exertions and the help of his official subordinates. The income of the board, as well as the expenditure, under the various heads since the year 1890 is shown in the appendix.* It consists mainly of the 7 per cent. consolidated cess levied on all proprietors. After certain deductions made for the district dák and similar purposes, the balance of this is placed at the disposal of the board. The remaining income is contributed from pounds, school-fees, ferries, extra municipal nazúl and sundry receipts from civil works. Owing to the general prosperity of the district and the consequent high land revenue, the financial position of the board is satisfactory, and Bara Banki is one of the few districts in which the board makes an additional contribution to provincial funds. In the year 1901 the total income was slightly over Rs. 1,20,000 exclusive of a balance of nearly Rs. 40,000.

The work of the District Board is of the usual miscellaneous description. The chief items of expenditure are civil works, such as roads and bridges, education and the upkeep of the medical establishment. The board has to maintain all the roads in the district, with the exception of the provincial trunk road, build new roads where necessary, erect and repair bridges and culverts, and maintain in proper order the dák and inspection bungalows, saráis, encamping-grounds, ferries, and cattle pounds. The repairs are generally carried out by the Public Works Department from funds placed at its disposal by the board, except in the case of fifth and sixth class roads. These last are maintained and repaired by the local staff which for this purpose consists of a sub-overseer; his duty is chiefly that of supervision, as nearly all the work is given out to contractors.

Nazúl.

Several of the departments, such as communications, in the charge of the board have already been dealt with; but there are one or two others which call for separate mention. Among other things the board has to meet all charges for nazúl properties entrusted to its care. There is in the district a considerable amount of such nazúl land, but a large proportion of this lies

* Appendix, Table XV.

within the municipal limits of Nawabganj and is managed by the municipality, which pays one-fourth of the income to Government and retains the balance. There are a few cultivated nazúl blocks within the municipal boundaries, but the principal portion consists of building land in Nawabganj. It has always been treated as Government property with the exception of that actually occupied by houses at the first regular settlement. Outside municipal limits the nazúl is managed either by the Board of Revenue in the case of agricultural lands, or by the District Board in all other cases. The proceeds of the former are assigned to Provincial and Imperial funds, while in other cases the District Board retains three-fourths of the income and Provincial funds benefit to the extent of the remaining one-fourth. Of the cultivated lands the chief properties are at Siddhaur, Haidargarh, Daryabad, Bado Sarai and Dewa. At Daryabad the land is leased for Rs. 116 and pays a revenue of Rs. 45. It consists of the site of an old fort in the heart of the town and produces valuable garden crops. At Dewa there are two extensive plots of nazúl land consisting of the site of an old fort and of the stables of the Nawabs; only one-third of this is under the control of the Board of Revenue. The Bado Sarai land is also the site of an old fort and yields valuable garden and tobacco crops. The nazúl at Haidargarh is extensive and, exclusive of the encamping-grounds, consists of over forty bighas, being the site of an old fort with various groves, which belonged to old Nawabi officials. On it stand several Government buildings, such as the tahsíli, post-office, dispensary and school, the remainder being leased for Rs. 205. At Siddhaur there are 27 bighas of nazúl land, of which the greater part is cultivated. It consists of the site of the fort and grove once owned by Almas Ali Khan when chakladar. The land is leased for Rs. 367 and is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 190.

The only nazúl of any importance that is under the control of the District Board is at Dewa, Tikaitganj, Kursi and Safdarganj. The nazúl at Dewa comprises the land on which markets are held and a small plot where the *ekkas* plying between Nawabganj and Fatehpur halt and pay a small sum to the contractor, who collects their fares and supplies a pipeful of tobacco.

Altogether the District Board obtains about Rs. 200 from the property. At Tikaitganj the whole of the site is Government property, and the large bazár brings in a yearly revenue of Rs. 736, which is increased by the additional ground rents and miscellaneous receipts to nearly Rs. 900. At Safdarganj there is a valuable property in the shape of the bazár with some eighteen shops. Persons buying grain in the bazár, the trade of which is confined to large Banias who export to Calcutta, pay a certain fixed sum per cart or animal as well as weighment dues. This right has been leased for Rs. 800 a year, while the shops bring in another Rs. 900. At Kursi there is merely an old fort, which is uncultivated and only used as a cart parao.

Education. The management of the educational arrangements of the district is one of the most important functions of the District Board. The work of inspection is performed by a deputy and a sub-deputy inspector of schools. The entire cost is defrayed by the board, save in the case of a few small schools maintained by the taluqdars and the Court of Wards. In addition to the regular Government schools, the board contributes some Rs. 850 annually on the grant-in-aid principle to several indigenous schools in the district—an amount which is gradually being increased as funds permit. In the appendix a table will be found showing the number of schools and scholars in each year since 1896, followed by a list of all the schools in the district in 1903.* This does not include the numerous unaided indigenous schools which are chiefly maintained for the purpose of imparting religious knowledge, but which also play a considerable part in the education of the people. The cost involved by the District Board is about Rs. 35,000 annually, against which must be set an income of about Rs. 8,500 in the shape of fees, the bulk of which is derived from the secondary schools. The fees levied in the town schools are four annas per mensem for the middle section, three annas for the upper primary and two annas for the lower primary sections. In the village schools the maximum fee is two annas, and this drops to six pies for the preparatory classes. The head teachers are empowered to exempt a certain proportion of the scholars whose parents are very poor.

* Appendix, Table XVIII.

In 1901 the total amount paid in fees in the town schools was Rs. 1,134 and in the village schools Rs. 1,584. One of the chief aims of the Education Department is the improvement of status and qualifications of the teachers. Their pay has been gradually increased and in other directions a notable improvement has been effected. Thus in 1882, out of 113 head teachers, only two had senior normal school certificates, 60 junior certificates, and four middle class certificates, while 47 head teachers and all the 81 assistant teachers had no certificates at all. In 1902 the number of head teachers was 103, of whom only twelve had no certificates, while seven had senior, 61 junior, and 23 middle class certificates; the assistants, too, had improved, as five held junior normal school and 14 middle class certificates out of a total of 74.

Schools.

The most important school in the district is the high school at Nawabganj, which is indeed the only anglo-vernacular school in Bara Banki. Here boys are prepared for the matriculation examination of the Allahabad University. It was founded in the year 1860, and very soon achieved a wide popularity. In 1872 there were 298 pupils on the rolls, and in spite of subsequent fluctuations the numbers have always remained large. In 1901 it contained 228 scholars, of whom five passed the entrance and thirteen the middle anglo-vernacular examinations. The fees in that year amounted to Rs. 3,044. The institution of the high school was followed almost immediately by that of the tahsíli or middle-vernacular schools. These are now seven in number, the latest addition being Haidargarh, which was started in 1903. The six older schools are at Fatehpur, Kursi, Ramnagar, Zaidpur, Daryabad and Rudauli. They are well attended, the average number of pupils in 1903 being 838. Attached to each of these middle schools is a boarding-house for the use of boys whose homes are at a distance from the town: a nominal fee is charged by way of rent. The primary or halkabandi schools were first instituted in 1864. There were altogether 124 schools for boys in 1903, including the municipal school at Nawabganj, which were maintained by Government and designated upper and lower primary schools. In addition to these there were 30 aided schools for boys, of the same type,

seven similar schools maintained by the Court of Wards, three belonging to the Ramnagar and two to the Kapurthala estate. In the way of female education there is the municipal school at Nawabganj, the District Board's schools at Zaidpur and Kursi, the Court of Wards' school at Bibipur in pargana Siddhaur, and the aided girls' school at Siddhaur itself. These had a total average attendance of 89 pupils.

Literacy. In 1872 there were only 90 vernacular schools in the district with an average attendance of 2,555 pupils. The increase in 30 years was 56 schools and 4,145 pupils, but this was largely due to the substitution of Government schools for private institutions for which no returns are kept. The standard of literacy, as shown by the census returns, is still very low, much lower in fact than in any of the adjoining districts except Sítapur, and there has been no remarkable increase during the past 20 years. In 1881 the proportion of literate males was 4·3 per cent. and this had only risen to 4·8 per cent. in 1901. As usual, the Musalmans were better off than the Hindus, the proportions being 5·42 and 4·63 per cent., respectively. Female education shows better results, the proportion of literate females having risen from ·06 per cent. of the total female population in 1881 to ·13 per cent. at the last census. But progress is slow: the great difficulty is that of obtaining competent teachers. In 1901 the figures for the boys' primary schools included 444 girls, all of them in the preparatory sections. Girls up to eight years of age can attend the ordinary village schools; but these figures are really nominal, as their attendance is most desultory and the educational results are very poor. With regard to education generally, Mr. Boas, the Deputy Commissioner, has provided me with an analysis of the caste of scholars attending the schools in 1902. This shows that the Musalmans as a body come first with 1,943, while representatives were found of no less than 44 Hindu castes. The most numerous are Brahmans, followed in order of numbers by Kayasths, Kurmis, Rajputs, Banias, Kalwars and Sonars, each of whom numbered over a hundred boys. Next came Bhurjis, Ahirs, Bhats, Muraos, Barhais and Halwais. It is curious to find not only members of the lower cultivating

and industrial classes, but even Lunias, Beriahs, Khatiks, Pasis and Mallahs. He writes: "This shows that primary education is no longer confined to the Bania, Brahman and Kayasth, and that the children of the cultivating classes are gradually learning to read and write as well as the rudiments of arithmetic—knowledge which should prove useful to them in after life in their dealings with the patwari, the constable and the moneylender." Of the literate population the great majority, as usual in Oudh, know the Nagri character only, but at the same time, owing no doubt to the presence of so large a Musalman element, the Persian script is known more commonly than in any other district in Oudh except Lucknow.

Another important function of the District Board is the management of the medical arrangement. Supervision is carried out by the Civil Surgeon, as usual, who is also Superintendent of the dispensaries. Those which are under the control of the board are nine in number, including the head dispensary at Nawabganj. The branch institutions are located at Zaidpur, Fatehpur, Ganeshpur, Ramnagar, Suratganj, Daryabad, Rudauli and Haidargarh. Each of these is in the charge of a hospital assistant, with a compounder and the requisite menial staff. The dispensaries at Ganeshpur and Suratganj are maintained by the liberality of the Raja of Ramnagar, while the charges for the rest are met by the District Board at an annual cost of about Rs. 10,500. There is a branch of the Dufferin fund which supports a hospital for women at Nawabganj, named after Colonel Grigg, who was Deputy Commissioner of this district and through whose exertions the institution was opened. The staff consists of a lady doctor, a compounder, two nurses, and a sufficient number of servants. There is also the usual police hospital at the district headquarters.

Dispensaries.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY.

Legendary.

THE early history of the Bara Banki district is perhaps more obscure than that of any other district in Oudh, the reasons being that there is little or no material in the shape of antiquities, that less attention has been paid to the study of what remains there are than elsewhere, and lastly that changes in the ownership of land have been frequent. The district takes its name from the small headquarters town of Bara Banki,* the meaning of which is uncertain. At numbers of places in the district mounds exist, which according to local tradition were forts or other buildings of the Bhars, who once ruled in these parts, but are no longer found there. The mounds have never been explored to ascertain the nature of the ruins they contain. In the ninth century the district was probably included in the kingdom of Qanauj, for several finds of coins of Bhoja Deva who was reigning in 862 A.D. have been made here.

The earl[y] Musalmans.

The Musalman conquest seems to have been more complete at an early date in this district than in the surrounding country. How this was effected is not altogether clear, for the different family histories of the Musalman houses point to a somewhat gradual system of colonization. They were sufficiently strong, however, to break up the large possessions of the Hindus, and we do not find here any large continuous tract held by a single Rajput clan, as in many other portions of Oudh. The first permanent settlement said to have been made by the Musalman invaders in this district was at Satrikh in 421 H or 1030 A.D. This settlement is connected with the invasion of Saiyid Salar Masaud, the nephew of Mahmud of Ghazni. A great deal of his history is purely legendary, the *Mirat-ul-*

* See the article on Bara Banki, *infra*.

Asrar and the *Mirat-i-Masaud*, which give detailed accounts of the expedition being admittedly modern compositions, although they profess to follow the lost work of a contemporary author. Some weight may be attached to the fact that the most prominent place in the pedigrees of several Musalman families in this district and in various parts of eastern Oudh is assigned to those who are said to have come to the country in the time of Mahmud; many of the Oudh families asserting that their ancestors actually accompanied Saiyid Salar.

Saiyid Salar.

At any rate his invasion was more in the nature of a raid than a conquest. He is said, after reaching Qanauj, to have marched to Satrikh and to have fixed his headquarters there, whence expeditions were made in every direction against Bahraich, Mahona, Gopamau and Benares. The story goes that he was joined by his father, Salar Sahu, at Satrikh, and that the latter undertook the reduction of Karra and Manikpur. All this is merely mythical, as is also the story of the conquest of Sihali and Kintur. The colony at Satrikh appears, however, to have remained after the death of Saiyid Salar at Bahraich in 1032 A.D., and if the stories told are true, this small assemblage of Musalmans carried on a most vigorous war against their Hindu neighbours.

The kings of Qanauj.

In 1049 A.D., the kings of Qanauj and Manikpur are said to have been defeated and driven from Oudh by Qutb-ud-din of Madina. This expulsion appears to have been merely temporary, for a copper-plate was found in this district bearing the date 1208 Sambat or 1151 A.D., and the name of Govinda Chandra Deva of Qanauj. This, one of the few genuine historical remains referring to the district, is now in the Lucknow Museum.* This date must, however, be very near the close of the Hindu supremacy. In 586 H. or 1189 A.D., Sihali was conquered by Sheikh Nizam-ud-din Ansari of Herat. Zaidpur was occupied by the Musalmans in 636 H., when Saiyid Abdul Wahid turned out the Bhars, altering the name of the town from Suhelpur. The colony of Bhattis, who now reside in pargana Mawai, is reported to have arrived at the same time, although another account places their advent as early as 596 H.

*A. S. N. I., II—67.

They are said to have come from Bhatiana in the Panjáb, and although it is possible that, as they alleged, they were left here by the Ghori king after the conquest of Qanauj, it is more probable that they were converts who had emigrated from their parent city when Jaisulmer was taken and sacked by Ala-ud-din in 1295 A.D. At any rate, under the leadership of Imam Joth Khan and Mustafa Khan they drove out the Bais from Bahreli and the Brahmans and Bhars from Mawai.

Tradition next goes on to tell us of Ala-ud-din Khilji, whose ubiquitous armies did not fail to pass by Bara Banki. He is said to have occupied Rudauli about the year 700 Hijri or 1305 A.D., while Rasulpur was conquered some fifty years later. In 1444, according to the tradition, Dariao Khan founded Daryabad, while his brother, Fateh Khan, colonized Fatehpur about the same period. Another invasion of Musalmans appears to have occurred about the middle of the 15th century, when the villages of Barauli and Barai near Rudauli were occupied and gave their names to large estates. Reference has been made in Chapter III to the Qidwai Sheikhs of Juggaur in Lucknow, who overflowed from time to time into this district and occupied the town of Dewa and many other places in the west, acquiring large estates, many of which are still held by their descendants. Ala-ud-din.

About the same time as the Musalman invasion, the Rajputs poured into the district, during the process of their absorption of the greater part of Oudh. The mysterious tribe of Kalhans, which now numbers some 20,000 persons, are said to be derived from one Achal Singh, a soldier of fortune, who accompanied Dariao Khan to this part of the world. At that time Ibrahim Shah was reigning in Jaunpur, and Oudh was the battle-ground between the eastern dynasty and the Lodi Sultans of Dehli. Hindu soldiers were settled in many places in order to maintain garrisons, the war being one between Musalmans and no longer one of religions. This Achal Singh is said to have come from Gujarat, whence many other Chhattri clans, such as the Janwars, Panwars, Gahlots and Ahbans, are believed to have emigrated. The family tradition states that Achal Singh came of a European stock—an amazing assertion for a Rajput, but one which rests The Rajputs.

on the supposition that many foreigners who had arrived by sea settled down on the borders of Gujarat and Biluchistan, and gradually blended with the races of the country, assuming suitable places in the caste system. Such impurity of descent might disappear with an emigration further east, and in fact the Indo-Scythians and even the Portuguese are said to have blended with the western Rajput races. At all events, this Raja Achal Singh is a great name in the history of the middle ages of Oudh, and he certainly obtained possession of a large property. Some state that his capital was Bado Sarai on the old bank of the Ghagra; and the story goes on to tell how he was overwhelmed with nearly all his family by an irruption of the river because he had perjured himself to his wife's family priest.* He had, it is said, originally a grant of only eight villages, but his descendants spread across the Ghagra into the districts of Gonda and Bahraich, and now own the six taluqas known as the Chhedwara of the Kalhans.

Raikwars. In the same manner the isolated Surajbansi estate of Haraha and the Bahrelia taluqa of Surajpur were established by small colonies of Rajput soldiers who were settled here some nineteen generations ago. The Bahrelias claim to have come from Bansi in Gorakhpur, but little is known of their early history. In the same connection mention must be made of the great Raikwar clan, which up to the mutiny held vast estates on either side of the Ghagra extending for about sixty miles in the districts of Bara Banki, Bahraich, Sítapur and Kheri. The Rája of Ramnagar still is the owner of a vast property in this district, and an account of the family and taluqa has already been given in Chapter III. The clan is said to have come from Kashmir at an early date, and to have established themselves by overthrowing the Bhars. The two great headquarters of the Raikwars were Baundi in Bahraich and Ramnagar in this district. They seem to have kept up a sort of independent state, although from time to time they acknowledged the supremacy of the rulers of Dehli. The taluqa of Sailuk, which included Ramnagar and Muhammadpur as well as a portion of the Sítapur district, was granted to the Baundi Raja,

* The Castes of Oudh, by P. Carnegy, p. 47.

Harhardeo by Akbar, but whether the Raikwars on this side of the river really remained independent throughout or not, is a matter of which we know nothing.

The history of the district up to the advent of the Mughals and the establishment of their supremacy in Hindostan is in reality nothing more than the history of the various families of Rajputs and Musalmans and their estates, and these have been dealt with in the account of the taluqas. The central authority was too distant to make itself strongly and continuously felt. The presence of powerful chieftains, each with a rudely defined sphere of influence as the overlords of their respective clans, prevented any coalition which could threaten the sovereign power, while at the same time it confined the political history of the district within narrow limits. These chieftains were constantly at war with one another, as each strove, as far as possible, to enlarge his borders and to remain independent of his neighbours. Owing to this unending warfare, the lords of Bara Banki could not afford to go further afield; but this very fact renders it impossible to give a connected and comprehensive history of the district without diverging into the separate histories of the Rajput races. Neither did these Rajputs ever attempt to combine against their Musalman foes, at least till a very much later date: owing to the presence of so many influential Musalman communities perhaps, no single clan of Raputs ever attained to pre-eminence in this district. Certain tribes at certain times assumed a more important relative position owing to the appearance of a leader of more than average ability. Thus at one period the Amethias in the south were the strongest of the Hindu taluqdars; at other times the Bahrelias rose to eminence; but on the whole the Raikwars in the north appear to have been generally the most important.

Akbar.

In the days of Akbar, the district was brought into line with the rest of Oudh and the pargana arrangement, which had no doubt existed for many years before this, was more strictly defined. The *Ain-i-Akbari* provides a considerable amount of information, but at the same time much of it is confusing and difficult. Many of the parganas of the district are merely

modern creations, while others have been greatly altered from time to time, and others again which were known to the author of the *Ain-i-Akbari* have completely disappeared and become merged into different subdivisions. At that time the area comprising the present district lay wholly in the subah or province of Oudh, with the exception of Haidargarh, and was divided into eleven parganas. We find no mention of Nawabganj, Partabganj, Muhammadpur, Bado Sarai, Ramnagar, Mewai and Surajpur, for the present minute subdivision of the district into parganas only originated in the days of Nawabi rule. The district was divided between the Sarkars of Oudh, Lucknow and Manikpur, and it will be more simple to deal with each of these separately.

Sarkar Lucknow.

The western portion of the district lay in the Sarkar of Lucknow, and most of the Akbari parganas are still clearly traceable and retain their old names, although some present considerable difficulties. Dewa was the same as at present; the capital had a brick fort and the landholders were Rajputs, but no clan is specified. The cultivated area was 88,638 *bighas*, and the revenue 19,33,837 *dams*. The military force consisted of 30 horse and 2,000 foot. Kursi, too, was probably identical with the present pargana. This mahal, too, was held by Rajputs, who contributed three elephants, 60 horse and 2,000 foot. The cultivated area was 80,817 *bighas*, and the revenue 16,93,844 *dams*. Fatehpur appears to have been larger than to-day, and to have extended into the present district of Sítapur. It was held by the Sheikhzadas of the Mahmudabad family and by Rajputs, who paid a revenue of 31,61,440 *dams* on a cultivated area of 19,830 *bighas*. The last figure must be wrong, unless there is a mistake in the revenue, for the incidence of the latter is out of all proportion to the area. There was a brick fort at Fatehpur, and the military force consisted of five elephants, 200 horse and 2,000 foot. The south-eastern portion of Fatehpur then formed a separate mahal known as Sihali, so called from the old village of that name which is still of considerable size, and probably included the upland tract of Ramnagar. Its cultivated area was 13,065 *bighas* and the revenue 6,94,707 *dams*: it was held by Rajputs, who contributed ten horsemen and 600 infantry.

Siddhaur probably corresponded with the present pargana. It was held by Nayas, Afghans and Rajputs, although it is not easy to discern who the first-named may have been; they contributed 100 horse and 1,000 foot, and paid a revenue of 16,92,281 *dams* on a cultivated area of 3,13,022 *bighas*. Here the revenue incidence is unusually low, and the figures appear doubtful. The other mahals afford matter for speculation. It is possible that part of the Nawabganj pargana belonged then to Dewa, for we hear in later days of the *chakla* of Dewa Jahangirabad, and it may be presumed that the latter, the headquarters of which lie in Nawabganj, was formed out of the old Dewa pargana. Satrikh is known to have belonged to sarkar Oudh, but it is not easy to account for either Surajpur or Partabganj. The latter probably is identical in part with the old mahal of Dadrah, as there is a village of some size bearing that name to the east of Nawabganj. The mahal was a small one, as its cultivated area was only 10,796 *bighas* and the revenue 73,737 *dams*. It was held by Rajputs: the clan is unfortunately not specified; and the military force was but 50 foot. One more mahal needs mention, that is to say, Bhitauli. It is a mystery why this should have belonged to Lucknow, for it was surrounded on three sides by the Oudh pargana of Sailuk and on the fourth by Bahraich; but the name is unquestionable. It was held by Rajputs and Jats, who contributed 200 foot, and paid 3,40,191 *dams* on a cultivation of 8,736 *bighas*. The Jats are curious. They are not referred to elsewhere in the province, and at the present day there are less than one hundred members of this caste in the whole district. There are, however, fair numbers of them in Gonda, Bahraich and Kheri, and these are possibly related to the zamindars of Akbar's day.

Sarkar Oudh.

We next come to the Sarkar of Oudh, which embraced the eastern half of the present district. Here the ground is easier and the identification more certain. Beginning from the north, we have the mahal of Sailuk, which long retained its name. It was then, as now, the land of the Raikwars, and included the present parganas of Bado Sarai, Ramnagar, Muhammadpur, as well as Kundri South in Sítapur. This being so, it is very remarkable that Bhitauli, which was apparently held by the Raikwars

at an early date, should not only not have belonged to Sailuk, but should have formed part of a different sarkar. The military force of Sailuk was composed of 100 horse and 2,000 foot; there was a brick fort at Sailuk, the name of which place is still preserved in Sailuk Jalalpur, a small village of Muhammadpur. The cultivated area of the mahal was 5,71,071 *bighas* and the revenue 47,23,209 *dams*. Adjoining Sailuk to the south was Daryabad, which corresponded with the present pargana of that name. It was held by Raikwars and Chauhans, and there is no reference to the Surajbansis. There was a brick fort at Daryabad, and the military force was 100 horse and 2,000 foot. The revenue was 53,69,521 *dams*, assessed on 4,87,014 *bighas* of cultivation. Rudauli was larger in Akbar's day than at the present time, as it included Khandansa of Fyzabad and also part of Mawai, the mahal extending as far as the Gumti on the south. It was held by Rajputs of the Chauhan and Bais clans, who contributed 50 horse and 2,000 foot, and paid a revenue of 32,48,680 *dams* on a cultivated area of 3,51,533 *bighas*. Basorhi, too, was larger than the present pargana of that name, and probably included the rest of Mawai, as it would seem that the western boundary was the Kalyani river. The cultivated area was 31,188 *bighas* and the revenue 5,05,473 *dams*. The landowners were Bachgotis, which must be a mistake, as we know nothing of any Bachgoti possessions in this district, and probably the Bisens or the Bahrelias are intended. The military force was 20 horse and 500 foot. Beyond the Kalyani there were two mahals belonging to Oudh, known as Satrikh and Ibrahimabad, which now together form pargana Satrikh. Both were held by Ansari Sheikhs, the former contributing 20 horse and 1,000 foot, while the contingent of the latter is not stated. The cultivated area of Satrikh was 37,041 *bighas* and the revenue 11,26,295 *dams;* while Ibrahimabad was assessed at 4,45,417 *dams* on a cultivation of 19,338 *bighas*. South of the Gumti was Subeha, then held by Rajputs, who furnished a contingent of 30 horse and 1,000 foot. The mahal had a cultivated area of 1,04,780 *bighas* and paid a revenue of 16,09,293 *dams;* so that it obviously included a larger area than the present pargana.

Lastly, there was the single mahal of Bhilwal belonging to the Manikpur Sarkar of the Subah of Allahabad. This corresponded with the present pargana of Haidargarh, and the change of name occurred later in 1787, when Haidar Beg Khan, the nazim, transferred the headquarters to the fort of Fatehgarh, near which he founded a bazár, which so flourished that the place became known generally as Haidargarh. The revenue of Bhilwal was, until the reign of Asaf-ud-daula, paid at Nagram in Lucknow, and for that reason this place frequently gave its name to the mahal. Sarkar Manikpur.

The arrangement of Sarkars and mahals continued till the time of Saadat Ali Khan, who divided the province into *nizamats* and *chaklas*—a system that was maintained till annexation. The old subdivision, however, was subjected to several alterations. New parganas were formed, either by subtraction from the old areas or by a change of name. Thus by a very natural process Bhitauli became absorbed in Sailuk, while Sihali was also at a later date included among the seven *tappas* of Sailuk, as the power of the Raikwars extended. Such changes were inevitable owing to the nature of the district and the constant rise and fall of the different landholding clans and families: the great number of the zamindari castes referred to in the *Ain-i-Akbari* amply illustrates the disintegration of the Hindus, and is in itself a sufficient reason for the difficulties that beset the historian in the case of Bara Banki. Even in later times it is impossible to sketch the history as a whole, for the extant records consist either of the history of a few parganas, or else of detached and disjointed references to certain localities. Subsequent changes.

In the year 1751, however, the Raikwars in the north organized a combination of the Hindus, and headed a great movement with the object of shaking off the yoke of their Musalman rulers. Safdar Jang, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, had been absent at Dehli. His minister, the great Newal Rai, had been defeated and killed on the banks of the Kali Nadi some years before by the Bangash Afghans of Farrukhabad; and the latter had overrun the south of the province, although they held none of the fortified towns. In 1750 Safdar Jang himself, with an army of 50,000 men, was defeated by them. The Raikwar revolt.

This was the opportunity of the Rajputs, and if they had risen at once, the result might have been different; but unfortunately for themselves, they waited till Safdar Jang had bribed or beaten the Rohillas out of the country. Then it was that the clans gathered themselves together under the leadership of Anup Singh, the Rája of Ramnagar. The Raikwars were joined by the Janwars of Balrampur, the Bisens of Gonda, and many others, and marched towards Lucknow, which was now denuded of the troops that had gone to Rohilkhand. They were opposed, however, by the Sheikhs of Lucknow, who were joined by Khanzadas of Mahmudabad and Bilehra, the whole force being commanded by Nawab Muiz-ud-din of Mahmudabad. The two forces met at Chheolaghat on the Kalyani, on the road from Fyzabad to Lucknow. The Musalmans were completely victorious, the Raja of Balrampur was killed, and it is said that no less than 15,000 persons were killed or wounded on both sides. This blow crushed for a time the power of the Raikwars. The estates of Baundi and Ramnagar were broken up, and the Rája of the latter retained but a few villages. The Khanzadas, on the other hand, increased their possessions greatly, and their importance really begins from this date.

The Oudh Government.

In the days of Nawabi rule, the district, though always maintaining its reputation for turbulence, was governed with a fairly strong hand at the first—a task that was rendered easier by its proximity to Lucknow. The earlier Nawab Wazirs managed to keep the tribes in subjection and constantly made it their object to check the inordinate growth of the great estates that was so marked a feature of the later Oudh *régime*. This culminated in days of Asaf-ud-daula, who resumed all the jagirs in this district as well as in the rest of Oudh. We learn from Sir W. Sleeman that the present district was later divided into five *chaklas*, known as Daryabad-Rudauli, Ramnagar, Dewa-Jahangirabad, Jagdispur and Haidargarh, but the old pargana arrangement remained in common use among the people. It would appear that the Kursi and Fatehpur parganas were under the charge of the Nazim of Bari Biswan in Sítapur, while Bhitauli belonged to Khairabad. Ramnagar, for some time at any rate, formed a separate *nizamat*,

while Dewa was generally under direct management and Daryabad was ruled from Fyzabad. Jagdispur, which included Subeha, belonged to Sultanpur and Haidargarh to Rae Bareli. The system was constantly liable to change, as it was practically, though not theoretically, at the option of the nazim to disregard the ordinary subdivision of his charge into *chaklas,* while each of the latter became a separate charge under "amani" nazims. Consequently it is only natural that the history of Bara Banki during this period should be exceedingly complex, and it is impossible to give a comprehensive and consecutive account. After the death of Saadat Ali Khan in 1818, the taluqas again began to grow in size by means of the well-known practice of absorbing the *khalsa* lands. At the annexation of Oudh in 1856 the Rája of Ramnagar had not only recovered the whole of the old family estates, but had largely added to them as well. During the later rule of the kings of Oudh there was a constant and keen competition on the part of the taluqdars to increase their estates. While some clans rose to considerable eminence in this manner, others were less fortunate, being unable to stand against the native revenue officials and those taluqdars who had got to the short of them. In this manner, for instance, the great Chauhan colony which occupies the west of Fyzabad and extends into Rudauli and Daryabad, sank from the position of proprietors to that of mere cultivators, whereas they formerly held 565 villages.

Daryabad. The history of the north and east of the district has been preserved in part from the old qanungos' records, and is illustrative of the general state of things prevailing. The Ramnagar *chakla* practically corresponded with the old pargana of Sailuk and was administered from Bado Sarai. In the year 1800 it was given in jagir to Mír Afrid Ali Khan, a eunuch of the court of Oudh, and held by him till 1818. In the following year it was again made *khalsa* and Afrid Ali had to pay Rs. 7,000 out of a total collection of Rs. 44,000 to the nazim, Mehndi Ali Khan. In 1832 Bado Sarai was united with Daryabad and given in lease to Amirt Lal Pathak, who plundered the parganas in such a way that a large portion was thrown out of cultivation and the zamindars were compelled to

mortgage their estates. In 1834, however, Amirt Lal died, and so bad was the condition of the parganas that no farmer could be found to renew the contract. They were given to Ihsan Husain Khan, Kamboh, who was appointed to collect on the *amani* system. The tract at once began to recover, and in 1837 it was incorporated into the *nizamat* of Sultanpur and held by Darshan Singh till 1843. In the following year Bado Sarai, together with Daryabad and Rudauli, were given in contract to Raja Man Singh. Three years later, however, the residents had to remonstrate against his management and the whole tract was made *amani* and entrusted to Munna Lal, a Kayasth of Lucknow. In 1849 and 1850 Girdhar Singh, a commandant of the Oudh regiment, collected the revenue, nominally *amani*, but really by contract. He indulged in every form of extortion and many villages were consequently thrown out of cultivation. From 1851 to 1854 Raja Bakhtawar Singh held the *chakla*, and after a kind of settlement reduced the demand largely, by which the parganas rapidly recovered. From 1854 till the annexation the tract was again *amani*, in charge of Muhammad Husain of Lucknow.

Ramnagar.

In this case we see that all the power really lay with the Oudh officials; but in the Raikwar estate of Ramnagar the case was very different. When this property was made *khalsa* by Saadat Ali Khan, Surat Singh, the Raja of Ramnagar, promptly absconded. In 1809, however, he was restored to power and was given the direct management of Ramnagar and Muhammadpur, and thus combined the position of landowner with that of chakladar. In spite of the advantages he thereby obtained, he seems to have acted fairly towards his people, granting the zamindari of their respective villages to those Raikwars who were entitled to them, and fixed a uniform demand for his lifetime. Shortly afterwards he fell into arrears and was put in prison at Lucknow, whence he was released on the security of Rája Gobardhan Das of Sandila. He failed to pay up, however, and was besieged by the Raja in his fort at Chheda. From 1826 to 1838 Raja Gur Bakhsh Singh remained in possession, succeeding to his father's rights and duties, but in 1839 Darshan Singh made the whole property *khalsa*, settling

with whom he chose, generally the village headmen. The Raja again recovered his property in 1844 and was made chakladar of Muhammadpur. The nazim was Raja Girdhari Singh, and he had much difficulty in making his collections, although all his attempts to make the estate *khalsa* failed. In 1854 Raja Sarabjit Singh quarrelled with his father, and obtained the lease of Ramnagar and Muhammadpur, while Gur Bakhsh Singh retained Chheda, Radhamau and Para Deori, in all 47 villages. In 1855 Sarabjit Singh retained his lease, but Qudrat-ullah Beg was sent to collect the revenue from Lucknow, and his extortions were so great that large tracts were thrown out of cultivation. At annexation fifty villages were settled with Gur Bakhsh and 49 with Sarabjit Singh, but the former lost all his possessions at the second summary settlement on account of his persistent rebellion.

In the rest of the district the changes were equally frequent and even more confusing. The district was almost always in a very disturbed state and most of the leading landholders were practically independent. As a general description, Sir W. Sleeman states that this tract possessed more mud forts than any other part of Oudh, the greater number of them being garrisoned by gangs of robbers. Some of these forts were exceedingly strong and were generally concealed from sight in clusters of bamboos or other evergreen jungle, so that the passer-by could see nothing of them. He adds: "It is worth remarking that the children in the villages hereabout play at fortification as a favourite amusement, each striving to excel the others in the ingenuity of his defences. They all seem to feel that they must some day have to take a part in defending such places against the king's troops; and their parents seem to encourage the feeling."* The landholders had almost all become leaders of robber gangs, which were more numerous here than in any other parts of Oudh except Hardoi. They were supported by large bodies of Pasi bowmen, many of whom formed independent gangs of their own.

The g[eneral] dis[order].

In order to gain an accurate idea of the deplorable state of the district and the apparently hopeless difficulties of the Government officials, reference must be made to General

* Tour in Oude, II, 244.

Sleeman's work. The most orderly part of the district seems to have been the Khanzada estates of Bilehra and Mahmudabad in the north and perhaps the taluqas of the Qidwai Sheikhs; but elsewhere the condition of affairs was almost uniformly bad. Darshan Singh and Man Singh were strong men, but not strong enough to cope successfully with the many bandit chiefs. Of Raja Gur Bakhsh Singh, Sir W. Sleeman writes: "A large landholder, who has a strong fort, Bhitauli, at the point of the delta formed by the Chauka and the Ghagra rivers, which here unite. He has taken refuge with some four thousand armed followers in this fort, under the apprehension of being made to pay the full amount of the Government demand, and called to account for the rescue of some atrocious offenders from Captain Hearsey, of the Frontier Police, by whom they had been secured. Gur Bakhsh used to pay two hundred thousand rupees a year for many years for this estate without murmur or difficulty; but for the last three years he has not paid the rate, to which he has got it reduced, of one hundred and fifty thousand. Out of his rents and the revenues due to Government he keeps up a large body of armed followers, to intimidate the Government, and seize upon the estates of his weaker neighbours, many of which he has lately appropriated by fraud, violence and collusion. An attempt was this year made to put the estate under the management of Government officers; but he was too strong for the Government, which was obliged to temporise, and at last to yield. He is said to exact from the landholders the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand rupees a year. He holds also the estate of Bhitauli and the apex of the delta of the Ghagra and Chauka rivers, in which the fort of Bhitauli is situated. The Government demand on this estate is fifty thousand rupees a year. His son, Sarabjit Singh, is engaged in plunder and, it is said, with his father's connivance and encouragement, though he pretends to be acting in disobedience of his orders. The object is to augment their estate and intimidate the Government and its officers by gangs of ruffians, whom they can maintain only by plunder and malversation. The greater part of the lands, comprised in this estate of Ramnagar Dhumariya, of which Raja Gur Bakhsh is now the local governor, are

hereditary possessions which have been held by his family for many generations. A part has been recently seized from weaker neighbours and added to them. The rest are merely under him as the governor or public officer, entrusted with the collection of the revenue and the management of the police."*

Again, in connection with the general state of the country in the north of the district, he writes:† "We passed through and close to several villages, whose houses are nothing but mud walls, without a thatched or tiled roof to one in twenty. The people say there is no security in them for the king's troops and the Pasis, a large class of men in Oudh, who are village watchmen, but inveterate thieves and robbers, when not employed as such. All refractory landholders hire a body of Pasis to fight for them, as they pay themselves out of the plunder, and cost little to their employers. They all all armed with bows and arrows, and are very formidable at night. They and their refractory employers keep the country in a perpetual state of disorder; and, though they do not prevent the cultivation of the land, they prevent the villages and hamlets from being occupied by anybody who has anything to lose, and no strong local ties restrain him. "This is further explained by a conversation recorded with Raja Bakhtawar Singh, who accompanied the Resident on his tour.‡ "Here, sir, men must always be ready for a run to the jungles. Unless they are so, they can preserve nothing from the grasp of the contractors of the present day, who have no respect for property or person, for their own character, or for that of their sovereign. The moment that a man runs to save himself, family and property, they rob and pull down his house and those of all connected with him. When a man has nothing but mud walls, with invisible mud covers, they give him no anxiety, he knows that he can build them up again in a few days, or even a few hours, when he comes back from the jungles; and he cares little about what is done to them during his absence. Had he an expensive house of burnt brick and mortar, he could never feel quite free. He might be tempted to defend it, and lose some valuable lives; or he might be obliged to submit to unjust terms. Were he to

* Tour in Oude, I, 24. | † *ibid*, I, 25. | ‡ *ibid*, II, 228.

lay out his money in expensive mosques, temples and tombs, they would restrain him in the same way; and he is content to live without them, and have his loins always girded for fight or flight."

The Bahrelias.

But the worst offenders were the Bais of Kasimganj in Dewa, to whom reference has already been made in Chapter III, and the Bahrelias of Surajpur. One might almost feel sympathy for the great Rajas, who had been encouraged by the miserable weakness and laxity of the central Government to maintain an independent state in the midst of their clan, unpardonable as were their aggressions on their neighbours; but the smaller landowners were nothing more than glorified and professed dacoits. The most notorious robber in Oudh was Raja Singhji of Surajpur. He was eventually taken by Man Singh and died in prison at Lucknow in 1845—a fate which he richly deserved.* Other well-known Bahrelia banditti were Janak Singh and Jaskaran of Kitaya in Surajpur, Raghubar Singh of the same village and Sheodin, a relative of the Raja. These brigands constantly found refuge in the jungles, which were then much more extensive than now: they were full of hidden forts and from them the robbers could sally forth to commit all manner of atrocities on wayfarers and on the neighbouring villages, and all the king's army and all the king's men could not dislodge them from their fastnesses. After giving a detailed list of a few out of many of the enormities committed by different leaders of robber bands in Rudauli, Sleeman adds: "The above list contains only a part of the leaders of the gangs by which the districts of Daryabad-Rudauli, Siddhaur, Partabgarh, Dewa and Jahangirabad are infested."† Few of these people even died natural deaths; they either killed each other or perished sooner or later at the hands of the servants of Government.

The raid of Amir Ali.

Shortly before annexation an incident occurred in this district, which may well be recorded as illustrative of the state of anarchy that then prevailed: unless the utter weakness of the Government be borne in mind, such occurrences would appear impossible. A brief reference to the affair is to be found in the article on Rudauli in the old Oudh Gazetteer, but a full

* Tour in Oude, II, 256. | † *ibid*, II, 315.

account appeared in the "Pioneer" of the 20th of June 1902, signed Thomas Catania, and entitled "An Episode in Oudh History." This I was enabled to verify through the kindness of Mr. H. J. Boas, I.C.S., who sent me a second narrative of the affair furnished by Rai Mahadeo Bali of Rampur in pargana Daryabad. It would appear that the event happened in the year 1853. The cause of the occurrence was one of the numerous disputes that have sprung up from time to time between the Hindu priests and the Musalmans of Ajodhya with regard to the ground on which formerly stood the Janamasthan temple, which was destroyed by Babar and replaced by a mosque. Other mosques had been built there by Aurangzeb and others, and some of them had fallen into decay. The ground, being peculiarly sacred to the Hindus, was at once seized by the Bairagis and others, thus affording a fertile source of friction. According to the "Pioneer" account, one of the Mahants had been expelled by his brethren, and in revenge proceeded to Lucknow, became a Musalman, and spread the news that the Hindus had destroyed the mosque. At all events, the prime mover in the business was one Maulvi Amir Ali, a resident of Amethi in Lucknow and a well-known faqír. This man at once proceeded to proclaim a *jihad* in the city and was secretly assisted by the king. The latter sent orders to Fyzabad to enquire into the matter, but nothing was done. Thereupon the Maulvi returned to Amethi and collected a large and well-armed force of Muhammadans. Hearing of this, the king deputed Bashir-ud-daula to Amethi and summoned the Maulvi to Lucknow. Knowing the danger of allowing any religious disturbance to come to a head, the king openly proclaimed that no violent action should be taken, but that the mosque in question should be restored. Amir Ali was far from satisfied with this and returned to Amethi. Finding that no action was being taken, he marched with his force to Bansa, a village about three miles to the north of Safdarganj in this district, where is the tomb of the saint, Abd-ul-Razzaq. Here he collected more men, and on receiving the news of his proceedings the king summoned Sir James Outram, the Resident, and left it to him to put a stop to the movement in any way he could.

Its suppression. Consequently an order was sent express to the Nawab of Fyzabad, who despatched a large force to Bansa. Amir Ali, however, remained obdurate, and would only consent to withdraw on the condition that the mosque should be restored. The Governor's Council suggested that the King alone could move in the matter, and so the Nawab was only too glad to have an excuse for doing nothing. The Maulvi on the other hand, after waiting for a month and finding that nothing was done, marched to Daryabad, where he remained for twenty days. The Nawab thereupon replied by sending four Muftis to preach obedience to the Maulvi's forces; and this action resulted in the reduction of Amir Ali's contingent by one-half. The remainder, however, stood by their leader, and persisted in their intention of marching to Ajodhya and destroying the Hanuman Garhi. Accordingly Colonel Barlow, who commanded the First Regiment of Oudh Irregular Infantry, was ordered to arrest his progress. He was assisted by Rai Abhairam Bali of Rampur, and came up with the Maulvi's force at Shujaganj, a large market on the old high road, and a hamlet of Phugauli, close to Hayatnagar. The insurgent force is said to have numbered 2,000 men, while the king's troops consisted of one regiment and two guns. On coming up with the rebels, Colonel Barlow gave the order to fire, and when the Musalman gunner began, out of sympathy with the Maulvi, to use grape instead of round shot, the Colonel killed him on the spot and worked the gun himself. The encounter was a desperate one, and a fierce hand-to-hand struggle was maintained for three hours. The day was decided by a flanking movement on the part of Colonel Barlow, and the rebels were then surrounded by Sher Bahadur Singh of Kamiar, Thakur Singh and the sepoys of Rai Abhairam Bali, who were waiting for their opportunity. The insurgents then broke and fled, but not before a large number of them had been slain, their estimated loss varying from 120 to 700, while the First Infantry was almost destroyed. Amir Ali was killed while in the act of prayer, and his head was sent to the king at Lucknow. For some years after annexation his memory was preserved in a fair held in his honour at Rahimganj in Rudauli; but this has now dwindled to extinction.

Relief came at length to the distracted district, and in February, 1856, the kingdom of Oudh was annexed by the British Government. The new district of Daryabad was then formed, and the work speedily commenced of establishing an ordered government and carrying out the assessment of the revenue by the summary settlement. The work was executed without any trouble and everything was in a most peaceful state when the storm of mutiny broke upon the district. Annexation.

The history of the mutiny in Bara Banki is brief and somewhat disjointed, as it consists for the most part of references to several places and persons that were visited by the commanders of different British armies during the subjugation of Oudh. Unlike what occurred in the districts of Hardoi, Gonda and Lucknow, the whole body of the taluqdars in Bara Banki joined the cause of the deposed king and the mutineers. They offered no resistance, however, of any kind to the advance of the British troops after the capture of Lucknow; in the battle of Nawabganj, described further on, the English fought with the Raikwar levies of Baundi and Chahlari from Bahraich and Sítapur, and not with the Musalmans of Rudauli or Daryabad. Reference has already been made in several cases in dealing with the different taluqas of the district, to the attitude adopted by the chief landholders. For a long time none of them espoused the cause of the British until the military operations were approaching their termination. It was well on in 1858 that Chaudhri Sarfaraz Ahmad of Subeha endeavoured to dissuade the other taluqdars from continuing their resistance to the British, and even to the very end many of the landholders maintained attitudes of determined resistance. A notable example of this spirit was exhibited in the case of Tajammul Husain of Bhatwamau, who finally tendered his submission to the British authorities with a wound unhealed in his arm, which had been caused by a bullet from an Enfield rifle. The mutiny.

At the time of the outbreak the headquarters of the district was Daryabad. At this place there was a large amount of treasure, about three lakhs in all, which it was desired, if possible, to save. The garrison consisted of the 5th Oudh Darya

Irregular Infantry, under the command of Captain W. H. Hawes. An attempt had been made to bring in the treasure to Lucknow under an escort of this regiment, but it had failed in consequence of the opposition made by some of the men. About a fortnight later, on the 9th of June, 1857, Captain Hawes again attempted its removal. He was a very keen soldier and was much liked by his men. The treasure was laden on to carts, and the men marched off cheering; but the convoy had not proceeded more than half a mile when mutiny broke out. Some of the men were willing to go on with the treasure, but others objected and commenced firing. Thereupon the carts were taken back to the station, and the European residents fled. Captain Hawes himself had a marvellous escape. He was repeatedly fired at, but fortunately was not hit, and galloping off across the country found refuge, with others of the Daryabad party, at the house of Ram Singh, zamindar of Sahi, and thence reached Lucknow on the 11th of June. "Lieutenants Grant and Fullerton and their families, who were also kindly entertained by Ram Singh, had previously been put into a serious peril. They had placed the ladies and children inside a native covered cart, by the side of which themselves were walking, when they were overtaken by some of the mutineers. Lieutenant Grant carried a double rifle, which he was called upon to surrender. He did so, and the party were made prisoners, and were taken back on the road to Daryabad. On the way they were met by messengers from the regiment, who set them free, saying that it was not the wish of the men to do them harm. The rifle was even returned to Lieutenant Grant, and they were suffered to depart, and reached Lucknow without further accident. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. W. Benson, C.S., and his wife, also escaped; first taking refuge with the taluqdar of Haraha, who treated them kindly, and then riding on the whole way to Lucknow."* After the Europeans had fled, the mutineers proclaimed the deposed king of Oudh as ruler, and then proceeded to search for the Deputy Collector, Abdul Hakim. Some friend, however, concealed him, and he soon after made his escape and arrived at Lucknow with a second Deputy Collector, Ali Raza Khan, who had been kotwal

* The Mutinies in Oudh, by M. Gubbins, p. 142.

of Lucknow under the native Government. The 5th Infantry remained at Daryabad for some days, and then marched to Nawabganj, where the rebel army was collecting for the attack on Lucknow and where it remained until the battle of Chinhat on the 30th of June. After that disaster the whole of the district passed completely out of the hands of the British Government, and we hear no more of the history of Bara Banki till after the relief and capture of Lucknow.

Kursi.

When Lord Clyde finally gained possession of the capital of Oudh, a large portion of the rebel army made its escape over the stone bridge and retired through Bara Banki towards the Ghagra. News was brought that a body of some 4,000 rebels had taken up their position at the town of Kursi; and accordingly Brigadier Hope Grant was ordered to start at early dawn on the 23rd of March to dislodge them. His force consisted of two troops of the Bengal Horse Artillery, a heavy field battery, the 2nd Dragoon Guards, the 2nd Panjáb Cavalry, a detachment of the 1st Panjáb Cavalry, the 53rd Regiment, the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the Rifle Brigade and the 2nd Panjáb Infantry. After setting out on his march, he was obliged to wait half way for the heavy guns and the 53rd, which had taken the wrong road, and did not come up till late in the morning. It was consequently nearly 4 P.M. before he reached Kursi, where on approaching the town he found a large body of the enemy in full retreat along the Fyzabad road. He immediately pursued them, wheeling to the right, and thus covering the flank of the retreating rebels. A few rounds from the artillery caused them to scatter, whereupon the Panjáb Cavalry, under Captain Samuel Browne, charged most gallantly five or six times through the rebels, cutting up about two hundred of them, and capturing fourteen guns, as well as several ammunition wagons, two elephants, some camels, bullocks and quantities of baggage. The Panjábis were supported by the Horse Artillery and the Dragoon Guards, who completed the rout. On the 24th the force returned to Lucknow.

Sir Gra

The next reference to the district is also in connection with Sir Hope Grant. He had been directed to march from Lucknow towards Sítapur in order to disperse the rebels who

had collected at Bari in that district under the Fyzabad Maulvi. From Bari he marched to Mahmudabad, which was deserted, and thence on the 16th of April to Bilehra, where he halted in order to try and discover a fort across the Chauka by which he could attack the rebel stronghold of Bhitauli, the fort of Raja Gur Bakhsh Singh. On the 19th he marched to Ramnagar; but this place, too, was empty, and the next day he received orders to return to Lucknow. On the 21st he reached Masauli, half way to Nawabganj, and here he found the Gurkha army under Jang Bahadur. It should be mentioned here that the Gurkhas had already cleared the south of the district beyond the Gumti to some extent, for after the defeat of the rebels at the Kandu Nala near Musafirkhana in Sultanpur, they had marched through Subeha and Haidargarh, driving the enemies' forces into the jungles in every direction, and had halted at Haidargarh on the 18th of March before proceeding to Lucknow. On the 22nd of April Sir Hope Grant, hearing of the existence of the strong fort of Jahangirabad, the residence of Raja Razzaq Bakhsh, who had been playing a double game throughout the mutiny, "thought it would be well to teach him a lesson. The same morning he came into camp with profuse protestations of good behaviour and fidelity, and offered to hand over to us the only three guns which he said he had in his possession. I took with me two squadrons of cavalry, and after picking our way for some time through the jungle, we came to the gate of his stronghold, which we entered. Inside was a dense jungle of bamboo, and a thick thorny plant, through which it was impossible to advance except by a narrow tortuous path. At last we came up to a miserable mud house, which he called his palace. The people were very civil, and told us that the guns had been sent away to the Commissioners; but one of our Sikhs, who are famous hands at making discoveries of concealed property, found out two guns in an enclosure where no one had thought of looking. We immediately caused the gate to be burst open, and secured a nine and a six-pounder. I sent for some bullocks of the worthy Raja, and found they were Government animals, which the old scoundrel had stolen. A native also informed me that there was another gun close to the gate by which we entered,

and on further search we found a nine-pounder, most skilfully masked, facing the road along which we had travelled, double-shotted with grape and round-shot, ready primed, and having a slow match fixed and lighted. All this looked very suspicious, especially as at the same time an officer reported that he had found a number of treasonable papers in the Raja's house. I therefore resolved not to let the old gentleman off; and the next day I sent a force, under Brigadier Horsford, from Nawabganj, to destroy the palace. This was thoroughly carried into execution. The jungle was burned, and the palace levelled to the ground."* Sir Hope Grant then received orders to proceed to Cawnpore and left his troops at Nawabganj, whence they shortly afterwards marched to Lucknow in order to quell the disturbance in the Unao district.

Nawabganj.

Not long after the departure of a British force from Bara Banki the rebels in Oudh again began to collect and once more seized Nawabganj, where they took up a strong position, in order to prevent, if possible, access to the northern districts of Oudh, which they still held in force. Consequently, in the beginning of June, Sir Hope Grant marched from Lucknow with a column of some 3,500 men of all arms. His force consisted of three batteries of artillery, the 7th Hussars under Sir William Russell, two squadrons of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, Hodson's Horse under Colonel Daly, Wales' Horse, 250 mounted police, the first and second battalions of the Rifle Brigades and the 5th Panjáb Infantry. At Chinhat he was joined by Colonel Purnell with 1,200 men, who were left in charge of the baggage. On arriving there he learnt that the rebels were assembled in great force at Nawabganj and had occupied a very strong position, being encamped on a large plateau surrounded on three sides by a stream, the Jamariya, which was crossed by the old Nawabi bridge. On the fourth side was a jungle. The General's object was to turn the enemy out and to interpose between them and the jungle; and with this object he made a night march of twelve miles across country and halted at a ford over the stream near Jadriganj. At daylight he crossed the stream under a well-directed fire from the

* The Sepoy War, p. 269.

enemy's artillery which was soon, however, silenced by the horse battery. "Four companies of rifles, the troop of horse artillery and some cavalry now crossed the stream, followed in time by the main body; and then we found we had struck at the centre of the enemy who, having been thus surprised, had as yet been unable to concentrate. Their forces appeared to be divided into four parts, each commanded by its separate leader, and of course acting without any unanimity. Still their attacks were vigorous, if unsuccessful, and we had much ado to repel them. A large body of fine daring zamindari men brought two guns into the open and attacked us in rear. I have seen many battles in India, and many brave fellows fighting with a determination to conquer or die; but I never witnessed anything more magnificent than the conduct of these zamindaris. In the first instance they attacked Hodson's Horse who would not face them, and by their unsteadiness, placed in great jeopardy two guns which had been attached to the regiment. Fearing that they might be captured, I ordered up the 7th Hussars and the other four guns belonging to the battery to within a distance of 500 yards from the enemy, opened a fire of grape which mowed them down with terrible effect like thistles before the scythe. Their chief, a big fellow with a goitre on his neck, nothing daunted, caused two green standards to be planted close to the guns, and used them as a rallying-point; but our grape fire was so destructive that whenever they attempted to serve their pieces they were struck down. Two squadrons of the 7th Hussars under Sir William Russell and two companies of the 60th Rifles now came up and forced the survivors to retire, waving their swords and spears at us and defiantly calling out to us to come on. The gallant 7th Hussars charged through them twice and killed the greater part of them. Around the two guns alone there were 125 corpses. After three hours' fighting, the day was ours; we took six guns and killed about six hundred of the enemy. Our own loss in killed and wounded was 67; and, in addition, 33 men died from sunstroke, and 250 were taken into hospital."* The remainder of the insurgent forces, finding themselves beaten on all points, retired

* The Sepoy War, p. 291.

precipitately on Nawabganj, where they remained till the following day, when they were driven out with considerable loss by the English troops, leaving also a great portion of their baggage behind them. Each party retreated in a different direction, and owing to the small numbers of the British they succeeded in escaping. Most of them retired to Bhitauli, where they threw up strong earthworks for the protection of that place. On the 14th of June Sir Hope Grant occupied Nawabganj, which he at once proceeded to fortify. The force remained there while the General returned to Lucknow, whence he was shortly after recalled by an order directing him to march to the relief of Maharaja Man Singh, who was besieged in his fort in the Fyzabad district. On the 21st of July Sir Hope Grant left Lucknow with three regiments of infantry, a battery of horse artillery and four hundred cavalry, to take the place of the garrison at Nawabganj. He thence marched with the main force along the Fyzabad road, detaching a small column under the command of Colonel Hagart to drive off the enemy from the neighbourhood of Siddhaur. They had, however, fled, and Colonel Hagart joined the main body at Daryabad on the 24th of July. From this place he marched into the Fyzabad district.

Lord Clyde.

During the following months the garrison at Nawabganj held their position while operations were being carried on in the south and east of Oudh. On the 5th of December, 1858, Lord Clyde marched from Lucknow to Bara Banki, on his way to attack the main rebel army, which was now concentrated beyond the Ghagra. His force consisted of a troop of the Royal Horse Artillery, a heavy field battery and two light guns, one squadron of the Carabineers, the 7th Hussars, one squadron of the Lahore Light Horse, one squadron of the 6th Madras Cavalry, a regiment of Oudh police cavalry, the 20th Regiment, the second battalion of the 60th, a wing of the 23rd Fusiliers, the Biluch battalion and the second regiment of the Oudh Police Cavalry. He encamped at Nawabganj, and on the 6th marched to Bahramghat, encamping at Ganeshpur. The rebels were in force on the other side of the Ghagra, and held all the boats for the passage of that river as well as of the Chauka. They also held the fort of Bhitauli, and occasional shots were fired at the

British troops on the right bank. Apparently, however, the fort was abandoned on the next day, as numerous boats filled with armed men were seen to cross the Ghagra and to bear off in the direction of Nawabganj in Gonda. Colonel Carmichael's column which had pursued the rebels under Beni Madho Bakhsh from Rai Bareli to the Ghagra, and had followed them up briskly through the east of the district and compelled them to cross the river on the 5th of December, had encamped within three miles of the main force and was ordered to retrace its steps on the following day. On the 7th a halt was called as no boats were forthcoming for the passage of the river, with the exception of a few small canoes. Under these circumstances, Lord Clyde ordered Sir Hope Grant, who had been operating in the Gonda district, to advance to Colonelganj in order to turn the enemy's position, while the Commander-in-Chief himself determined to proceed towards Fyzabad, leaving Brigadier Parnell to watch the ferry and to collect boats for the construction of a bridge. General Parnell's force consisted of the Lahore Light Horse, the Oudh Police Cavalry, one light and one heavy battery, the 23rd Fusiliers, the 90th Light Infantry and a regiment of the Oudh Police Infantry. Lord Clyde on the 8th of December marched to Daryabad, where he met the Maharaja of Kapurthala, who had come from Jagdispur in the Sultanpur district. On the 9th, the Commander-in-Chief proceeded to Begamganj by way of Barai, and thence on the next day to Fyzabad. On the 14th he reached Sikraura or Colonelganj, and the rebels abandoned their position at Nawabganj. Thereupon the troops left at Bahramghat crossed over the river and secured a number of boats, assisted by a steamer sent up from Fyzabad. Brigadier Parnell remained at Bahramghat with the light battery, the Lahore Horse, the 90th and the 23rd, with orders to watch the Chauka as far up as Jahangirabad. The police were sent to Sikraura, to join Sir Hope Grant. Pargana Bhitauli was then occupied by Colonel Pratt with the 23rd regiment, two guns and one squadron of the 1st Sikh Cavalry from Gonda, and was directed to march up the duáb towards Mallanpur.

End of the rebellion.

After his successful campaign in Bahraich, the Commander-in-Chief returned to Bahramghat on the 14th of January, 1859,

and thence marched to Lucknow by way of Nawabganj. The rebellion was now at an end, and with the return of the troops the history of the mutiny in Bara Banki ceases. The taluqdars of the district all tendered their submission, and no excessive confiscations of property took place, with the exception of the Bhitauli estate of Raja Gur Bakhsh Singh, the whole of which was given, along with the other Raikwar properties in Bahraich, to the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala. The only other punitive measures were the destruction of the numerous forts in the district, the works of which were dismantled and the jungles that surrounded them cleared away, and the confiscation of all arms.

Subsequent events.

Since the mutiny very little has occurred in the district that is worthy of record. Reference has already been made to the two regular settlements in the preceding chapter, while elsewhere the famines and years of scarcity that occurred from time to time have been mentioned. Passing reference has also been made to the great floods of 1894 and other years, but on the whole it may be said that the history of the district for the past forty years has been one of unbroken prosperity and constant economic development.

nd they prevailed for four days. By way of [illegible]. The [illegible] was now complied with the return of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The taking of [illegible] [illegible] their submission, and no [illegible] con[illegible] property [illegible] place, with the exception of the [illegible] [illegible], the whole of which [illegible] along with the other [illegible] property in [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]. The only other [illegible] were the destruction of the [illegible] fort in [illegible], the works of which were dismantled and the jungle [illegible] surrounded them cleared away, and the construction of [illegible].

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GAZETTEER

OF

BARA BANKI.

DIRECTORY.

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OF

BARA BANKI.

DIRECTORY.

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ALIABAD, *Pargana* RUDAULI, *Tahsil* RAMSANEHIGHAT.

A small town situated in latitude 26° 51′ east and longitude 81° 41′ north, on the north side of the road from Daryabad to Rudauli, at a distance of five miles south-east of the former and some thirty miles from Nawabganj. The town is surrounded on three sides by large tanks which lie at a short distance from the main site. Aliabad was once a place of some importance as a considerable centre of the cloth trade; and a large manufacture of country cloth was carried on here. This business has greatly declined with the introduction of European fabrics, and the town has decayed in consequence. The size and number of the now dilapidated buildings attest its former importance. It is now chiefly noticeable as being the residence of Abd-ur-Rahman and Fazl-ur-Rahman, the Sheikh taluqdars of Aliabad, who are related to the old family of Barai. The population, which in 1891 numbered 2,034 persons, had fallen at the last census to 1829, of whom as many as 1,019 were Musalmans, most of them being Julahas.

BADO SARAI, *Pargana* BADO SARAI, *Tahsil* FATEHPUR.

The capital of the pargana lies in latitude 27° 1′ north and longitude 81° 30′ east, on the east side of the road from Fatehpur and Ramnagar to Daryabad, at a distance of nearly six miles south-east from Ramnagar and 21 miles north-east of the district headquarters. The road from Ramnagar has recently been metalled and the remainder from Bado Sarai to Daryabad will shortly be completed. Bado Sarai was once a place of some importance, as its ruins still testify; but it is now entirely decayed, and is only occupied by a large number of petty Musalman under-proprietors in very reduced circumstances and ordinary cultivators. The population at the last census numbered 2,538 persons, of whom 798 were Musalmans. There are

three muhallas known as Brahmanan, Rastogian, from the Banias of that name, and Bazdaran, the name given to the regimental bandsmen of the king of Oudh. The place is said to have been founded some 500 years ago by one Badu Shah, a faqir. During the reign of Asaf-ud-daula the pargana of Bado Sarai was held in jagir by one Afrid Ali, a eunuch of the court, who gave away numerous plots of ground rent-free to the Musalman inhabitants of this place and of Katra, a village about a mile to the north-west. The lands belong to the Raja of Ramnagar, but almost the whole area is subsettled.

About four miles to the south-east of the town is the temple of Jagjiwan Das, a faqir of the sect known as Satnami, to which some reference has been made in Chapter III. In front of the temple there is a fine brick tank in which thousands of pilgrims bathe during the fairs held in April and October. Between Bado Sarai and the Ghagra, which flows at a distance of some three miles to the north-east, is the shrine of Malamat Shah, a faqir, who died about 180 years ago. This is a place of considerable local sanctity, and offerings are daily made by the people of the neighbourhood. The disciple in charge of the shrine, after putting aside what he requires for his own use, leaves his hut at dusk and calls the jackals to dispose of the remainder. The jackals are credited by the people with a supernatural sagacity, for they are said to be able to distinguish between the gifts offered from sincere motives and those presented merely for show, by refusing to touch the latter. In former days, too, there was a religious tiger which came over from Bahraich on an annual visit to the shrine, but apparently he has fallen a victim to latter-day materialism.

BADO SARAI *Pargana, Tahsíl* FATEHPUR.

This pargana forms the south-eastern corner of the tahsíl, and is of a roughly rectangular shape. It is bounded on the north-east by the river Ghagra, which separates it from the districts of Bahraich and Gonda; on the south-east, south and south-west by pargana Daryabad; and on the north-west by Ramnagar. It consists for the most part of the low *tarai* land which extends from the old high bank of the Ghagra to the

present bed of the river; this forms by far the larger half of the pargana, for in the uplands to the west of the high bank there are only 8 villages, while 49 are situated in the lowlying tract. The total area of the pargana is a somewhat variable figure, owing to the constant changes in the bed of the Ghagra; but these changes have been materially reduced in number and extent since the completion of the training works in connection with the Elgin bridge, which have also benefited the pargana by largely obviating the danger of floods, which in former days rendered the kharíf crops in the lowlands almost invariably precarious. In 1902 the total area was returned at 34,056 acres or 53·2 square miles.

At the time of the last settlement the pargana was divided into three circles. The first of these consisted of the upland villages, eight in number. Below these there are the villages classed as half-*tarai*. These generally consist of three portions: to the west there are stretches of sand varied by ravines and containing numerous groves; to the east of this sandy tract there is a belt of particularly fertile land and beyond it come rice-fields in the old bed of the river. The *tarai* proper lies beyond this old channel, and contains land which is for the most part fertile, but liable to suffer from high floods. Towards the actual bed of the river the cultivation diminishes and we find wide expanses of grove land leading in turn to sandy banks covered with tamarisk. The whole pargana is more or less precarious. The upland villages depend for their water-supply almost entirely on small tanks, and if these fail, the only resource is to be found in temporary wells, which are in many places impracticable. The residents of the half-*tarai* villages depend largely for their food on the rice lands in the old bed: in wet years, however, the produce is very little. The whole of the *tarai* proper is subject to floods and in years of heavy rainfall the kharíf crops fail. As a relief to this somewhat gloomy description it may be noted that the pargana prospers in years of drought; during the famine year of 1897, the residents of Bado Sarai were, as a whole, prosperous and the good cultivators made enormous profits. It is therefore in wet and not in dry years that the pargana requires observation.

The total area under cultivation in the year 1902 amounted to 18,747 acres or 55 per cent. of the whole area. Some 10,300 acres or 44 per cent. of the cultivation bore a double crop—a remarkably high proportion, but this is liable to vary according to the nature of the season. Of the remaining area, 9,440 acres or over 27 per cent. were classed as culturable, the bulk of this consisting of inferior waste and old fallow, while 1,389 acres were under groves. The barren area was 5,869 acres and two-thirds of this were under water. The subject of irrigation, so vital in the upland parganas, is here of much less importance. In the upland villages about one-fourth of the cultivated area is irrigated, almost entirely from precarious sources. In the half-*tarai* villages one-fifth of the land is irrigated, the water being obtained from wells which are sunk at a nominal expense in the rich garden land which adjoins the villages. In the *tarai* proper irrigation is often unnecessary: when needed it is effected by means of tanks and unprotected wells. In 1902 only 2,788 acres were recorded as irrigated. There were then available 134 masonry and 742 earthen wells, in addition to 293 tanks, but of the latter only one-half were put to actual use. The kharíf is the more important harvest, and rice covers by far the largest area: the other staples are the smaller millets, pulses and maize, while juar and bajra are little grown. Sugarcane covers on an average some 600 acres. In the rabi gram and peas are most widely grown, the former being usually sown after rice. Next come wheat and poppy, and then barley, which is largely grown in the *tarai* lands. The area under grain rents is small, amounting to less than 1,000 acres, and is confined to the more precarious tracts in the *tarai*. Elsewhere the cash rent-rate at the time of the last settlement was just under seven rupees per acre. About 1,000 acres or nearly seven per cent. are cultivated by the proprietors themselves, while under-proprietors hold 670 acres and almost 2,000 acres are held free of rent. The proportion of rent-free land is unusually high, and suggests one cause at least of the decay prevalent among the older families of the pargana. The revenue, as fixed at the last settlement, amounts to Rs. 38,523, which gives an incidence of Rs. 2-5-3 per acre of cultivated land, and Re. 1-2-0 over the whole area.

About 66 per cent. of the pargana is held by taluqdars and the remainder by small zamindars and coparcenary bodies. The largest landowner is the Raja of Ramnagar, who holds eighteen villages and nine mahals assessed at Rs. 10,415. An area of 2,654 acres is held in subsettlement, and almost the whole of this is included in the Ramnagar taluqa. The Raja of Jahangirabad owns two villages and one mahal, while his kinsman, the taluqdar of Mailaraiganj, holds two villages and four mahals. The other taluqdars are the Raja of Haraha, who holds one village and one mahal, the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala, who owns a single permanently settled village, and the taluqdar of Muhammadpur, who holds one mahal in the village of Sheikhpur. The small zamindars are for the most part in reduced circumstances. There are one or two prosperous money-lenders at Kintur, but the others consist chiefly of broken-down Muhammadan families of Bado Sarai and Kintur.

At the first census of 1869 the total population of the pargana was 27,413. This rose in 1881 to 27,648, but in 1889 there were only 24,855 inhabitants—a decline which is somewhat unaccountable as the years of the preceding decade were unusually prosperous. At the last census in 1901 the population was 27,139, giving an incidence of 513 persons to the square mile. Musalmans numbered 5,251, while the prevailing Hindu castes are Kurmis, Brahmans and Ahirs. There are 57 villages in the pargana, but none of these are of any importance. The chief place is Bado Sarai, which was once a place of some note, as its ruins still testify, but it is now entirely decayed and occupied by impoverished Musalman families and ordinary cultivators. Kintur, a short distance to the east, is somewhat more prosperous; but here also the old Muhammadan families are in a deplorable condition. Hazratpur is now remarkable only for its buildings, more or less ruinous.

The pargana is fairly well supplied with means of communications. There is no railway within its limits, but the northern portion is within easy reach of the Chaukaghat and Burhwal stations on the Bengal and North-Western line, while the southern villages have access to the Daryabad station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. There is a good road from Ramnagar to Daryabad passing through Bado Sarai, a portion of

which has recently been metalled and the rest will shortly be completed. Unmetalled roads run from Bado Sarai to Tikaitnagar on the south-east, to Safdarganj on the south-west, and to Chaukaghat on the north. The markets, fairs, and schools of the pargana will be seen in the lists given in the appendix.

BAHRAMGHAT, *Pargana* RAMNAGAR, *Tahsîl* FATEHPUR.

This town stands on the banks of the Chauka, in latitude 27° 7′ north and longitude 81° 28′ east, at a distance of 22 miles from Nawabganj and four miles from Rauzagaon, with both of which it is connected by a metalled road. Beyond Bahramghat, the remainder of this road, which leads to Bahraich, is unmetalled. The river is crossed by a temporary bridge of boats, which is replaced by a ferry during the rains. This ferry crosses the Chauka and Ghagra rivers, which unite a short distance below the town. Close to the ferry over the Chauka is the terminus of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway's branch line from Bara Banki to Bahramghat. The importance of the town and ferry, as well as the railway, has greatly declined of late years by reason of the construction of the great Elgin bridge at Chaukaghat, about a mile and a half to the south-east, which carries over the Ghagra the main line of the Bengal and North-Western railway. This was completed in 1899 and prior to that date Bahramghat was one of the most important centres of trade between Nepal, Gonda and Bahraich on the north and the districts south of the Ghagra. There is still a considerable river-borne traffic in grain from the northern districts and in timber from the forests of Kheri and Bahraich. These are brought down the river Ghagra in boats and up the Chauka to Bahramghat from the confluence, and here they are either despatched by rail or else transported along the road on country carts. Bahramghat stands in the revenue village of Ganeshpur, which belongs to the taluqdar of Ramnagar. The population of the place at the last census was 2,838 persons, of whom 474 were Musalmans.

BARA BANKI, *Pargana and Tahsîl* NAWABGANJ.

The place which gives its name to the district is merely a large and unimportant village, lying to the north of the Oudh

and Rohilkhand Railway, and close to the station. It is situated in latitude 26° 56′ north and longitude 81° 11′ east, at a distance of somewhat over a mile east of Nawabganj. Within the limits of the revenue village of Bara Banki lie the district courts and the small civil station to the south-east of the railway junction. The civil station occupies a raised and healthy position, drained by the numerous ravines of the Jamariya. It is traversed by the main road from Lucknow to Nawabganj and Fyzabad, and from this a metalled branch leads to the railway station, and another metalled road goes north from the cutcherry to join the road from Nawabganj to Dewa. The railway station is of some importance, as it forms the junction of the loop line from Lucknow to Fyzabad with the broad gauge branch to Bahramghat and the metre gauge line to Burhwal and Gonda, the latter running in the opposite direction to Lucknow parallel to the loop line.

The town of Bara Banki is a place of great antiquity, and is said to have been formerly called Jasnaul—a name derived from Jas, a Bhar chieftain, who founded it some nine hundred years ago—before the Musalman conquest. With a change of proprietors came a change of name, but the derivation of Bara Banki is a matter of uncertainty and speculation. According to one theory, the Musalman owners divided the land into twelve shares, over which the respective proprietors quarelled so incessantly as to gain the name of the "Barah Banke," or twelve bullies. This is somewhat too fanciful to be generally accepted, although the present coparceners fully maintain the traditional reputation of their ancestors. Others derive the name from *ban*, meaning wood or jungle, and interpret Bara Banki as the twelve shares of jungle. A third suggestion is that there is some connection between Bara and Bhar, but this does not fully elucidate the meaning of the name.

The town is administered under the provisions of Act XX of 1856. In 1901 there were 461 houses, mostly built of mud, and of these 371 were assessed to taxation; the amount raised by the house-tax being Rs. 489, which gives an incidence of Re. 1-5-6 per assessed house and Re. 0-2-7 per head of population. The expenditure for the same year amounted to Rs. 471 and was

principally devoted to the upkeep of the town police and conservancy. The place has grown of late years. In 1891 the population numbered 4,071 persons, and at the last census this had risen to 4,459, of whom, however, only 3,020 resided within the area included in the chaukidari town. Hindus numbered 2,831, Musalmans 1,616 most of whom are Julahas, and 12 were Christians and others. The lands of Bara Banki cover 2,321 acres, but of this 305 acres are nazúl and the property of Government. The rest is divided into fifteen small mahals, of which one belongs to the Raja of Ramnagar and one to the Chaudhrain of Karkha, the remainder being held by Musalmans. The whole is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 5,410. The lands are well irrigated and highly cultivated, the average cash rental being Rs. 9-11-9 per acre.

BASORHI, *Pargana* BASORHI, *Tahsíl* RAMSANEHIGHAT.

This place, which gives its name to the pargana, is a small and unimportant village situated in latitude 26° 46′ north and longitude 81° 39′ east. It lies at a distance of one mile south of the provincial road from Lucknow to Fyzabad, with which it is connected by a small unmetalled road, leaving the former at Dulhapur and continuing south from Basorhi to Umanpur on the road from Rudauli to Inhauna in Rai Bareli. The distance from Basorhi to the tahsíl is about six miles and to Nawabganj thirty miles. The village itself is a poor place belonging to Musalman proprietors. The population in 1901 amounted to 1,344 persons, of whom 715 were Musalmans; most of them are Julahas who cultivate the village lands. In Basorhi is the ancient tomb of a Muhammadan saint named Saiyid Shah Jalal, who is said to have lived in the reign of Ala-ud-din. The only historical reference to the place will be found in the article on Mawai. The lands of Basorhi cover 1,280 acres, and pay a revenue of Rs. 2,040: they are divided into six mahals, of which two belong to the taluqdar of Neora and the rest are held in joint zamindari tenure by his Bhatti kinsmen.

BASORHI *Pargana*, *Tahsíl* RAMSANEHIGHAT.

This pargana lies in the centre of the tahsíl, and is bounded on the south and east by Rudauli, on the north by Daryabad

and on the west by Surajpur, from which it is separated by the Kalyani river and by pargana Mawai. It is the smallest pargana in the district, having an area of 21,959 acres or 34·31 square miles. The Kalyani only touches the three villages of Sultanpur, Ashrafpur Gangrela and Kusahri, and these form the poorest portion of the tract. Along the banks of the river there is a small amount of *tarai* land, while above this the bank is sandy and broken by ravines. The first two of these villages have very little irrigation, and are consequently precarious, while in Ashrafpur and Kusahri the *tarai* lands are liable to damage from floods. In other respects the pargana is very favourably situated. The soil is uniformly good, as is also the drainage. Tanks for irrigation abound all over the level portions, and in six villages they sometimes overflow their banks in years of heavy rainfall. At the time of the first regular settlement the cultivated area of the pargana amounted to 15,500 acres or 70 per cent. of the cultivation; there has been a considerable improvement since that time, for the average of the five years preceding the last settlement amounted to 16,100 acres, and in 1902 as much as 16,743 acres or 76 per cent. of the total area was under the plough—a figure which betokens a high state of development. The double-cropped area is about 6,500 acres or nearly forty per cent. of the cultivation. In ordinary years the pargana possesses abundant means of irrigation and some 36 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated. Three-fourths of this is watered from the tanks, as masonry wells are not very numerous, and there are fewer earthen wells than in any other part of the district. Consequently nearly half of the villages of the pargana have sufficient means of irrigation in ordinary years, but are liable to suffer in times of drought, when the tanks dry up. The principal crops in the kharíf harvests are rice and maize, sugarcane being only grown to a very small extent. In the rabi almost the whole area is taken up by wheat, gram and peas. The cultivating classes are mainly Ahirs and Kurmis, who are good and careful cultivators. The cattle, however, are, as usual, inferior and neglected, and there is very little grazing-ground of any value. The available area has decreased of late years with the extension of cultivation. In

1902 the land classed as culturable amounted to 2,323 acres, and nearly one-half of this was occupied by groves. The actually barren area, excluding the land covered with water and that occupied by groves and village sites, was only 584 acres.

Rents run very high; over 73 per cent. of the assessed area is held by ordinary tenants on cash rents, which average Rs. 6-7-3 per acre. The grain-rented area is very small, amounting to only one hundred acres, and this is confined to the three villages of Nurpur, Pachhlu and Chak Shahbaz in the north of the pargana. Some 2,800 acres are cultivated by the proprietors themselves, this area being distributed among most of the villages of the pargana, while under-proprietors and occupancy tenants held 471 acres, and 978 acres are held rent-free. The revenue demand of the pargana at the summary settlement amounted to Rs. 18,447. This was raised to Rs. 33,427 at the first regular settlement and at the last revision to Rs. 43,297, which falls with an incidence of Rs. 2-10-9 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1-15-6 per acre of the whole area.

Very nearly half of the pargana is held by taluqdars. The chief of these are the Musalman Bhattis of Barauli and Neora, of whom the former owns three villages and 25 mahals, and the latter sixteen mahals. One village and one mahal belong to the Sheikhs of Barai, five villages to the Kalhans taluqdar of Kamiar, and two mahals to the Kayasth family of Rampur. The history of these families and estates has been given in Chapter III. As a rule, the taluqdars are in good circumstances and their properties are unencumbered; they have a strong hold over their tenants and rents are paid with fair regularity. The other landholders are almost all Musalmans, and are chiefly Bhattis connected with the taluqdari houses.

The population of the pargana at the first census of 1869 numbered 22,954 persons. This fell to 21,374 in 1881, but rose again ten years later to 24,436. At the last census of 1901 the pargana contained 24,589 inhabitants, of whom 5,897 were Musalmans. The prevailing Hindu castes are Ahirs, Kurmis and Pasis. The population is exceptionally dense, averaging 717 to the square mile. It is distributed over 44 villages, but none of these are of any size or importance. Separate articles

will be found on Basorhi, the pargana capital, and on Makhdumpur, where there is a railway station. The pargana is admirably provided with means of communication. Through the north passes the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway with a station at Makhdumpur, and across the centre runs the main road from Bara Banki to Fyzabad. Basorhi is connected with the latter by a small unmetalled road which continues south to Neora and thence to Umanpur, where it joins the road from Rudauli to Rai Bareli. From Neora roads lead to Mawai on the east and to Makhdumpur station, continuing northwards to Aliabad in Rudauli. Another road runs direct from Makhdumpur to Mawai.

The history of the pargana is merely the history of the taluqdari families, which has been already given. Under the Oudh Government the tract bore a very evil reputation on account of the turbulence of its inhabitants. Mention has been made in the history of the district of the reference to this pargana made by Sir William Sleeman in his Journal.

BHATWAMAU, *Pargana and Tahsíl* FATEHPUR.

A considerable village situated in latitude 27° 14′ north and longitude 81° 17′ 20″ east. It lies at a distance of a mile to the south of the larger village of Bilehra, on the edge of the old high bank of the Ghagra and adjoining the eastern boundary of the pargana. It is approached by an unmetalled road which runs south-west to Fatehpur, a distance of five miles. Another road runs through Bhatwamau, from Bahramghat and Suratganj to Bilehra, Paintepur and Mahmudabad in Sítapur. Bhatwamau is the headquarters of a taluqa held by Sardar Husain Khan, who is connected with the Mahmudabad and Bilehra families. The taluqdar has a large house here, but of a less pretentious character than that of his neighbour at Bilehra. Owing to the constant quarrels that formerly took place between the two landowners, the boundary between the villages is defined by massive masonry pillars which occur every few yards and form a striking feature of the place. There is a small upper primary school here and a post-office. The population of Bhatwamau at the last census amounted to 2,526

persons, of whom 123 were Musalmans. The lands of Bhatwamau cover 1,088 acres, paying a revenue of Rs. 2,275.

BHILSAR, *Pargana* RUDAULI, *Tahsíl* RAMSANEHIGHAT.

A considerable village on the north side of the main road from Lucknow to Fyzabad, situated in latitude 26° 46′ north and longitude 81° 47′ east, at a distance of 38 miles from Bara Banki and two miles north of Rudauli, with which it is connected by a metalled road leading past the Rudauli railway station. It contained in 1901 a population of 2,297 inhabitants, of whom 844 were Musalmans. Of the Hindus, Lodhs are the predominating caste. Bhilsar possesses a police-station which lies about half a mile to the west of the village, a post-office, cattle-pound, and a very fine military encamping-ground. The village lands cover 955 acres, and are very highly cultivated: they are held by Musalmans in joint zamindari tenure, and are divided into six mahals, the whole being assessed at Rs. 2,825.

BHILWAL, *Pargana* and *Tahsíl* HAIDARGARH.

A village in the north-west of the tahsíl, in latitude 26° 42′ north and longitude 81° 18′ east. It lies half way between the unmetalled road from Lucknow to Haidargarh and Sultanpur and the river Gumti, and is pleasantly situated on the high bank of the river, the drainage being carried off by several large ravines. The site is elevated and undulating, and the soil light and sandy. To the south-east of the village there is a large area under groves. Bhilwal was once a place of some importance, but has greatly decayed; and at the last census the population numbered but 1,631 inhabitants, of whom 494 were Musalmans. There is a bazár here and a small vernacular school. The place is said to have been founded by, and called after, one Bahla, a Pasi. It has, however, been in the possession of Musalmans since the reign of Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur in the fifteenth century. It is the headquarters of a considerable estate known as the Bhilwal taluqa and owned by a Sheikh family connected with that of Subeha, now represented by Zainat-un-nissa, the daughter of Bech-un-nissa, the widow of

Chaudhri Sarfaraz Ahmad. The taluqdar generally resides at Sulemanpur on the Gumti in pargana Subeha. The village lands of Bhilwal itself cover 1,247 acres, of which 107 acres are held in subsettlement, the whole being assessed to a revenue of Rs. 1,610.

BHITAULI, *Pargana* BHITAULI, *Tahsíl* FATEHPUR.

The place which gives its name to the pargana is a small village, at a distance of 30 miles from Nawabganj and seven miles north of Ramnagar, in latitude 27° 11′ north and longitude 81° 25′ east. The village is in a most inaccessible situation, being on the north bank of the Chauka, a few miles above the confluence of that river with the Ghagra, Bahramghat being some five miles distant. The old fort lies to the west of the village, from which it is separated by an old channel of the Ghagra, known as the Soti. There are no roads in the neighbourhood, and communication with the rest of the district can only be effected by boats. The place was once of considerable importance as a stronghold of the Raikwars, and during the mutiny it was held by Rája Gur Bakhsh Singh of Bhitauli, who was enabled by means of the natural position to maintain a strong force here and to defy the British troops for a long time until the position was turned by the march of Sir Hope Grant on Colonelganj on the Gonda side of the Ghagra. After the restoration of order the fort was dismantled and the possessions of Gur Bakhsh confiscated and given to the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala, who now has a tahsíl here and maintains a small school in the village. There is also a District Board cattle-pound. It was recently proposed to locate a police-station at Bhitauli, but the site was subsequently changed to Kutlupur in the north of the pargana. The village is now quite insignificant, and at the last census had a population of only 764 persons, most of whom are Brahmans. Like the rest of the pargana, Bhitauli is held in permanent settlement, at a revenue of Rs. 800.

BHITAULI *Pargana*, *Tahsíl* FATEHPUR.

This pargana lies in the extreme north-eastern corner of the district and comprises the land lying between the Ghagra and Chauka rivers, from the Sítapur boundary on the north to

their confluence at Bahramghat in the south. The pargana consists of a long and narrow strip, between Muhammadpur and Ramnagar on the west and south and the Ghagra on the east, which separates it from the Kaisarganj tahsíl of Bahraich. Till 1869 it belonged to the latter district, but was transferred to Bara Banki at the first regular settlement. In former days it formed part of the old pargana of Sailuk, and was held by the Raikwars of Ramnagar. Shortly before annexation, Bhitauli became a separate estate and was held by Raja Gur Bakhsh Singh, the father of Sarabjit Singh, who retained Ramnagar for himself. The whole of Bhitauli was confiscated on account of the persistent rebellion of the Raja, and given to the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala, who holds it on a permanent settlement. The pargana is a very poor one, and the whole of it may be described as precarious, as it lies wholly in the lowlands of the Ghagra and is liable to annual inundations from that river and the Chauka. Frequently the entire tract is more or less submerged, and the inhabitants, as in the eastern parganas of Sítapur, have to take up their abode on the roofs of their houses or else on platforms fastened to poles till the waters subside, while they tether their cattle on any available patch of rising ground. Beside the two main rivers, there are numerous small streams and channels which intersect the pargana in every direction. The chief of these is the Soti, which is in reality a backwater of the Ghagra. It leaves the main stream in the extreme north, and after forming the boundary for a short distance turns south and passes through the centre of the pargana; it is joined by the Jasoi, which enters the district from Sítapur, and the combined waters join the Chauka just above the village of Bhitauli. The southern extremity of the pargana is scored by numerous old channels of the Chauka. This river has now been to some extent fixed in its course by means of the training works at Bahramghat, which compel its waters to maintain the same point of junction with the Ghagra. All these streams and watercourses tend to make the pargana precarious and form a constant bar to communications.

The area of the pargana is an uncertain quantity, and depends on the Ghagra. In 1902 it was 32,836 acres or 51·3

square miles. Of this, 19,019 acres or 58 per cent. were cultivated, while of the remainder 7,467 acres or 22 per cent. were classed as culturable and 6,350 acres as barren, the greater part being under water. The double-cropped area is large, amounting to 50 per cent. of the cultivation; but this is only possible in a dry year. The rabi harvest is invariably good, while in favourable seasons rich kharíf crops are raised, although frequently they are swamped and perish with the floods. The revenue is fixed at Rs. 9,960 and now stands at the rate of Re. 0-8-2 per acre of cultivation—a very low figure, although the general precariousness of the tract must be borne in mind. Further, at the time of the last settlement, the average cash rental was only Rs. 4-12-1 per acre, a very much lower figure than elsewhere in the district. Cash rents generally prevail, and on this basis the nominal revenue assessed for the purpose of calculating cesses amounted to Rs. 43,416.

The population of the pargana is mainly Hindu, the prevailing castes being Brahmans, Ahirs and Kurmis. At the census of 1881 the total number of inhabitants was 22,839; this fell to 21,099 in 1891, but at the last census there was a distinct recovery, the population being in all 24,083, which gives a density of 467 to the square mile—a very low figure for this thickly-populated district. Hindus numbered 20,818 and Musalmans 3,261. There is no town or village of any size or importance in the pargana. Bhitauli was once a place of some note, but it is now quite insignificant, although on account of its historical associations it has been separately mentioned. As for roads, there are none. In the rains it is impossible to traverse the pargana except in boats. There are one or two ferries over the Ghagra to Bahraich, such as those known as Keora, Mandarkhi and Faruhighat.

BILEHRA, *Pargana and Tahsíl* FATEHPUR.

This large village is situated in the north-east of the pargana about a mile from the Sítapur boundary on the edge of the old high bank overlooking the lowlands of the Chauka and Ghagra, and on an unmetalled road leading from Bahramghat and Suratganj to Mahmudabad in Sítapur. A short distance to the south lies another large village known as Bhatwamau, on

the same road, whence an unmetalled road leads to Fatehpur, the distance of Bilehra from the tahsíl headquarters being about six miles. Bilehra lies in latitude 27° 15′ north and longitude 81° 17′ east. It contains a post-office, a small upper primary school, and a bazár in which markets are held twice a week, on Sundays and Thursdays. The place is compactly built and well drained by some deep ravines running through the township and carrying off the surface drainage to the lowlands; the water finding its way into an ill-defined channel which traverses the centre of the pargana Muhammadpur. Bilehra is best known as being the headquarters of the large estate owned by the Raja of Bilehra and Paintepur, who belongs to the Mahmudabad family. The Raja has a palatial residence here, to which he is constantly adding. The place also contains a cattle-pound and a primary school. The population at the last census numbered 4,541 persons, of whom 2,053 were Musalmans and 98 Jains. The area of the village is 1,093 acres, and the revenue Rs. 2,300.

BINDAURA, *Pargana* RAMNAGAR, *Tahsíl* FATEHPUR.

A small village lying close to the metalled road from Nawabganj to Bahramghat, in latitude 27° 1′ north and longitude 81° 22′ east, at a distance of twelve miles north-east of the headquarters of the district. A short distance to the north of the village there is a joint railway-station on the broad and metre-gauge lines to Bahramghat and Gonda, and this station is connected with the main road by a metalled feeder, joining it at Kinhauli, which touches Bindaura on the north-east. From the station the road continues in a north-westerly direction past Tilokpur and Sihali to Fatehpur, but this portion is unmetalled. A mile above its junction with the main road, another unmetalled road leads south-east to Safdarganj. In Kinhauli there is a military encamping-ground, and lower down the main road to the south there is an inspection bungalow. Between the two villages of Bindaura and Kinhauli there is a large jhíl. The population of Bindaura at the last census numbered 1,020 persons, of whom 99 were Musalmans. Chandel Rajputs form the prevailing Hindu caste.

CHAMIERGANJ, *Pargana* SURAJPUR, *Tahsíl* RAMSANEHIGHAT.

Chamierganj is the name given to the headquarters of the tahsíl of Ramsanehighat and consists of a hamlet lying within the limits of the revenue mauza of Dharauli, a village on the Oudh trunk road 24 miles east of Nawabganj, in latitude 26° 48′ north and longitude 81° 33′ east. A short distance to the west the main road is crossed by another road leading from Daryabad to Haidargarh, which is metalled to the north of the provincial road. The bazár of Chamierganj is a fine walled enclosure with four gates, built by Rani Lekhraj Kunwar, the widow of the famous Raja Singhji of Surajpur, and named after Lieutenant-Colonel Chamier, formerly Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer of the district. The building was commenced in 1865 with the object of providing work in a year of scarcity, and also of affording accommodation to zamindars and others attending the new tahsíl at Ramsanehighat. The tahsíl buildings and the police-station, as well as the post-office, munsif's court and sub-registrar's office, all lie within a stone's throw of the bazár, and although these buildings are actually situated in the revenue village of Panni Kondal, they are always included in the name of Chamierganj. The military encamping-ground of Ramsanehighat lies nearly a mile to the east of the bazár, and half a mile further on there is an inspection bungalow close to the Kalyani river. There is another encamping-ground used by civil officers at Dharauli, a mile west of the tahsíl, at the junction of the two roads. The shops of the bazár and the land on which they stand belong to the Surajpur estate. A small octroi is levied by the Court of Wards on all articles brought for sale into the bazár. The place is well paved and drained, the conservancy being maintained at the expense of the estate.

DARYABAD, *Pargana* DARYABAD, *Tahsíl* RAMSANEHIGHAT.

The capital of the pargana is an old Musalman town, situated in latitude 26° 53′ north and longitude 81° 33′ east, on the old unmetalled road from Nawabganj to Fyzabad, at a distance of

22 miles east from the district headquarters. The metalled provincial road from Lucknow to Fyzabad runs some six miles to the south, and from this a metalled road takes off at Dharauli, close to Chamierganj, and runs north past the station of Daryabad to the town, which is about two miles north of the railway. This road continues the centre of the town and runs north to Tikaitnagar, and from the west a similar road leads north-west to Bado Sarai and Ramnagar, the metalling of the latter having recently been taken in hand. Besides the old unmetalled road, other roads of the same class run from Daryabad to Rudauli, Siddhaur, and Kamiar on the Ghagra. The town of Daryabad lies low, and is surrounded by swamps, so that in the rains the surrounding country sometimes becomes a sheet of water, which renders its name not inappropriate. Fever and ague are frequently prevalent in the autumn, and for this reason the headquarters of the district, which were located here before and after the mutiny, were removed from Daryabad to Nawabganj. The town is divided into four portions by the old Fyzabad road and the road from Tikaitnagar to Chamierganj. There are several muhallas, the chief of which are the Katra Darbari Lal, and those known as Muharriran, Chaudharian, Dikhit, Makhdumzadan and Mughalan. There are two markets, one known as the bazár of Roshan Lal, the diwan of Almas Ali Khan, founded about a century ago; and the other on the east of the town, founded by Rai Suraj Bali, a former taluqdar of Rampur. There are several fine houses in the town, notably that of Rai Mahadeo Bali, an honorary magistrate, who is the principal resident of the place and a great uncle of Rai Raja, the present head of the Rampur family, who is a minor.

Daryabad is said to have been founded in the fifteenth century by one Dariao Khan, an officer in the army of Muhammad Shah of Jaunpur. The date assigned him is 1444 A.D., and his brother was the reputed founder of Fatehpur. The importance of Daryabad has declined with the removal of the district headquarters and the alteration in the Fyzabad road; and the population has decreased in consequence. In 1869 there were 5,999 inhabitants, and this fell to 5,969 in 1891. At the last census there was a further decrease to 5,928 souls, of whom

2,944 were males. Of these 3,152 were Hindus, 2,640 Musalmans and 136 others. The town contains a flourishing vernacular middle school, a dispensary and a cattle-pound. The lands of Daryabad are not very extensive, covering 716 acres, nearly half of which is under groves. The cultivated portion is rich; it fetches an average rent of Rs. 9-11-4 per acre, and is mainly tilled by Lodhs. In addition to twelve acres of nazúl land, there are seven mahals: the largest, which comprises 419 acres, belongs to the Haraha estate, and two others, 139 acres in all, to the Rampur Kayasths; the rest are small and are owned by Musalmans.

Daryabad is administered under the provisions of Act XX of 1856. In 1901 there were 1,298 houses in the town, of which 724 were assessed to taxation; the income from the house-tax amounted to Rs. 1,643, which gave an incidence of Re. 1-7-2 per assessed house and Re. 0-2-10 per head of population. The expenditure under all heads for the same year was Rs. 1,276, and was chiefly devoted to conservancy and the maintenance of the police.

DARYABAD *Pargana, Tahsíl* RAMSANEHIGHAT.

This large pargana constitutes the northern portion of the tahsíl, extending from the river Ghagra on the east to the Partabganj pargana of tahsíl Nawabganj on the west. To the north lie Bado Sarai and Ramnagar of the Fatehpur tahsíl and to the south Surajpur, Basorhi and Rudauli. It has a total area of 138,885 acres or nearly 217 square miles.

In its physical characteristics the pargana varies greatly. All along the Ghagra there is a stretch of lowlying *tarai* land extending inland as far as the high bank under which flows the irregular watercourse known as the Jaiori or Soti. The Ghagra khádir in this pargana is narrower than in the north, but it extends a long distance to the south, including several villages which should naturally belong to Rudauli. Prior to 1894, the Jaiori was the natural boundary of the pargana, but in the floods of that year it effected a junction with the Ghagra at Jalalpur, several miles to the west of the old point of confluence. Since that date, too, there has been a constant

tendency on the part of the Ghagra to cut away these isolated villages of this pargana and thus to become the actual boundary of Rudauli. The whole of the *tarai* tract is liable to inundations from the Ghagra and its tributary streams and is consequently precarious. These villages are held on a short-term settlement and are assessed under the ordinary rules of alluvion and diluvion. Further inland there is a row of villages which were classed by the Settlement Officer as half *tarai*. These contain both uplands and lowlands divided by a broken sandy slope which marks the old bank of the river. The *tarai* lowlands of these villages, when not damaged by floods, are exceedingly fertile and rich; while the uplands above the old bank are extremely poor, not only by reason of the lightness of the soil, but also because of the difficulty of obtaining water for irrigation. The central portion of the pargana consists of a fairly level and uniform tract extending westwards as far as the bank of the Kalyani, which forms the boundary between this pargana and its neighbours, separating it from Partabganj and Surajpur. The soil of this circle is for the most part a good loam, well cultivated, and supplied with ample means of irrigation. A large number of the villages, however, are almost wholly dependent on tanks and natural sources; they are liable to suffer in years of drought, and at the same time many others are apt to be injured by flooding in wet seasons. Along the Kalyani there is, as usual, a narrow stretch of inferior soil with deficient water-supply, and below this a small riparian tract which is often injured by floods.

Of the total area of the pargana, 95,848 acres or nearly 69 per cent. were cultivated in 1902. There has been a very large extension of cultivation of late years, for at the first regular settlement it amounted to only 61 per cent. The remaining area was classed as barren and culturable in equal proportions; but of the former more than half was watered and almost all the remainder occupied by village sites, roads and the like, leaving a very small proportion of actually barren waste; while the culturable area includes 7,360 acres under groves—a higher figure than in any other pargana of the district. Irrigation amounted in 1902 to about 27 per cent. of the cultivated

area and over two-thirds of this is effected from the tanks; but the figure varies from year to year, for at the time of the last settlement more than half the cultivated area was irrigated. In years of normal rainfall practically every field that needs irrigation is watered, while in dry years earthen wells can be readily dug at a small cost, as was the case in the famine of 1897. At the same time the number of masonry wells has largely increased and there are now 680 available. The principal crops are rice, juar and urd in the kharíf and wheat, gram and peas in the rabi. In the *tarai* villages a large amount of sugarcane is grown and in the uplands there are considerable areas under poppy.

For the whole pargana the average cash rental at the time of the settlement was Rs. 6-4-5 per acre. The average for the best circle of the upland was Rs. 10-5-4, while that of the precarious *tarai* tract was only Rs. 4-12-3. The rates of course vary according to the caste of the tenants. The chief cultivators are Brahmans, Rajputs, Kurmis, Ahirs, Muraos and Pasis, of whom the Kurmis and Muraos pay the highest rents. The revenue of the pargana at the summary settlement amounted to Rs. 1,31,605, rising to Rs. 1,87,099 at the first regular settlement. At the last revision the final demand was fixed at Rs. 2,24,854, giving an incidence of Rs. 2-7-0 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1-9-9 over the whole area.

The pargana contains 212 villages divided into 309 mahals. Of these, 114 villages and 70 mahals are owned by taluqdars, whose holdings amount to 56·58 per cent.; 31·56 per cent. is held by pattidars, 5·32 per cent. by zamindars, and 6·54 per cent. by subsettlement-holders. The chief taluqdari estate is that of Haraha, consisting of 48 villages and 20 mahals, a very fine property, but heavily encumbered as the result of indifferent management. A branch of the same family is represented by the taluqdar of Ranimau, who owns eleven villages and seven mahals in this pargana, paying a revenue of Rs. 9,799. Another large estate is that of the celebrated Kayasth family of Daryabad, who own the taluqa of Rampur, which consists of 24 villages and eighteen mahals in this pargana assessed to a revenue of Rs. 24,648, and also hold considerable property in

Surajpur and two mahals in Basorhi; the estate is in a flourishing condition and prospers under a considerate and careful landlord. The Sheikhs of Saidanpur together hold eleven villages and five mahals in this pargana, but the property has been divided. The other taluqdars are non-resident; the Rája of Ramnagar owns six villages and four mahals; the Maharaja of Ajodhya holds five villages and one mahal, and the Qidwai Sheikh taluqdar of Mailaraiganj owns two villages and nine mahals, including the village which gives its name to the estate. The Kalhans taluqdar of Kamiar owns seven villages and three mahals in Daryabad, but resides in the Gonda district; so also does the taluqdar of Paska, another member of the Gonda Chhedwara, who owns three mahals in this pargana. The subsettlement-holders are chiefly to be found in the Surajbansi estates: their properties are generally small, but they have six entire villages; as usual they are in wretched circumstances. The history of all the taluqdari families has already been given in Chapter III.

The population of the pargana at the last census numbered 139,199 souls, giving an average density of 641 to the square mile. Of these, 118,466 were Hindus, 20,390 Musalmans and the rest chiefly Jains. The total has been constantly rising for many years, as in 1881 it amounted to 128,644, and at the following enumeration of 1891 it had increased to 132,997. The principal town is Daryabad; but there are several other places of considerable size and importance, which have been separately mentioned. Such are Tikaitnagar, Inchauli, Saidanpur and Rampur-Bhawanipur; while a number of other villages, such as Kamiar, Gajipur, Mailaraiganj and Kusfar, have large populations. The markets and fairs of the pargana will be found in the appendix. Means of communication are good. The southern portion of the pargana is traversed by the loop line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with a station two miles south of Daryabad, while that at Safdarganj in Partabganj serves the west of the pargana. A metalled road runs from Chamierganj to Daryabad station, and thence northwards to the town of the same name and on to Tikaitnagar; from this point to Lohrimaughat on the Ghagra it is unmetalled. The

road from Ramnagar and Bado Sarai to Daryabad and on to Rudauli is at present only metalled in places, but it is intended to complete this work at an early date. Through Daryabad runs the old Nawabi highway from Lucknow to Fyzabad, a fine unmetalled track lined in many places with magnificent avenues of trees which leaves the present provincial road near Partabganj and runs to the north of, and parallel to, the railway. The remaining roads are those from Daryabad to Siddhaur and to Kamiarghat on the Ghagra.

The history of the pargana has been given in Chapter V and also in the account of the taluqdari estates. It was known in the time of Akbar as a mahal of Sarkar Oudh, and in the days of the Nawabi it formed a *chakla* together with Rudauli. Daryabad was originally the headquarters both of the district and a tahsíl, but change to the present arrangement was effected soon after the reoccupation of Oudh.

DEWA, *Pargana* DEWA, *Tahsíl* NAWABGANJ.

The capital of the pargana is a very ancient Musalman town lying in latitude 27° 2′ north and longitude 81° 10′ east, on the east side of the metalled road from Nawabganj to Fatehpur, at a distance of eight miles north of the district headquarters. Unmetalled roads lead westwards to Kursi and on to Mahona in Lucknow and south-west to Chinhat on the provincial road. Between these two roads, stretching for a considerable distance south-west from the town, is the great Barela jhíl. The main site of Dewa is fairly compact, clustering round a high mound in the centre on which stood the old fort, that was the residence of the tahsildar and other government officials. The narrow streets divide the town into five main blocks, the most important of which are the Musalman quarters known as the Sheikh and Hajjaji muhallas. On the west of the town was a handsome sarai of red brick, built by Afzal Khan, a former chakladar, but it is now little used and is in a dilapidated condition.

Dewa is said to derive its name from one Dewal Rikh, although other theories have been suggested. The general tradition is that it was first held by Janwars who had large

possessions in the north of the pargana; but the Musalmans also talk of the Bhars, who they say were driven out of Bhitauli, an adjoining village on the west. The story goes that the Musalman conquest occurred at the time of the invasion of Saiyid Salar and that the place was taken by an army from Satrikh under the command of one Shah Wesh. The tombs of the Saiyids Jamal and Kamal are still pointed out on the top of the old mound in the centre of the town. After the defeat and death of Saiyad Salar, Shah Wesh was left to contend against the infidels whom he expelled with the aid of Amir Hisam Hajjaji of Baghdad, whose son, Zia-ud-din, married the daughter of Shah Wesh. Their descendants remained in possession of Dewa and gave their name to the Hajjaji muhalla, where they still reside; they generally assumed the title of Qazi. The history of these Sheikhs has already been given in the account of the taluqdari families in Chapter III. The residents of the Sheikh muhalla are the Usmanis, the descendants of Maulana Zia-ud-din, whose grandson, Muhib-ullah, married the daughter of Qazi Mahmud of Dewa. From him came the taluqdars of Saidahar, Sheikhpur and Mírpur, who all reside in Dewa. Most of their estates have now been sold, and the numerous proprietors of Dewa are for the most part in wretched circumstances. The lands of Dewa cover 1,262 acres and are divided into eighteen mahals, assessed to a revenue of Rs. 3,005.

The town of Dewa has greatly decayed during the last sixty years. It was a well-known centre of Muhammadan learning in early times; in Akbar's day it was the capital of a pargana, and during Nawabi rule it was the head of a *chakla* or district. The place suffered greatly from the incursions of the Bais freebooters of Behtai and Qasimganj, who came to an unhappy end in 1850, and their incursions almost put a stop to trade. At the present time the only manufactures are pottery and glass bangles. Markets are held twice a week, on Tuesdays and Saturdays. A large fair is held here in honour of Hazrat Shah Hisam Hajjaji on the 17th of the Musalman month of Shaban, and smaller gatherings occur in honour of Shah Mina of Lucknow, a native of this place, and Amir Ali Shah. A considerable Hindu fair takes place at the Dasehra. Dewa contains a post-office and a

large upper primary school. The population, which in 1869 numbered 3,600 persons, has remained stationary, for at the last census there were but 3,692 inhabitants, of these 1,854 were Musalmans, among whom Sheikhs have a slight numerical superiority.

DEWA *Pargana, Tahsíl* NAWABGANJ.

This pargana originally belonged to the Lucknow district, but was transferred together with Kursi in 1869. It forms the northern and western portion of the Nawabganj tahsíl, being bounded on the north by Fatehpur, on the east by Nawabganj and Satrikh, on the south by the Gumti, and on the west by Kursi and the Lucknow district, which also lies beyond the Gumti to the south. In shape it is long and narrow, but much wider in the north than in the south. It has a total area of 89,784 acres or 140 square miles. Besides the Gumti, along which the land is as usual poor and sandy, there is the Kalyani, which touches three villages on the extreme northern border, and the Reth, which for a short distance separates this pargana from Kursi and then flows in a devious course through the centre. Parallel to this stream on the north there is a chain of jhíls running across the pargana from west to east, the largest of which is the great Barela swamp near the town of Dewa. Between this line and the Reth an irregular belt of dhák jungle stretches across the centre. To the south of the Reth the land is level, fertile and highly cultivated save in the extreme south. There are large and useful expanses of water in this portion which are employed for irrigation; the chief is the long straggling jhíl running through Tendula and Basti. The north-western portion, in common with the Kursi pargana, is more dry than the rest of the district, and rain often fails there when there has been an abundant fall elsewhere.

The precarious villages of the pargana are somewhat numerous. The Settlement Officer noted no less than 49 villages which are liable to suffer from floods in years of excessive rainfall. These include three villages on the banks of the Gumti, where the lower lands are in danger of inundation and the higher ground suffers from a deficient water-supply; the three

villages lying along the Kalyani in the north, where somewhat similar conditions prevail, and 22 villages along the course of the Reth. The remainder are liable to be flooded by the overflow of the jhíls, especially in the line of swamps running across the north of the pargana past Dewa and Kheoli; while others lie in the neighbourhood of Tendula to the south of the Reth. Besides these, there are 14 villages in which the water-supply is deficient, including those already mentioned; and 20 villages which only have enough water in years of normal rainfall. Thus, while much damage is done in excessively wet seasons, a partial failure or early cessation of the rains is equally threatening. In the latter case the danger is twofold. It involves the loss of the rice crop, which is expected to feed the people for the greater part of the year, and is of exceptional importance on account of the large extent of land which it occupies; and secondly, the failure of water in the tanks and jhíls means that the rabi crops cannot be grown in a large part of the pargana which depends very largely for its irrigation on these sources of supply. The villages depending on the rice crop have not been classed as precarious, as they include practically the whole pargana. The area, however, occupied by the stiff clay in which rice alone can be grown is very small, amounting to less than 150 acres.

In 1902 the cultivated area amounted to 59,106 acres or over 65 per cent. of the whole. This shows a very considerable increase since the first regular settlement, when the proportion was 58 per cent., and also exceeds the amount cultivated at the last settlement by over 5,000 acres. The area irrigated was over 38 per cent., and rather more than half of this was watered by means of wells, with which the pargana is now fairly provided, a large number of masonry wells having been constructed of recent years. In most places earthen wells can be made when required without difficulty. As already mentioned, rice is the principal kharíf crop, while maize, juar and bajra are also grown, but in small quantity. Sugarcane is the only important non-food crop. In the rabi gram and peas cover the largest area, but are closely followed by wheat, which is much more valuable.

The cultivating classes are mainly Kurmis, Ahirs and Chamars. About 80 per cent. of the pargana is held on cash rents, while proprietors cultivate 4,500 acres and 3,400 acres are held in under-proprietary right. The grain-rented area amounts to somewhat under 5 per cent. and is confined to the precarious lands. The average tenant's holding is very small, being about 2·3 acres; the rent-rate is as a rule very high, averaging at the time of the last settlement Rs. 7-15-8 per acre, while in places it rises to twelve rupees. The revenue demand at the summary settlement was Rs. 1,05,955 rising to Rs. 1,52,030 at the first regular settlement; at the last revision the final demand was fixed at Rs. 1,85,946, which gave the high incidence of Rs. 3-8-5 per acre of cultivation and Rs. 2-1-1 per acre of the whole area.

The pargana contains 163 villages with a total population, according to the figures of the last census, of 82,515, which gives an average density of 589 to the square mile. Musalmans numbered 12,298—a high proportion. The population has been steadily on the increase during the past thirty years. In 1881 the total was Rs. 64,846, and this at the enumeration of 1891 had risen to 78,564. The largest places in the pargana are Dewa and Gadia, which have been separately mentioned; there are several other large villages, the chief of which are Babrigaon, Basti, Pind and Kheoli. Means of communication are fairly good. The south of the pargana is traversed by the metalled road from Lucknow to Fyzabad, close to which runs the railway, although there is no station within the pargana boundaries. Another metalled road leads from Nawabganj through Dewa to Fatehpur, while unmetalled roads connect Dewa with Kursi and Chinhat, and a third runs from Kheoli on the Kursi road to Nawabganj.

About two-fifths of the total area is held by taluqdars, while over one-third is in the hands of pattidari communities. The largest landowner is the Raja of Jahangirabad, who owns 16 villages and 23 mahals covering about 14,000 acres; a considerable proportion of this, however, belongs to his nephew, the taluqdar of Mailaraiganj. The Sheikhs of Gadia, also of the Qidwai family, own four villages covering 4,500 acres; the

taluqdar of Jasmara owns three villages and the taluqdar of Partabganj, another member of the same stock, owns one village. Other Musalman taluqdars are the Raja of Mahmudabad, who holds six villages and three mahals; the Saiyids of Karkha, with four villages and one mahal; the taluqdar of Bhatwamau, with one village and one mahal; the taluqdar of Ghazipur in Lucknow, with three villages; of Ahmamau in the same district, with two villages and five mahals; and the Sheikhs of Mirpur, with twelve mahals. The remaining taluqdari estates comprise the Kayasth property of Gokulpur Aseni, which consists of five villages and six mahals, and seven mahals belong to the Raja of Ramnagar. The smaller taluqdars are for the most part much embarrassed, while the great majority of the smaller Muhammadan zamindars are in wretched circumstances. Of the latter the best known are the Sheikhs of Dewa and the Saiyids of Kheoli. Among the other landowners mention must be made of the Bais of Ukhri, Sarayan and a few other villages, who are connected with the former owners of the confiscated estates of Rajauli and Haraura, held by the notorious robber chieftains of Behtai and Qasimganj. The history of the pargana is practically the history of the taluqdari and other estates, which has been given in Chapter III. Tradition states that the early inhabitants were the Bhars, while reference is also made to the Janwars of Saindur in Kursi. These were displaced by Shah Wesh of Dewa and his descendants, while the Qidwai Sheikhs established themselves in the south at an early date. The Bais seem to have come at a later period. The pargana is mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari*, and in the days of Nawabi rule it was included in the *chakla* of Dewa Jahangirabad, to which also most of Kursi belonged.

FATEHPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* FATEHPUR.

The headquarters of the tahsil is a considerable town lying eighteen miles to the north of Bara Banki, in latitude 27° 17′ north and longitude 81° 14′ east. It is connected with the headquarters by a metalled road. A second road, the metalling of which will shortly be completed, runs from Fatehpur to Ramnagar and Daryabad, while others lead north-west to

Mahmudabad in Sítapur, north-east to Jarkha bazár and Muhammadpur, and south-east past Sihali and Tilokpur to Bindaura station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The place has been the headquarters of the tahsíl since the reconstruction of the district at the first regular settlement. Besides the tahsíli buildings it contains a police-station, dispensary and a middle vernacular school. Markets are held here twice a week and a considerable trade in grain is carried on, as well as in cotton cloth and other articles. The town contains a number of weavers and very good rugs and carpets are made here. The place is administered under Act XX of 1856. The population at the last census numbered 8,973 persons, of whom 4,844 were Musalmans. This includes the inhabitants of several hamlets which lie within the limits of the revenue mauza of Fatehpur, but are excluded from the operations of the Act, the population of the town itself being 8,180. The place has grown in size somewhat of recent years, for in 1869 it contained 7,194 inhabitants. In 1901 there were 1,694 houses in the town, of which 1,190 were assessed; the income from the house-tax amounted to Rs. 1,263, giving an incidence of Re. 1-2-0 per assessed house and Re. 0-2-5 per head of population. The expenditure for the same year under all heads was Rs. 1,440.

Fatehpur is a place of old standing and was founded, it is said, in 1321 by Fateh Muhammad Khan, a prince of Dehli. Another account makes the founder Fateh Khan, a brother of Dariao Khan, who built Daryabad in 1444. The place is full of old masonry houses and bears the usual aspect of decay common to most of the old Musalman settlements. The finest structure is an Imambara known as the Maulvi Sahib's, and said to derive its name from Maulvi Karamat Ali, an officer of high rank in the reign of Nasir-ud-din Haidar. There is an old mosque supposed to have been built in the days of Akbar and known as the Satburji. It is only interesting for its antiquity, and the present owner of the ground attached to the mosque holds a *sanad* purporting to have been granted by Akbar himself. Sheikh Husain Ali, formerly the naib of Raja Nawab Ali Khan, built a mosque and a small house here and laid out a fine garden, but the present proprietor is too poor to keep it up. There are numerous temples in

the town, the finest of which is that built by Bakhshi Har Parshad of the Lilauli house. The town lands of Fatehpur are extensive, covering 2,486 acres, of which 20 acres are nazúl property. About two-thirds are owned by the Raja of Mahmudabad, and the rest is held in single and joint zamindari tenure by Musalmans. The total revenue is Rs. 4,550. No less than 238 acres are under groves.

FATEHPUR *Pargana*, *Tahsíl* FATEHPUR.

This is a large and compact pargana lying in the centre of the north-western portion of the district; it is bounded on the north by pargana Mahmudabad of the Sítapur district, on the east by Ramnagar and Muhammadpur, on the west by Kursi, and on the south by Dewa of the Nawabganj tahsíl. It has a total area of 98,231 acres or 153·5 square miles. For a considerable distance the western and southern boundary is formed by the Kalyani river, but in the centre of the southern borders there are several detached villages lying to the south of the stream. The Kalyani is fed by a large tributary which rises in pargana Bari of Sítapur and then passes through the western half of Fatehpur from north to south and joins the main stream at Mauria. The banks of the Kalyani are in many places fringed with *dhák* jungle and the land is poor and broken, while elsewhere along the stream it is liable to damage from floods. With these exceptions, however, the soil is uniformly good and level throughout the pargana. There are but few large jhíls, but the pargana is dotted with numberless small tanks which are of great use for irrigation purposes.

The precarious villages of Fatehpur include those along the Kalyani in the south and some ten others which are liable to inundations in wet years. In addition to these there are 23 villages in which the water-supply is somewhat defective, judging from the small area irrigated in ordinary years. In eleven more villages irrigation is liable to be deficient in seasons of drought, when the jhíls and tanks contain too little water to support the rabi; but in most of them unprotected wells can be easily made. Lastly, there are no less than 58 villages which depend mainly on rice for their food supply, and

consequently might be reduced to sudden and acute distress by an early cessation of the rains, while the rest of the pargana could obtain sufficient food from the early millets which are there the staple crop.

In the year 1902 the cultivated area amounted to 70,243 acres or more than 71 per cent. of the total area. This is a very high proportion and represents a large increase since the first regular settlement, but even then the pargana was well developed, as no less than 66 per cent. of the total area was cultivated. The returns show an increase of over 2,000 acres since 1892. The irrigated area amounts as a rule to somewhat over thirty per cent. Tanks and jhíls still form the main source of supply, being responsible for nearly three-fourths of the irrigation. The number of wells has very largely increased of late years, and the area irrigated from them is now very much greater than at the first regular settlement. The double-cropped area is about 33 per cent. The chief staples are rice in the kharíf, which amounts to about half the area sown, while next come sugarcane and maize. In the rabi, wheat, gram and peas constitute the bulk of the harvests: a notable feature has been the increase in the area under pure wheat during recent years. The culturable area is very small, amounting to little more than sixteen per cent. and one-fourth of this is occupied by groves, which are very numerous. The actually barren land, excluding that covered with water or occupied by sites, buildings and roads, is less than 1,000 acres; since the settlement of 1868 the waste land available for grazing has decreased by more than 25 per cent., and as the number of cattle is constantly increasing they are naturally inferior and half-starved. Nearly 90 per cent. of the pargana is held by ordinary tenants, and the average size of a holding is three acres. The cultivating classes are mainly Kurmis, Pasis and Chamars. Some 4,500 acres are cultivated by the proprietors themselves and about 6,000 acres are held rent-free; there are very few under-proprietors and occupancy tenants. The average rent-rate for the pargana at the time of the last settlement was Rs. 7-10-3 per acre—a very high figure. In several villages it rises to over eleven rupees. The final revenue demand is Rs. 1,95,868, which

represents an enormous increase over the first regular settlement when the total for the pargana was Rs. 1,32,192. The average incidence is Rs. 2-15-11 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1-15-14 for the whole area.

The pargana contains 251 villages divided into 342 mahals. Nearly two-thirds of the pargana is owned by taluqdars and the rest by coparcenary bodies and a few small zamindars. The largest proprietor is the Raja of Mahmudabad, who owns 61 villages and 32 mahals, while next to him comes his kinsman of Bilehra, with 36 villages and four mahals. The taluqdar of Bhatwamau also belongs to the same family ; he owns 20 villages and two mahals in this pargana, but his estate is in a very impoverished condition on account of the heavy encumbrances caused by litigation concerning the title. Another resident landholder is the Kayasth taluqdar of Lilauli, the whole of whose estate, consisting of eight villages and three mahals, lies in this pargana. The other taluqdars are the Raja of Ramnagar, who owns eleven villages and 24 mahals, and the Raja of Jahangirabad, whose property in Fatehpur consists of ten villages and six mahals. The history of all these families has been given in Chapter III.

The population of the pargana at the census of 1869 numbered 93,793 persons. This rose to 104,999 in 1891, and in 1901 there were 111,463 inhabitants, which shows a constant development that speaks well for the prosperity of the pargana. The average density is very high, being no less than 728 to the square mile. Musalmans number about 21 per cent. The only town in the pargana is Fatehpur, but there are one or two other large villages, such as Sihali in the south-east and Bilehra and Bhatwamau in the north. The pargana has ample means of communication, although there are no railways. Fatehpur is connected with Dewa and Nawabganj by a metalled road, while the metalling of that from Fatehpur to Ramnagar and Daryabad is now being taken in hand. This road continues in a north-westerly direction to Mahmudabad in Sítapur. The west of the pargana is served by the unmetalled road from the latter place to Kursi and Lucknow, from which a branch takes off at Katuri and leads east to Fatehpur. Other roads run from

Fatehpur to Bilehra, to Jarkha Bazár and Muhammadpur, and to Sihali and the Bindaura station on the branch line to Bahramghat.

FATEHPUR *Tahsíl.*

The northern subdivision of the district comprises the six small parganas of Fatehpur, Muhammadpur, Kursi, Bhitauli, Ramnagar and Bado Sarai, all of which have been separately described in detail with an account of their physical characteristics, revenue and agriculture. The tahsíl is bounded on the north by the Sítapur district, on the west by the Malihabad tahsíl of Lucknow, on the south by Nawabganj and Ramsanehighat, while on the east the boundary is formed by the river Ghagra which separates it from the Kaisarganj tahsíl of Bahraich. It has a total area of 517 square miles and contains 693 villages. A large proportion of the tahsíl lies in the low country below the old high bank of the Ghagra, including the Bhitauli pargana, which is cut off from the rest by the river Chauka. The western portion is drained by the head waters of the Kalyani and its numerous small tributaries.

The tahsíl is administered as a subdivision of the district in the charge of a full-powered deputy collector. The tahsildar resides at Fatehpur, which is also the headquarters of a munsif who exercises civil jurisdiction over this tahsíl and also Nawabganj. The Raja of Bilehra is an honorary magistrate of the third class for the trial of cases occurring within the limits of his estate in the Fatehpur thana. In addition to the headquarters, there are police-stations at Kursi, Ramnagar, Muhammadpur and Kutlupur in pargana Bhitauli, while a few villages of this tahsíl lie within the police circle of Tikaitnagar in pargana Daryabad. The lists of post-offices, fairs, markets and schools will be found in the appendix.

The tahsíl is well supplied with means of communication, and these will be greatly improved when the metalling of the road from Fatehpur to Bado Sarai and Daryabad is completed. Besides this, there are the metalled roads from Nawabganj to Fatehpur, from Nawabganj to Bahramghat and a portion of the road from Lucknow to Mahmudabad, which is metalled as far

as Tikaitganj. Parallel to the Bahramghat road run the broad and metre-gauge lines of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway as far as Burhwal, whence the former runs to its terminus at Bahramghat, while the latter unites with the Bengal and North-Western Railway system, which goes over the Ghagra by the Elgin bridge to Gonda. There are stations within the tahsíl limits at Bindaura, Burhwal or Ramnagar, Mahadewa, Bahramghat and Chaukaghat. The unmetalled roads are numerous. From Fatehpur they lead to Mahmudabad, to Katuri on the Lucknow-Mahmudabad road, to Bilehra, to Muhammadpur and Kutlupur in Bhitauli, and to Bindaura. From Ramnagar one road joins that last mentioned at Tilokpur and a second leads to Safdarganj. From Mahadewa a road goes north to Suratganj and thence one branch leads to Bilehra and the other to Chheda in the north. The position of all these roads may be seen in the map. There are encamping-grounds at Bahramghat and Kinhauli, a village close to Bindaura, and road inspection bungalows at Bahramghat, Fatehpur and Kursi. The ferries of the tahsíl are shown in the appendix; those over the Ghagra are managed from the Bahraich side, and the rest by the Bara Banki District Board, except that at Bahramghat, which is leased to the railway.

The total population of the tahsíl at the census of 1901 numbered 335,407 souls, of whom 175,904 were males and 159,503 females. The average density is 648 to the square mile—a very high proportion, although it is exceeded in other parts of this district. Musalmans are comparatively more numerous in this tahsíl than elsewhere and numbered 58,927 or 17·6 per cent. of the whole number of inhabitants. Among them the best represented tribes are Sheikhs, belonging chiefly to the Siddiqi subdivision, with a fair proportion of Ansaris in Kursi, followed by Julahas, Dhunas, Kunjras, Hajjams, Faqirs and Telis. Of the Hindu castes the most numerous are the Kurmis, who amounted to 55,456 persons, and next come Ahirs with 35,885; Chamars with 35,107; Brahmans, 25,964; Pasis, 25,246; and Lodhs, 10,526. Other strongly represented castes are Rajputs, most of whom belong to the Raikwar clan, while there are fair numbers of Bais, Janwars, Chauhans, Panwars, Rahtors and

Parihars and several low caste cultivating bodies, such as Kahars, Muraos, Koris, Lunias, Bhurjis and Barhais.

The tahsíl is almost wholly agricultural in character, and there are no industries of any note or importance save the carrying trade in timber and grain, and the manufacture of cotton rugs at Fatehpur. The industrial community merely exists to supply the modest needs of the agricultural population, and the number of workers in metal, leather and earthenware is comparatively small.

GADIA, *Pargana* DEWA, *Tahsíl* NAWABGANJ.

This village is the largest in the pargana after Dewa itself. It stands on the eastern border in latitude 26° 56′ north, and longitude 81° 9′ east, about four miles west of Nawabganj. The village lands are very extensive, covering 2,662 acres; they are bounded on the north-east by the river Reth and in the extreme south they are traversed by the railway and the main road from Lucknow to Fyzabad. The village consists of a large number of scattered hamlets, with the main site in the centre; the old fort stands to the west. It is the residence of the Gadia taluqdars, whose family is a branch of the Qidwai Sheikhs, an account of whom has been given in Chapter III. This is their largest village and is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 8,000. The population of Gadia numbered 2,542 persons at the first census of 1869; in 1901 there were 2,919 inhabitants, of whom about 17 per cent. were Musalmans. There is a small school here and a bazár, in which markets are held twice a week on Mondays and Fridays.

HAIDARGARH, *Pargana* and *Tahsíl* HAIDARGARH.

The headquarters town of the southern subdivision of the district is a small place of little importance save as containing the tahsíl and a few other Government buildings. It lies in latitude 26° 36′ north and longitude 81° 22′ east, at a distance of four miles south of the Gumti, on the south side of the unmetalled road from Lucknow to Sultanpur and Jaunpur. It has direct communication with Bara Banki by means of a road, the metalling of which was completed in 1901, which runs

north to the Gumti and crosses that river by a temporary bridge of boats at Ausaneswarghat in the village of Rauni, and thence continues in a north-westerly direction past Asdamau and Bhanmau to the district headquarters, with a total length of 26 miles. To the south-west two other roads lead from Haidargarh to Rai Bareli, one going direct past Lahi, a village on the southern boundary of the district, and the other taking a more circuitous route through the town of Bachhrawan. These two roads unite on the west of the town and their continuation runs in a north-easterly direction to Surajpur and Ramsanehighat, crossing the Gumti by a bridge of boats at Naipura. Due east from Haidargarh runs another unmetalled road to bazár Shukul in Sultanpur on the road from Rudauli to Inhauna in Rai Bareli. The main site lies between the Sultanpur and Lahi roads, and near the former are the tahsíl buildings and police-station. The latter, however, will shortly disappear, as it is to be moved to Loni Katra in the centre of the new Haidargarh circle—a step rendered necessary since the construction of the Subeha thana. Haidargarh also possesses a dispensary, a post-office and a middle vernacular school, which has recently been raised to that status. The population at the last census numbered 2,420 persons, of whom about one-third are Musalmans. There is a market here, but the place is chiefly agricultural in character and little further development is to be expected from the improvement in communications. To the north-east of the town, and beyond the Sultanpur road, there is a large jhíl, known as the Chanda, and to the south and south-west there are many other swamps and depressions which form part of the long chain of jhíls which extends throughout the south of the tahsíl.

Haidargarh was founded in 1787 by Amir-ud-daula Haidar Beg Khan, who was then chakladar and afterwards became the prime minister of Asaf-ud-daula. It was then known as Fatehgarh, from the old fort of that name, but the new market called after the chakladar soon became such a flourishing place that the old appellation was changed for Haidargarh. It now belongs to the Amethias of Pokhra Ansari, the ruins of whose fort at Ansari lie about a mile to the south of the town. Another

ruined fort in Haidargarh itself, lying at the junction of the Lahi and Bachhrawan road, was the headquarters of the Oudh revenue officials. The present taluqdar of Pokhra Ansari is Raja Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh, whose estate was formerly under the Court of Wards; on attaining his majority he received a fine unencumbered property, which he has maintained at the same high standard of excellence. Haidargarh is historically connected with this family, and especially with Sahajram Bakhsh, who was in constant opposition to the chakladars and a terror to the country around.

HAIDARGARH *Pargana, Tahsíl* HAIDARGARH.

This is the western of the two parganas that lie to the south of the Gumti. Originally it appears to have formed part of the extinct pargana of Nagram in Lucknow, and it only assumed its present name from the foundation of Haidargarh in 1787. At annexation it was united with the Rai Bareli district, but was transferred to Bara Banki after the first regular settlement. It has an area of 65,978 acres or 103 square miles, with a length of about ten miles from north to south and a breadth of some thirteen miles from east to west. It is bounded on the north by the Gumti, which separates it from the parganas of Satrikh and Siddhaur, on the east by Subeha, on the south by pargana Bachhrawan of Rai Bareli, and on the west by the Mohanlalganj tahsíl of the Lucknow district.

Different parts of the pargana exhibit very different physical characteristics. In the north along the Gumti there is in places a narrow strip of alluvial tarai, which is liable to be damaged by flood, especially in the village of Dhaurahra; but usually the bank rises straight up from the river and is crowned by a stretch of dry sandy soil, broken by ravines, where irrigation is difficult. Such is the case in the extreme north in the villages of Lakhaura, Manjhar and Karmimau, and in Bhitari and the upper portion of Dhaurahra, all of which lie close to the river and have an insufficient supply of water for the fields; the Gumti being entirely useless for this purpose. The centre of the pargana is a good level tract, densely wooded and highly cultivated. It is drained by a stream known as the Loni Nala,

so called from the salts of its waters. In former days salt used to be manufactured here, and after annexation there were saltpetre works in several villages. The Loni has two branches, one rising in the west near the Lucknow border and flowing east, and the other starting from Ranbhi in the south and going northwards to unite with the former at Loni Katra; the combined waters join the Gumti at Dhaurahra. The soil of this portion of the pargana is a good loam, but in the south it inclines to clay. All along the southern border runs a chain of large jhíls, which are valuable for irrigation purposes, but are apt in years of heavy rainfall to inundate the villages on their banks. There are eleven villages thus situated, including the large communities of Lahi, Ansari, Sahawar and Ramnagar. Here and there are patches of a very stiff and heavy clay in which rice alone can be grown, but the total area of such soil is under 400 acres.

In 1902 the area under cultivation amounted to 39,445 acres or nearly 60 per cent. of the whole pargana. This is lower than in many other parts of the district, but there has been a fairly large extension since the first regular settlement, when only 56 per cent. was under the plough. The double-cropped area is large, being about 39 per cent. in ordinary years. There is still a considerable amount of culturable waste, amounting to 12,400 acres—an unusually high proportion for this district, but much of this would not repay cultivation. Groves cover 5,500 acres or over eight per cent., this pargana and Subeha being famous for the number and size of their mango plantations. The barren area is small; 3,442 acres are covered with water; 2,622 acres are occupied by roads and sites and 2,559 acres are unculturable waste. Generally speaking, the inhabitants are good and laborious husbandmen and grow good crops; but the cattle are, as usual, inferior and neglected. The chief staples are rice and juar in the kharíf; the former predominates and in 18 villages it is the main source of subsistence, so that in dry years they are apt to suffer acutely. In the rabi gram and peas share the first place with wheat, and together these constitute over two-thirds of the harvest. Means of irrigation are usually ample: mention has already been made of the sandy villages along the Gumti, while elsewhere but one

village, Durgaganj, on the western border is liable to suffer in dry years from the shrinkage of the tanks. In ordinary seasons between one-fourth and one-third of the cultivated area is irrigated. Wells are abundant and form the chief source of supply; there were 2,184 masonry wells in 1903, or one to every 18 acres of cultivation—a far better proportion than can be claimed for any other pargana of the district, the credit being largely due to the Court of Wards.

Some 78 per cent. of the pargana is held by ordinary tenants on cash rents, the average holding being 2·6 acres and the average rent at the last settlement Rs. 6-7-9 per acre. The grain-rented area is small, amounting to some 750 acres of precarious land. About 3,500 acres are cultivated by the proprietors, 1,550 acres by under-proprietors and occupancy tenants and 2,350 acres are rent-fee. The revenue demand now stands at Rs. 1,07,803, which at the time of assessment gave an incidence of Rs. 3-0-5 per acre of cultivation and Rs. 1-10-0 per acre of the whole area. The former assessments are shown in the appendix.*

The pargana contains 118 villages. The population in 1,881 was 58,522, but since that date has very rapidly increased, for at the last census Haidargarh had a population of 71,824, giving a density of 697 to the square mile. Musalmans numbered 5,894 or little more than eight per cent. The prevailing Hindu castes are Ahirs, Pasis, Brahmans and Rajputs. There are no towns in the pargana excepting Haidargarh; but several large villages, of which Pokhra and Tirbediganj have been separately mentioned, while others are Lahi, Bahuta, Ansari, Tejwapur and Bhilwal. The markets and fairs of the pargana will be found in the appendix. Communications are fair. The road from Haidargarh to Nawabganj, which crosses the Gumti at Rauni, is now metalled throughout. There is a fair unmetalled road to Naipuraghat and Daryabad, while through Haidargarh runs the old highway from Lucknow to Jaunpur, which crosses the Loni by a bridge at Loni Katra, built by Raja Jwala Parshad, a Kayasth noble, in the days of Amjad Ali Shah at a cost of Rs. 15,000. There are sarais at Loni Katra, a hamlet of Allahdadpur, and at Haidargarh. From the latter

* Appendix, Table IX.

two roads run into the Rai Bareli district, one to Bachhrawan, where it reaches the railway, and the other to Rai Bareli past Lahi. A similar roads leads to Shukul Bazár in Sultanpur. The western portion of the pargana has been well opened up by the Court of Wards, by means of a good road from Bhilwal on the Lucknow road to Pokhra on the road to Bachhrawan.

Haidargarh has always been the land of the Amethias and the bulk of the land is still owned by the taluqdars of this clan. Altogether taluqdars hold nearly two-thirds of the pargana, and the bulk of the rest is in the hands of pattidars, Amethias and others. Some 3,700 acres are held in sub-settlement in 14 villages. The chief landowner is the Raja of Pokhra-Ansari, who holds 21 villages and nine mahals, while of the other Amethias the taluqdar of Akhiapur owns three villages the taluqdar of Ramnagar two villages, the remnant of his former property, of which one village and two mahals were purchased by the Raja of Jahangirabad, and two mahals belong to the Birsinghpur estate in Rai Bareli. The Chaudhrain of Bhilwal holds 22 villages and three mahals. The Brahman taluqdar of Tirbediganj has three villages and two mahals. One village, Ranbhi, belongs to the Khattris of Mauranwan in Unao, and one to the Raja of Salempur in Lucknow. The history of all these families and estates has been given in Chapter III, and in Haidargarh, as in most other parts of the district, the history of the taluqas is the history of the pargana.

HAIDARGARH *Tahsíl.*

This is the southern tahsíl of the district and is composed of the three parganas of Haidargarh, Subeha and Siddhaur, each of which is separately described in detail. To the south lies the Rai Bareli district and on the north the tahsíls of Nawabganj and Ramsanehighat. To the west lies the district of Lucknow and to the east the Musafirkhana tahsíl of Sultanpur. There are 373 villages in the tahsíl spread over a total area of 292 square miles. The river Gumti passes through the middle of the tahsíl dividing Siddhaur from Haidargarh and Subeha, but besides this there is no other river, and the description of the physical features will be found in the articles of the several

parganas. The tahsíl is administered as a subdivision in the charge of a deputy collector with first class powers, who is entrusted with the whole revenue and criminal work. He is assisted by the tahsildar of Haidargarh and by Raja Bhagwan Bakhsh of Pokhra Ansari, who has the powers of a magistrate of the third class within the limits of his estate in thana Haidargarh. For the purposes of civil administration the tahsíl lies within the munsifi of Ramsanehighat. The police-stations within the boundaries of the tahsíl are, under the new arrangement, located at Siddhaur, Subeha and Loni Katra, the last having taken the place of the old thana at Haidargarh.

The only metalled road in the tahsíl is that running from Nawabganj to Haidargarh, where there is a military encamping-ground and a Public Works Department inspection bungalow. There is another encamping-ground on the unmetalled road from Lucknow to Sultanpur which passes through Haidargarh, at Loni Katra, at a distance of seven miles from Haidargarh. There are several other unmetalled roads in the tahsíl, the chief being those leading from Haidargarh to Bachhrawan, Rai Bareli, Shukul Bazár and Fyzabad and to Chamierganj. Besides these, small roads run from Siddhaur to Daryabad, Zaidpur and Surajpur, while Zaidpur is also connected with the metalled road from Bara Banki to Haidargarh by a small branch road; reference should be made to the map in which all these routes are shown. There are numerous ferries over the Gumti in this tahsíl, the chief being those at Bhilwal, Ausaneswar and Naipura; the rest are shown in the list given in the appendix, as also are the schools, bazárs, post-offices and fairs of the tahsíl.

The total population of the tahsíl in 1901 numbered 202,086 persons, of whom 101,440 were males and 100,646 females. Classified according to religions, there were 108,267 Hindus, 21,818 Musalmans and one Christian. The most numerous castes are Pasis, numbering 34,266; followed by Kurmis, 23,531; Brahmans, 21,693; Ahirs, 20,256; and Chamars, 13,572. Next to these come Rajputs, who number over 10,000; they are chiefly of the Bais and Amethia clans, while there are a considerable number of Bisens, Katheriyas, Chauhans and Gautams. Of the remaining castes the most numerous are Lodhs, Gadariyas, Nais,

Koris, Kahars, Muraos, Telis and Dhobis. Of the Musalmans, Dhunas are the most numerous, followed by Sheikhs, Gujars, Faqirs, Pathans and Saiyids. There are a fair number of Rajput Musalmans belonging to the Bais, Bisen and Bhale Sultan clans. Of the Sheikhs the Siddiqi subdivision is the best represented, while of the Saiyids the Zaidis are most numerous.

The tahsíl is almost wholly agricultural. Zamindars number 7,373, while tenants and field labourers number 128,208. Besides these, there are 3,705 persons engaged in general labour, 2,534 bailiffs and rent collectors and 662 herdsmen. The number of persons engaged in commerce and trade is very small. There are 9,638 persons engaged in supplying the necessaries of the people in the shape of food and drink, 6,199 weavers and the like and 7,208 workers in metals, leather, wood and earthenware. Besides these there is no occupation worthy of mention, and no important industries or manufactures.

HAYATNAGAR, *Pargana* RUDAULI, *Tahsíl* RAMSANEHIGHAT.

A very old village, situated on the high bank of the Ghagra, in latitude 26° 48′ north and longitude 81° 48′ east, at a distance of five miles north of Rudauli. It lies on the east side of the road from Daryabad to Muhammadpur in Fyzabad and from the village a branch road runs due south to Bhilsar on the provincial road. The place was once of considerable importance owing to its situation on the old highway between Lucknow and Fyzabad, but since the construction of the present trunk road it has greatly declined and is now merely a small local bazár. The population at the last census numbered 562 persons only, but there are several adjoining hamlets. The village is held in taluqdari tenure and belongs to the Maharaja of Ajodhya, who pays a revenue of Rs. 1,400.

IBRAHIMABAD, *Pargana* SATRIKH, *Tahsíl* NAWABGANJ.

A considerable village lying in latitude 26° 46′ north and longitude 81° 18′ east, on the north bank of the Gumti in the extreme south-east of the pargana. The distance from Bara Banki is about 14 miles. To the north of the village runs the

unmetalled road from Zaidpur and Bhanmau to Salempur in the Lucknow district. There is a ferry here over the Gumti leading to the Haidargarh pargana. The village lands are very extensive and vary in quality, as the soil is poor and sandy near the high bank of the river and there are here few wells. Further inland tanks and masonry wells are plentiful. Markets are held twice a week in the village. The population in 1901 numbered 2,790 souls, of whom 386 were Musalmans. Pasis are the prevailing Hindu caste. The village originally belonged to the Chaudhris of Salempur; but from 1846 to 1852 it was held in lease by Safdar Ali of Satrikh, and from 1853 to 1857 by Qazi Sarfaraz Ali of Satrikh. At the first summary settlement no taluqdars were recognised, and the engagement was taken from the resident lambardars, Jamal Ashraf and Kunwar Bahadur. In 1859, however, half of the village was settled with Sarfaraz Ali and half with Nawab Ali of Salempur. The present revenue demand is Rs. 5,690.

INCHAULI, *Pargana* DARYABAD, *Tahsil* RAMSANEHIGHAT.

A small Muhammadan town on the north side of the road leading from Daryabad to Lohrimau ferry on the Ghagra, a mile north-east of Tikaitnagar and 25 miles from Nawabganj. It lies in latitude 26° 58′ north and longitude 81° 37′ east. The lands of Inchauli are very extensive and well wooded, stretching inland from the crest of the high bank of the river: the area is 1,895 acres, of which no less than 228 are under groves. There are ample means of irrigation, both from tanks and masonry wells. There is a fine masonry tank here, approached by a subterranean passage; it was built by Maharaja Tikait Rai, the great finance minister of Asaf-ud-daula, who was a native of this place and who built the neighbouring town of Tikaitnagar. The population, which in 1869 numbered 4,580 persons, had risen at the last census to 4,743, of whom 2,411 or slightly more than half are Musalmans; most of these are of the weaver class.

Inchauli is a place of great antiquity, and is said in early days to have been the headquarters of a Bhar chief named Incha. Tradition relates that in 423 H. Saif-ud-din, Qazi Kabir-ud-din and others, who apparently belonged to the

expedition of Saiyid Salār Masaud, attacked the Bhars and razed the fort to the ground, founding a new town on the site, but retaining the original name. The story goes on to say that it was colonized by their followers, whose descendants still own the village. The names of the different muhallas, such as Salar and Qaziana, are quoted in proof of this story. The land is held in joint zamindari tenure, at a revenue of Rs. 4,560.

JAHANGIRABAD, *Pargana and Tahsīl* NAWABGANJ.

This village lies at a distance of five miles north-east of Nawabganj and a mile and a half north of Damodarpur station on the Bahramghat line, in latitude 27° north and longitude 81° 71′ east. An unmetalled road connects Jahangirabad with the railway-station and thence continues past Shahabpur to join the metalled road to Bahramghat. Another road leads from the village to the Fatehpur road about two miles north of Nawabganj. The place is chiefly of importance as containing the residence of Raja Tasadduq Rasul Khan of Jahangirabad, whose house stands in a large enclosure to the west of the village. There is also a fine house belonging to Sheikh Naushad Ali Khan, the taluqdar of Mailaraiganj, who is a nephew of the Raja by marriage. Otherwise Jahangirabad is of little importance. The population at the last census numbered 2,527 persons, of whom 825 were Musalmans.

KINTUR, *Pargana* BADO SARAI, *Tahsīl* FATEHPUR.

A very large village, in latitude 27° 1′ north and longitude 81° 32′ east, at a distance of a mile and a half due east from Bado Sarai and 21 miles north-east from the district headquarters. The place is well situated on the high bank of the Ghagra and the land in the neighbourhood of the site is of peculiar excellence, the rent being as high as in any other part of the district. Otherwise, save for its large population, it is of no importance. It lies off the road, being over a mile from that running between Daryabad and Ramnagar; but a small track leads from the village to the Bargadia ferry on the Ghagra. At the last census Kintur contained 3,713 inhabitants, of whom 1,790 were Hindus and 1,923 Mnsalmans. The Saiyids are the

principal people in the place, and for the most part inhabit masonry houses and hold a number of small rent-free grants. The village lands cover 1,629 acres. Two-thirds of this are held in pattidari tenure by the Saiyids, and the bulk of the remainder belongs to Banias; the Raja of Ramnagar has one small mahal, but this is subsettled with Musalmans. The total revenue is Rs. 2,670, while 361 acres are revenue-free. Tradition relates that the place was founded by Kintama or Kunta, a Bhar Rani and was originally called Kuntapur; but nothing else is known of its history, save that it gave its name in former days to one of the seven tappas of the old pargana of Sailuk.

KURSI, *Pargana* KURSI, *Tahsíl* FATEHPUR.

The capital of the pargana is a small town, sixteen miles from Bara Banki and the same distance from Lucknow, lying in latitude 27° 4′ north and longitude 81° 3′ east. The road from Lucknow is metalled and continues north to Tikaitganj, whence it is unmetalled for the rest of the distance to Mahmudabad in Sítapur. This road is here crossed by an unmetalled road from Mahona in Lucknow to Dewa, from which a branch takes off at Kheoli and leads to Nawabganj. Kursi is a very old place and was known as the headquarters of a pargana in the days of Akbar; but it is now of little importance. It contains a police-station, post-office and a flourishing middle vernacular school, but no market is held here, as all the trade of the pargana is concentrated at the bazár of Tikaitganj. The population of the town at the first census of 1869 numbered 3,650 persons, and has gradually increased: in 1901 there were 3,978 inhabitants, of whom 2,109 were Musalmans. There is no trade or industry, and most of the people are in poor circumstances.

Tradition ascribes the foundation of the place to Kesri, a servant of Banasur, who lived in the mythical age at Rukhara near Mahona; and his old fort is said to have been called Kesrigarh. At a later period it would appear to have been held by the Bhars, who were turned out by the Parihars, whose headquarters were at Ghugtir. The latter gave way before the Musalmans, who were Kaiqubadi Sheikhs, and appear to have held the office of Chaudhri from a very early date. Some

reference to these Sheikhs will be found in the account of the Dinpanah taluqa in Chapter III. The Kaiqubadis of Kursi, however, disown the Dinpanah family and consider them of impure descent. None the less, the taluqdars of Dinpanah flourished, and now they own the lands of Kursi, half of which is subsettled with the old proprietors. These lands are very extensive, stretching from one branch of the Reth to the other, and covering 2,913 acres. They are highly cultivated and well watered: the revenue is Rs. 5,300.

KURSI *Pargana, Tahsíl* FATEHPUR.

This pargana lies in the extreme north-west corner of the district. It formerly belonged to Lucknow, of which it constituted a tahsíl together with Dewa up till 1869, when these two parganas were transferred to Bara Banki. The pargana is long and narrow and has a very irregular shape; its length from north to south is not less than 17 miles, while in the centre, a short distance north of the town of Kursi, it is barely a mile across. Kursi is bounded on the north and north-west by the Sítapur district, on the west by pargana Mahona of Lucknow, on the south by Dewa, which also with Fatehpur forms the boundary on the east. The principal river of the pargana is the Kalyani, which traverses the northern portion from west to east and for a short distance separates this pargana from Fatehpur. The stream has a very irregular course and it resembles rather a chain of jhíls than a river. The whole of the north of the pargana in fact lies low and is full of swamps; a considerable area has fallen out of cultivation and is now covered with grass. The southern portion of the pargana is drained by the Reth, which rises in the Lucknow district and flows from north-west to south-east into Dewa. The boundary between that pargana and Kursi is formed by a tributary of the Reth, or rather by a second stream of the same name, which flows past Kursi on the north. Neither of these rivers is of much use for irrigation purposes; attempts have been made to utilize the Kalyani by damming it, but the results have been detrimental to the waterlogged lands in the south of Sítapur, resulting in frequent disputes. The southern portion of the pargana is

traversed by a belt of *dhák* jungle, which stretches from east to west and is a continuation of that in pargana Mahona. This was a well-known haunt of the robbers in the days of the Nawabi rule and is still resorted to by bad characters when endeavouring to evade arrest. With these exceptions the pargana presents a level surface of fairly good and fertile land; the cultivation is better and the population thicker in the south than in the north; in the latter the soil is often sandy and wells are difficult to construct. The whole pargana depends mainly on the tanks and jhíls for its irrigation, so that it is exceptionally liable to distress in years of scanty rainfall, while another matter which affects the security of the whole pargana is the unusually large area under rice. Almost every village depends on this crop for its main food supply for the year; and if the rains cease before the rice is matured, severe and general distress must result, as was the case in 1897. On the other hand there are 33 villages which are classed as precarious on account of their liability to flooding. These lie on both sides of the Kalyani and of the Reth.

The pargana is consequently a somewhat poor one. The total area is 56,849 acres or 89 square miles, and of this 32,829 acres or 58 per cent. were cultivated in 1902. This is a rather low proportion for so highly developed a district as Bara Banki; but there has been a certain improvement since the first regular settlement, as the cultivation has increased by over 2,500 acres, and the extension has been most marked since the last settlement. It is possible that the grass lands in the north may again be broken up; the area classed as culturable waste, excluding groves, which are not very numerous, is nearly 17,000 acres or 29 per cent.—a higher proportion than in any other part of the district. The area returned as actually barren is small, for excluding the land covered with water or occupied by sites and roads, it is little more than one thousand acres. The area irrigated in normal years is about 35 per cent. of the cultivation, and two-thirds of this is watered from tanks and jhíls. The double-cropped area amounts to 38 per cent. of the cultivated area. In the kharíf, rice is infinitely the most important crop; there is very little sugarcane, while maize,

juar and bajra cover but small areas. In the rabi, gram and peas are by far the most widely sown grains, followed at a considerable distance by wheat and barley.

There is still a large area of grain-rented land, most of which lies in the precarious tracts along the banks of the Kalyani, and the rest on the estates of the Khichis of Dhaurahra. The area held by ordinary tenants on cash rates is only 68·12 per cent. of the cultivation, which is much less than in any other part of the district. About 11·5 per cent. is classed as *sír* and 6·2 per cent. as *khudkásht*, while under-proprietors cultivate 2·18 per cent. The average cash rent-rate of the pargana at the last settlement was Rs. 7-7-10 per acre. The final revenue demand is Rs. 93,702, which fell at the time of assessment with an incidence of Rs. 3-3-10 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1-10-3 over the whole area. This is more than double the revenue fixed at the summary settlement, when it amounted to only Rs. 42,000.

The population has increased rapidly and constantly during the past thirty years and at the last census numbered 47,542, of whom 38,848 were Hindus and 8,694 Musalmans. The proportion of the latter is high; they are in great strength in the south, where most of the village communities are Muhammadan, but they are also found in good numbers throughout the rest of the pargana—a necessary result of the history of this tract. Among the Hindus the prevailing castes are Ahirs, Brahmans and Pasis. The principal places in the pargana are Kursi and the bazár of Tikaitganj, which forms part of the large village of Mohsand; besides these, there are no other villages of any size or importance. Means of communications are fair. Tikaitganj is connected with Kursi and Lucknow by a metalled road which runs northwards to Mahmudabad, but the latter portion of it is unmetalled. There is a heavy traffic between Tikaitganj and Lucknow, but since the construction of the Lucknow, Sítapur and Bareilly State Railway the Mahmudabad traffic has been diverted to Sidhauli in Sítapur. From Kursi unmetalled roads lead to Dewa on the east and Mahona on the west. The northern portion of the pargana is practically devoid of means of communication, and consequently it

is intended to construct a circular branch road from Tikaitganj to pass through Ghugtir, Dhaurahra and Dinpanah, joining the main road again at Baragaon.

Somewhat over one-third of the pargana is held by taluqdars and about one-half by pattidari bodies ; the remainder is in the hands of small zamindars, who are mostly in poor circumstances. The chief taluqdar is the Raja of Mahmudabad, who owns seven villages and eight mahals. The Sheikhs of Dinpanah own five villages and one mahal, and are the only resident taluqdars of the pargana. The rest include the Raja of Ramnagar, who owns but one village and two mahals, the Raja of Bilehra with seven small mahals, the Panwar Raja of Itaunja, who owns the single village of Agasad, the taluqdar of Mahona, who holds four villages known as the Udhapur estate, and the taluqdar of Saraura in Sítapur, another Panwár, whose property in this pargana consists of two villages and one mahal under the name of Sarai Shahbaz property. An account of all these taluqdars has been already given in Chapter III. Mention will there be found also of the Khichi family, which retains two villages and seven mahals, and of the Saiyids of Salemabad, whom they supplanted.

The early history of Kursi has been given in the article on that place. The pargana is said originally to have been held by the Bhars, traces of whom are to be found in a number of old *dihs* at Mohsand, Ukhri and other places. We hear, too, at an early date of the Janwars, whose headquarters were at Saindur in the north of the pargana on the left bank of the Kalyani, a very ancient village which apparently gave its name to the Saindurias of Sítapur. Prior to the first Musalman invasion came the Parihars, who colonized 62 villages to the south of the Kalyani, extending their possessions as far as Kursi. Their headquarters were at Ghugtir, where they built a large fort ; but they gave way before the Musalmans of Kursi who were assisted, as the tradition states, by the Panwars of Mahona, and were driven northwards to Ahmamau, which they still retain. Their place was taken by the Musalmans, both Saiyids and Sheikhs, and at a later date by the Khichis. Ghugtir passed into the hands of the Kaiqubadi Sheikhs, as also did Nindura and other villages which once belonged to the Janwars of Darawan, another branch of the Saindur family.

KUTLUPUR, *Pargana* BHITAULI, *Tahsíl* FATEHPUR.

There are two villages of this name in the Fatehpur tahsíl: one in pargana Ramnagar on the road from Mahadewa station to Suratganj and Muhammadpur; and the other, which is the subject of this article, in pargana Bhitauli, on the borders of the Sítapur district. It lies in latitude 27° 16′ north and longitude 81° 23′ east, at a distance of some six miles north of Bhitauli and eleven from Fatehpur, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road leading through Muhammadpur. The place only deserves mention as having been selected as the site of a new police-station in 1903. There is a small bazár here, but otherwise it is utterly insignificant, having a population of less than 300 persons. Like the rest of the pargana, it is owned by the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala, who holds the village on a permanent settlement at a revenue of Rs. 950. Adjoining Kutlupur on the south is the larger village of Lalpur.

LONI KATRA, *Pargana* and *Tahsíl* HAIDARGARH.

This is another very small village, or rather a hamlet, as it forms part of Allahdadpur, a village in the centre of the pargana, and its only claim to mention is its recent selection as the site of a police-station in place of that at Haidargarh on account of its more central position. Loni Katra takes its name from the river Loni, which flows past it on the east and is spanned by an old masonry bridge, over which passes the road from Lucknow to Haidargarh and Sultanpur. The bridge was built in the reign of Amjad Ali Shah by Raja Jwala Parshad, a Kayasth nobleman of Lucknow, at a cost of Rs. 15,000. There is a sarai here, but nothing else of any importance. The village belongs to the Amethia taluqdar of Akhiapur, which lies about two miles to the south. Loni Katra stands in latitude 26° 40′ north and longitude 81° 18′ east, at a distance of six miles from Haidargarh.

MAKHDUMPUR, *Pargana* BASORHI, *Tahsíl* RAMSANEHIGHAT.

A small village in latitude 26° 46′ north and longitude 81° 40′ east, lying three miles north of the provincial road, at a

distance of six miles north-east from the tahsíl headquarters and 33 miles from Bara Banki. Close to the village on the north runs the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and there is a station here which is connected by unmetalled feeder roads with Aliabad on the north, and with Mawai and Neora on the south. The construction of the railway has made the place of some importance, for two large markets have sprung up in which a brisk export trade in grain is carried on to Benares and Calcutta. The village itself is a small one, having a population of 950 persons at the last census, of whom 192 were Musalmans. It contains a fine temple, a tank, and a vernacular school. The place is of great antiquity, and is said to have been founded some 650 years ago by one Makhdum Bakhsh Khan, a Bhatti. Part of it is still held by his descendants, but in 1845 one-third passed into the hands of Brahmans, who in 1878 transferred it to the taluqdar of Kamiar. The revenue assessed on the whole village is Rs. 1,420.

MASAULI, *Pargana and Tahsíl* NAWABGANJ.

A large village in the east of the pargana, at a distance of some ten miles north-east of the district headquarters and one mile east of the main road from Nawabganj to Bahramghat. The village lands are extensive and stretch from the Kalyani on the north to the large village of Baragaon on the south. The site is composed of several detached blocks, and at the last census contained 4,314 persons, of whom 2,144 were Musalmans; many of these are Julahas and carry on their ancestral occupation of weaving country cloth. The place is said to have been founded some 700 years ago by an ancestor of the present Musalman zamindars. There is a primary school here, but nothing else of any importance in the village. The lands are divided into seven mahals and pay a revenue of Rs. 3,090.

MAWAI, *Pargana* MAWAI MAHOLARA, *Tahsíl* RAMSANEHIGHAT.

This village gives its name to the pargana, but is otherwise of little importance. It stands in latitude 26° 44′ north and longitude 81° 36′ east, at a short distance from the left bank

of the Kalyani river, and is connected with the rest of the world by an unmetalled road which runs north-east to Makhdumpur station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and crosses the Lucknow-Fyzabad road at Dulhapur, about five miles east of Ramsanehighat. The distance from the tahsíl to Mawai in a direct line is about five miles in a south-easterly direction. Mawai possesses a third-class police-station, established here in 1902, and a post-office. The village itself is surrounded by groves on three sides, but to the south there is a stretch of waste land leading down to the river. It is held by Musalmans in pattidari tenure and is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 2,002. The population at the last census numbered 2,532 souls, of whom 1,331 were Musalmans, most of them being Julahas. Tradition relates that Mawai was originally founded by the Bhars, but afterwards came into the possession of Brahmans. The latter were exterminated by one Imam Zabar Khan, a Risaldar under Tatar Khan, some time Subahdar of Oudh. The cause of the fight was that the Hindus had insulted one Saiyid Jalal, whose tomb is at Basorhi, during the Holi festival. The Saiyid appealed for aid to the Risaldar, who in fighting the Brahmans lost his brother, but received as a consolation the parganas of Mawai and Basorhi from the Emperor Ala-ud-din. The village is still in the possession of his descendants.

MAWAI *Pargana, Tahsíl* RAMSANEHIGHAT.

This pargana, formerly known as Mawai Maholara, a name which it derived from Mawai, still the principal place, and Maholara, a village now in pargâna Surajpur, about two miles south of the tahsíl headquarters. It is not known when the pargana was formed. There is a tradition that Akbar stationed an officer at Maholara in order to check the recusancy of the Rajput zamindars; but in the *Ain-i-Akbari* there is no mention of either the one or the other, and it would appear that the pargana was formed out of Basorhi and Daryabad at some later date.

The pargana is long and narrow and of an irregular shape. It is bounded on the north by Basorhi and Rudauli, on the

east by the Fyzabad district, on the south by Sultanpur and on the west by the Subeha and Surajpur parganas. All along the southern boundary flows the river Gumti, which separates it from Subeha and the Jagdispur pargana of the Sultanpur district. This river is joined at Dwarkapur by the Kalyani, which in the north-west forms the boundary of the pargana for a few miles and then turns east across the pargana as far as the Basorhi border at Kachhia, and then south again to the Gumti, thus cutting off a small block from the rest of the pargana. All along these two rivers there is a strip of *tarai* land whose width varies in different places, while above this is the high bank crowned with a ridge of poor sandy soil and broken by ravines. Elsewhere the surface is level and the soil uniformly good. Along the Gumti there are five villages, the lower parts of which are liable to suffer from inundation. These are Ashrafpur and Akohri in the north-east above the junction with the Kalyani, Hansrajpur in the great bend of the river opposite to Mustafabad of Subeha, and Richh and Kasari in the south. The upper parts of Hansrajpur, Kasari and three other villages along the river, on the other hand, are poor and sandy and suffer from deficient means of irrigation. In the interior of the pargana there are no precarious villages, with the possible exception of six in which rice is the staple kharíf crop, and consequently there is a danger of distress in the event of an early cessation of the rains.

The total area of the pargana is 45,428 acres or 71 square miles. In 1902 the area cultivated amounted to 25,200 acres or 55 per cent., while about 40 per cent. of this bore a double crop. The proportion of cultivated land is very low for this district; that there has been some improvement of late years is evident: since the first regular settlement the cultivation amounted to only 52 per cent. Of the remainder, 3,163 acres or nearly seven per cent. were under groves; 21 per cent. was classed as culturable waste and fallow; and sixteen per cent. was barren, although half of this was either covered with water or occupied by sites and roads. The irrigated area amounts to about 33 per cent. of cultivation in ordinary years and two-thirds of this is watered from wells; masonry wells are to be found in fair numbers, the proportion being one to every 50 acres of cultivation,

while unprotected wells can be readily constructed in all parts of the pargana except along the rivers. The principal crops are rice and juar in the kharíf, with a certain amount of sugarcane. In the rabi season gram and peas are the chief staples, followed by wheat and barley. Generally speaking, the cultivation of the pargana is fair; the cattle are as usual inferior in spite of the large areas available for grazing.

The population of the pargana numbered 40,239 persons at the last census, giving a rate of 568 to the square mile. It has not increased very rapidly of late years, for in 1881 the total was 37,040. Hindus largely predominate and the Musalmans number about thirteen per cent. Practically the whole population depends directly or indirectly on agriculture. The chief cultivating classes are Ahirs and Brahmans, while there are considerable numbers of Kayasths, Rajputs and Saiyids—a fact which tells against high cultivation. The Rajputs are both Hindu and Musalman, the latter being Bhattis, who are related to the two taluqdars of the pargana. These Bhattis are the chief landholders of the pargana; they are for the most part in an impoverished condition and are notoriously quarrelsome and lawless people. The two taluqdar proprietors of this clan have the bulk of their estates in the Basorhi pargana. One mahal and eighteen pattis in Mawai belong to the Neora estáte, and nineteen pattis to the Chaudhri of Bahrauli. The account of these two families has been given in Chapter III. The other taluqdari holding is the village of Richh, which belongs to the Bais family of Pali in Sultanpur. The land is chiefly cultivated by ordinary tenants on cash rents, who hold nearly two-thirds of the assessed area. The rent-rate averaged Rs. 6-9-10 per acre at the time of the last settlement. Proprietors cultivate about 5,000 acres, while under-proprietors and occupancy tenants hold 400 acres, and nearly 2,000 acres are held rent free. The grain-rented area is very small; it covers only 126 acres and is confined to four of the precarious villages. The holdings are very small, averaging 1½ acres throughout the pargana. The final revenue demand fixed at the last settlement is Rs. 63,331, which at the time of assessment gave an incidence of Rs. 2-10-8 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1-6-5 for the whole area. The existing

demand exceeds that of the first regular settlement by somewhat over Rs. 7,000.

There are 51 villages in the pargana, but none of these are of any importance. Mawai and Richh have been separately described, while there are several other places with large populations, such as Saidpur, Saimasi and Dhema, but these are merely large and scattered agricultural villages. Means of communication are poor compared with those of the neighbouring parganas. The only road of any importance is that from Inhauna in Rai Bareli to Rudauli, which crosses the Gumti at Richhghat and almost bisects the pargana. From Umanpur on this road a branch runs north to Neora and Basorhi, and from the latter a small road runs to Mawai. There are several ferries over the Gumti, for which reference must be made to the list given in the appendix.

MOHSAND, *vide* TIKAITGANJ.

MUHAMMADPUR, *Pargana* MUHAMMADPUR, *Tahsíl* FATEHPUR.

The capital of the pargana is an insignificant place situated in latitude 27° 12′ 30″ north and longitude 81° 19′ east, at a distance of five miles north-west of Fatehpur and 23 miles from Nawabganj. It is connected with the tahsíl headquarters by an indifferent road which leads through Jarkha bazár and continues to Kutlupur in pargana Bhitauli. Another road runs from Bilehra and Bhatwamau to Muhammadpur and thence to Suratganj and Bahramghat, the latter being fourteen miles distant to the south-east. The population at the last census numbered 1,352 souls, of whom 1,180 were Hindus. The village practically forms one with Chandwara and Raipur, which adjoin the site on the south-east and are only separated by ravines leading down from the high bank to the lowlands. Muhammadpur is said to have been founded by one Madan Singh about 400 years ago on the land of the older village of Chandwara and to have been named after Muhammad Shah, a faqir. In the days of the kings of Oudh it was the headquarters of a district, but now it contains only a police-station, recently established, a bazár and a small school. It is best known as being the residence of the taluqdar of Muhammadpur, Thakurain Dilraj Kunwar, who

represents a younger branch of the great Raikwar family of Ramnagar.

MUHAMMADPUR *Pargana, Tahsíl* FATEHPUR.

This pargana is of a very irregular shape. It lies in the north of the tahsíl and runs into the Sítapur district, which bounds it on the north, north-west and north-east. To the south lies pargana Ramnagar, to the east Bhitauli, and to the west Fatehpur. The eastern boundary is formed throughout by the Chauka river, while the central portion of the pargana is traversed by the Samli, a small stream which rises in Sítapur, and after forming for some distance the north-western boundary of the pargana turns eastwards and flows through the centre to join the Chauka in the extreme south-eastern corner. The pargana consists almost entirely of lowlying *tarai* land and only six villages lie in the uplands proper along the Fatehpur border. Between this line and the actual *tarai* there is a string of villages along the old high bank of the Ghagra which were classified at the last settlement as half-*tarai*. These are thirteen in number, and include Muhammadpur and the adjoining sites of Tanda, Chandwara and Raipur, all of which are built on the edge of the high bank. They have, as a rule, magnificent garden cultivation close to the main site, while to the east are rice fields in the old bed of the river which yield good crops in years of scanty rainfall, and but little in wet seasons. To the west of the site are groves and sandy ravines leading down from the central plateau of the district. Owing to its general nature, the precarious tracts of the pargana are unusually large. They include the lower portions of all the half-*tarai* villages, on account of their liability to flood, while to the east of this there are no less than 45 villages which are constantly in danger of being inundated either from the Chauka or from the many streams and *nalas* which flow through the pargana. In the upland tract one village, Sheikhwapur, is liable to suffer in a similar manner from the overflowing of the large jhíl to the west.

The total area of the pargana is 39,591 acres or nearly 62 square miles. In 1902 the cultivated area amounted to 29,6C acres or 75 per cent. of the whole—an unusually high proportion

even in this district. The double-cropped area is large, amounting to over 36 per cent. The inhabitants are generally good and careful cultivators and produce excellent crops. The state of the cattle is better than in any other part of the district owing to the unusual grazing available in the alluvial tracts. The actually barren area is extremely small, amounting to only 200 acres if the land covered with water or occupied by sites and roads be excluded. Similarly the culturable waste only amounts to 14 per cent., and over one-fourth of this consists of groves. The irrigated area is naturally small, as artificial irrigation is generally not needed in the *tarai*; when necessary, unprotected wells can be made everywhere and at little expense. The chief crops are rice, maize and sugarcane in the kharíf, and wheat, barley, gram and peas in the rabi. The cultivation of wheat varies with the nature of the season, as it is liable to suffer from excessive moisture. The pargana has, in fact, nothing to fear from dry years, when it actually benefits at the expense of its neighbours. The great danger is that of flooding, for in wet seasons the kharíf crop is liable to be ruined in three-fourths of the whole pargana. Somewhat over 73 per cent. of the cultivated area is held by ordinary tenants on cash rents, which average Rs. 6-9-3 per acre. The area held on grain-rents is naturally large, and amounts to over 3,000 acres. At the time of the settlement, 2,450 acres were cultivated by the proprietors themselves, 177 acres by under-proprietors and occupancy tenants, while 1,972 acres were held rent-free. The revenue now stands at Rs. 58,631, which at the time of assessment gave an incidence of Rs. 2-6-3 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1-7-8 over the whole area. The revenue shows a very large increase over the demand of the first regular settlement, as it then amounted to only Rs. 40,702.

There are 83 villages in the pargana, with a total population of 36,869 persons, according to the figures of the last census. There has been a large increase during the past thirty years, for in 1881 the total was 29,814. Musalmans number about ten per cent. Among the Hindus, Kurmis predominate, followed by Ahirs, Brahmans, Chamars and Rajputs, the last being chiefly members of the Raikwar clan. Muhammadpur has always been a strong-

hold of these Rajputs. At present 33 villages and 31 mahals are held by the Raja of Ramnagar, the head of the clan, and one village and 18 mahals belong to the Raikwar taluqdar of Muhammadpur. Further, the Bhikampur estate of three villages and three mahals belongs to another Raikwar, the taluqdar of Rampur-Mathura in Sítapur. The Ramnagar villages are to a large extent held in subsettlement by members of the same clan, who pay the Raja a *málikána* of 20 per cent. on the revenue; the subsettled area amounts to no less than two-fifths of the whole area of the pargana. The other taluqdars comprise the Raja-i-Rajgan of Kapurthala, who holds five villages of the old Bhitauli estate on a permanent settlement; the Raja of Mahmudabad, who owns one village and six mahals; the Raja of Bilehra with one village, and the Raja of Jahangirabad with two villages and six mahals.

There are no towns in the pargana and few villages of any size. Muhammadpur alone has been separately mentioned. Means of communication are distinctly poor, especially in the rains, when a great part of the pargana is under water. An unmetalled road leads from Fatehpur to Lalpur in Bhitauli, passing through Muhammadpur, where it is crossed by a similar road from Bahramghat and Suratganj to Bilehra and Paintepur. Another road has been recently built by the Court of Wards from Suratganj to Chheda in the extreme north, which crosses the Samli by a bridge.

NAWABGANJ, *Pargana and Tahsíl* NAWABGANJ.

This is the largest town in the district and is for all practical purposes the headquarters, the name Bara Banki being derived from the small adjoining village on the west, in which are situated the district courts and civil lines. Nawabganj is situated in latitude 26° 56′ north and longitude 81° 13′ east, at a distance of seventeen miles east of Lucknow, 61 miles west of Fyzabad and 22 miles south of Bahramghat. Close to the town on the south runs the provincial trunk road from Lucknow to Fyzabad, which crosses the Jamaria stream in Bara Banki by an old stone bridge. Branches lead from this road to the town on the east and west. Metalled roads lead from Bara Banki to

Fatehpur on the north, Bahramghat on the north-east, and Haidargarh on the south, while an unmetalled road runs south-east to Zaidpur. To the north of the town runs the loop line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway with its broad gauge and metre-gauge branches to Bahramghat. The station is known as Bara Banki and lies at a distance of somewhat over a mile east from the town. The most important public buildings lie in Bara Banki, which has been separately described. In Nawabganj itself there are the police-station, high school, three sarais and a very commodious dispensary, attached to which is the Dufferin Hospital for females. In the centre of the town is a fine campanile erected by private subscription and known as the Jubilee Clock Tower. The Colvin Library was also built by private subscription in 1888, and is maintained from similar sources. The town is compact and well-built, being divided into four main blocks by the different thoroughfares; through the centre runs the main bazár, a broad street with good houses on either side.

Nawabganj is a place of comparatively recent origin. Shuja-ud-daula, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, built a country-house here on land taken from two villages, Faizullahganj and Rasulpur. This land was made nazúl by Asaf-ud-daula, the real founder of the town. The place grew, but was never of much importance until the removal of the district headquarters to this place from Daryabad after the mutiny. It was of considerable size in 1856 and then formed one of the headquarters of the rebel forces. An account of the mutiny and of the operations in and around Nawabganj have been given in chapter V. In 1868 Nawabganj contained a population of 10,606 persons, and this rose in 1891 to 14,033. At the last census it contained 14,736 inhabitants; this total excludes Bara Banki, although part of the civil station is within municipal limits. Hindus numbered 7,902 and Musalmans 5,894, the rest being chiefly Jains. Of the Hindu community the most important members are the Banias, who carry on a considerable trade in cloth and grain, and a declining business in sugar, for which in former days the town had a considerable reputation. The chief imports are grains, ghí, drugs, leather articles, cloth and sugar, and the chief exports are grain, cloth and sugar, all of which are collected at Nawabganj

and sent on to the larger markets of Lucknow and Cawnpore. The taluqdars of Karkha reside at Paisar, a village on the south-east lying within municipal limits. For revenue purposes the town lands are divided among Paisar, Faizullahganj and the other surrounding villages. The mauza known as Nawabganj Khas consists of only 167 acres and is entirely nazúl property.

The town is administered as a municipality under Act I of 1901. The board consists of eleven members, of whom three are nominated and eight appointed by election. The finances are in a flourishing condition and the income is chiefly derived from an octroi tax on imports, the other main sources being the rents of nazúl property and the tax on trades. The town is well drained, fairly lighted, and conservancy arrangements are excellent. Water is plentiful, and the public health good. The details of the income and expenditure will be found in the table given in the appendix.* The chief item of expenditure is conservancy, followed by public works, police and establishment. The municipal police force consists of three officers and thirty-three men.

NAWABGANJ *Pargana, Tahsíl* NAWABGANJ.

The central subdivision of the headquarters tahsíl is an irregularly shaped tract, bounded on the west and north-west by pargana Dewa, on the north by Fatehpur, on the north-east by Ramnagar, on the east and south by Partabganj, and on the south by Satrikh. The northern and north-eastern boundary is formed by the river Kalyani, which is joined by a small tributary that has its origin in the large swamps near the town of Dewa. The south-western portion is traversed by the Reth and its affluent, the Jamaria, which drains the town of Nawabganj. There are a few jhíls on the east of Nawabganj and a jungle of some extent near Jahangirabad; but with these exceptions and excluding the ravine land which marks the courses of the streams, the pargana is level and closely cultivated. Generally speaking, it is a very rich tract; the prevailing method of cultivation is remarkably laborious and the crops are in ordinary years exceptionally good. The chief defect from an agricultural point of view is the neglect of cattle breeding, and this can be

* Appendix, Table XVI.

explained in part by the absence of grazing-grounds. As in other parts of the district, the cultivators usually obtain their cattle from travelling dealers; but the animals are not well fed and are worked excessively. The precarious villages are very few in number, and in fact there are only two which are liable to suffer in ordinary years. One of these is Bazidpur, a small village on the banks of the Kalyani, which is apt to undergo injury from floods; and the other is Kothidih, a very poor village between the Reth and the Jamaria close to their confluence. Besides these, however, there are several other villages which have to be watched on account of their liability to suffer from variations of the weather too slight to produce a serious effect on the pargana as a whole. Such villages, too, are likely to suffer most severely in seasons of general distress. Thus, there are 20 villages in which the average irrigation is very small and where consequently it must be inferred that the water-supply is defective. These are scattered all over the pargana, but are chiefly found in the neighbourhood of the streams. Further, there are seven villages which depend for their irrigation on sources other than wells. In this case the danger is that with an early cessation of the rains water will not be available for the rabi harvest, as the tanks and jhíls will be dry; in most of them, however, the danger can be averted by the prompt construction of temporary wells. Lastly, there are ten villages in which rice covers more than half the kharíf area; they require more rain than is necessary for the rest of the pargana and the inhabitants may suffer severely while their neighbours are prospering. The loss or partial failure of this crop will leave the villages with no stores of food to carry them over the winter.

The total area of the pargana is 50,400 acres or 78·75 square miles. In 1902 the cultivated area amounted to 35,159 acres or nearly 70 per cent. of the whole area, showing an increase of seven per cent. since the first regular settlement. Of the remainder, 9,047 acres, including 1,901 acres under groves, and amounting to nearly 18 per cent. in all, were returned as culturable, while the actually barren area was 2,448 acres. About 33 per cent. of the cultivated area yields two crops in the year. In ordinary seasons over one-third of the cultivated land is irrigated.

At the time of the first regular settlement nearly two-thirds of the irrigation was effected from tanks and jhíls, but of late years the number of wells has greatly increased, so that in 1902 considerably over one-half of the irrigation was carried on by means of wells. There are 414 masonry wells in the pargana and a large number of unprotected ones: these can be almost everywhere constructed at a trifling cost. The principal crops are rice and small millets, such as *kodon* and *sanwan* in the kharíf; but mention should also be made of sugarcane, which covers on an average over 2,000 acres. In the rabi, gram and peas predominate, but are followed closely by wheat.

Nearly three-fifths of the pargana is held by taluqdars, the rest being divided between the zamindars and pattidars in almost equal shares. The principal estate is that of the Raja of Jahangirabad, who has his headquarters here and who owns 28 villages and eleven mahals in the pargana, assessed at Rs. 44,231. An account of his family and estate will be found in Chapter III. Of the other landowners the most important are the Raja of Mahmudabad, who owns five villages and one mahal; the taluqdar of Karkha, who owns four villages and four mahals; and the Sheikhs of Gadia with four villages. The Raja of Nanpara, the Raja of Ramnagar and the taluqdars of Satrikh and Jasmara own one village apiece; and those of Ghazipur, Mailaraiganj, Barauli, Bhatwamau and Gokulpur Aseni each hold single mahals. The smaller proprietors are, as is usually the case, in poor circumstances. The cultivating classes are mainly Kurmis, Ahirs and Chamars. They hold on an average just over two acres apiece. The average rent-rate for the whole pargana is Rs. 8-1-10 per acre. Of the higher castes Rajputs pay full rents, but Brahmans and Kayasths appear as a rule to hold at favoured rates. About 80 per cent. of the total area is in the hands of statutory tenants on cash rents. Only 1,840 acres were held on grain rents at the time of the last settlement; this tenure is to be found in nearly all the villages of the pargana, but as a rule only those fields are let on grain rents which are too precarious to be taken at a fixed cash rate. The area cultivated by proprietors is very small and amounts to only 1,160 acres; it is proportionately greatest in the villages of Baragaon, Karand and

Ramnagar. Under-proprietors hold 1,360 acres, while thirty acres are in the hands of occupancy tenants. The revenue demand of the pargana at the time of the first settlement was Rs. 90,715. At the last settlement there was a very considerable enhancement, the final demand being fixed at Rs. 1,17,611, which gives an incidence of Rs. 3-7-8 per cultivated acre and Rs. 2-5-3 per acre over the whole area.

The population of the pargana, as ascertained by the census of 1869, was 62,832 persons. There was a slight decline in 1881, as in most of the other parts of the district, but in 1891 the total rose to 67,669. At the last census there were 71,317 inhabitants, giving a density of 915 to the square mile—a rate that exceeds anything in the district, but which is largely due to the presence of the municipal town of Nawabganj. Excluding the latter with the adjoining small town of Bara Banki which gives its name to the district, there are 75 villages in the pargana, but few of these are of any size or importance. One of the largest is Jahangirabad, the residence of the Raja of that name and of his nephew, the taluqdar of Mailaraiganj. Karkha, a village in the extreme south-west, gives its name to an estate held by Sheikhs, an account of which will be found in Chapter III. Masauli in the east is a very large village and has been separately mentioned.

Means of communication are excellent, and all parts of the pargana are easy of access. It is traversed from west to east by the loop line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, from which a branch takes off at Nawabganj and leads to Bahramghat. Parallel to the latter runs the metre-gauge line to Burhwal, where it connects with the Bengal and North-Western system. The stations are known as Bara Banki and Jahangirabad, the latter having formerly been called Damodarpur from the village in which it is situated. Through Bara Banki passes the main road from Lucknow to Fyzabad, while metalled roads lead from Nawabganj to Fatehpur, Bahramghat and Haidargarh. Unmetalled roads run to Zaidpur, Satrikh and Kheoli on the road from Dewa to Mahona in Lucknow.

NAWABGANJ *Tahsíl.*

The headquarters tahsíl lies on the west of the district between Fatehpur on the north and Haidargarh on the south.

On the west lies the Lucknow district and on the east the Ramsanehighat tahsíl. It has a total area of 361 square miles in which 392 villages are situated. The tahsíl is composed of four parganas, Nawabganj, Partabganj, Dewa and Satrikh, all of which are separately described in detail. The tahsíl for the purposes of criminal jurisdiction is in the charge of a deputy magistrate, who also does the criminal work for Haidargarh, but the revenue work of this tahsíl is in the hands of another deputy collector. There is a tahsildar here with headquarters at Nawabganj. In addition to these, the bench of an honorary magistrates at Nawabganj exercises the powers of a second class magistrate within municipal limits, and the Raja of Jahangirabad has the powers of a second class magistrate for such portions of his estate as lie within the tahsíl. For the purposes of civil administration there is a munsif with headquarters at Fatehpur, who has charge of the tahsíls of Nawabganj and Fatehpur, while such cases as lie beyond the powers of a munsif are tried by the sub-judge of Bara Banki. There were under the former arrangement only two police-stations within th limits of the tahsíl, at Nawabganj and Zaidpur, while 119 villages belonged to the police circle of Kursi in tahsíl Fatehpur; but the circles of the police-stations have been reconstituted, and a new station erected at Safdarganj, while that at Zaidpur has been abolished.

The total population of the tahsíl at the census of 1901 numbered 254,160 persons, of whom 131,340 were males and 122,820 females. Classified according to religions, there were 199,732 Hindus, 53,914 Musalmans and 514 of other religions. Among the latter 398 were Jains, most of the remainder being Christians.

The most numerous castes are Kurmis 43,723, Ahirs 35,136, Pasis 27,917 and Chamars 25,227. It will thus be seen that the majority of the population is low caste. Brahmans number 7,440 and Kayasths, Banias and Rajputs are considerably fewer. The majority of the Rajputs are of the Bais clan, while there are small numbers of Chauhans, Rathors, Chandels and Panwars. Among the lower castes there are considerable numbers of Bhurjis, Koris, Kahars, Muraos, Kalwars, Nais, Lunias, Gadariyas and Barhais. Of the Musalmans, Julahas are the most

numerous, followed by Telis, Hajjams, Faqirs and Dhunas. Saiyids number 2,175, the great majority being of the Rizwi subdivision. Pathans number 1,659; the best represented clan being that of the Yusufzais. Of the Sheikhs the great majority belong to the Siddiqi subdivision. The tahsíl is on the whole mainly agricultural. Zamindars numbered at the time of the census 6,762, while tenants and labourers number as much as 161,592. Besides these, there were 10,619 persons engaged in general labour, 5,492 bailiffs and rent collectors, and 1,030 herdsmen. The number of persons engaged in trade and commerce is comparatively small. Weavers and the like numbered 15,974, while 15,606 persons were engaged in the sale of food and drink. Workers in leather and metals are found in small numbers.

Means of communication are excellent. The loop line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the tahsíl with stations at Bara Banki and Rasauli, while a branch line, with a station at Jahangirabad, leads to Bahramghat. Parallel to this runs the metre-gauge track belonging to the same system, but also utilized by the Bengal-North-Western Railway. Through Bara Banki passes the Oudh trunk road from Lucknow to Fyzabad. Metalled roads lead to Fatehpur, Haidargarh and Bahramghat. Unmetalled roads lead from Bara Banki to Zaidpur and Satrikh, from Dewa to Kursi and Lucknow, and from Rasauli to Daryabad. Besides these there are several small unmetalled roads, as will be seen from the map. There are ferries over the Gumti at Tikra, Tirghat, Dhaurahra, Kotwa, Ibrahimabad and other places, as will be seen from the list in the appendix. There are two military encamping-grounds on the Oudh trunk road, of which Lakhpera is close to headquarters and Baghora 14 miles east of Nawabganj. At Bara Banki there is a dák bungalow where a khansamah is maintained by the district board, and in the same building there are two rooms used as an inspection bungalow by the officers of the Public Works Department. There is also an inspection bungalow at Baghora, and a similar building at Masauli on the road to Bahramghat. The list of schools, post-offices, markets and fairs in the tahsíl will be found in the appendix.

NEORA, *Pargana* BASORHI, *Tahsíl* RAMSANEHIGHAT.

A large village in the south of the pargana, standing in latitude 26° 43′ north and longitude 81° 39′ east, at a distance of seven miles west of Rudauli and eight miles from Chamierganj. The village stands on the high ground above the Kalyani, which flows about a mile to the west. The lands cover 1,067 acres and are fertile and well cultivated. The main site is almost surrounded by groves which cover over 90 acres. Neora gives its name to a Bhatti taluqa, an account of which has been given in Chapter III. The taluqdar owns but a portion of the village which is divided into five shares, all held by Bhattis. It is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 1,880. The population at the last census numbered 1,996 souls, of whom about two-thirds were Musalmans; but this excludes the inhabitants of several scattered hamlets. Ahirs form the bulk of the Hindu population. Markets are held twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays, and two very small fairs occur on the Dasehra and Ramlila festivals.

PARTABGANJ, *Pargana* PARTABGANJ, *Tahsíl* NAWABGANJ.

The capital of the pargana is a small village by the side of the main road from Bara Banki to Fyzabad, at a distance of five miles east of Nawabganj and one mile south-east of Rasauli station. It lies in latitude 37° 55′ north and longitude 81° 19′ east. Originally it belonged to the village of Basorhi, but about 180 years ago Partabganj was founded by Rai Partab Singh, an official of the Oudh Government. The market was very prosperous during the Nawabi, but it is now in a state of decay, although bazárs are still held here twice a week. There are two large masonry tanks here; one built by Dhan Singh, a banker of Nawabi times, and the other constructed at a later date on the roadside by one Matadin, Halwai, at a cost of Rs. 10,000. There are two large jhíls close to the village on the north and south. The population at the last census numbered only 788 inhabitants, of whom 115 were Musalmans. Partabganj gives its name to a small estate consisting of a single mahal in this pargana and one village in Dewa owned by Sheikh Asghar Ali of Ambhapur in the Bahraich district.

PARTABGANJ *Pargana, Tahsíl* NAWABGANJ.

This is the most easterly pargana of the tahsíl, being bounded on the east by Daryabad and Surajpur, on the south by Satrikh, on the north by Ramnagar and on the west by Nawabganj. It is of a very irregular shape, extending from the Kalyani river on the east, which separates it from Ramnagar and Daryabad, to the Reth, which for a short distance forms the boundary in the extreme west. The total area is 35,738 acres or 55·84 square miles. In its general aspects the pargana has the same characteristics as the rest of the central portion of the district. It is very closely cultivated, with numerous groves, a generally level surface, and little room for any profitable extension of cultivation. The soil is generally a good loam; at the time of the last settlement the assessed area described as *bhur* or inferior sandy soil amounted to only 324 acres; while nearly 1,000 acres consist of heavy clay land, on which rice alone can be grown. Besides the rivers already mentioned, there are one or two small tributaries of the Kalyani which drain the northern villages of the pargana and ultimately unite to join the main stream near Safdarganj. Along the courses of these channels there are a few patches of *dhák* jungle, while in the west of the pargana to the south of the Fyzabad road, the level surface of the land is broken by several natural depressions. The small sandy tract lies along the banks of the Kalyani, and the area thus classified is almost wholly confined to the villages of Tera and Niamatpur in the north of the pargana. The precarious villages are few in number. Deokhali in the extreme north is liable to injury from floods by the Kalyani; and in the west the three villages of Kamrawan, Parra and Semri sometimes suffer in like manner during wet years when the large jhíls in the neighbourhood and especially that to the south of Rasauli overflow their banks. Four villages, the chief of which are Rahramau and Tera on the banks of the Kalyani, have deficient sources of irrigation, as wells are difficult to construct. Besides these, there are eight villages which grow irrigated groves, but depend for their water-supply on sources which are likely to fail in dry years. Apart from these villages which are liable to special injury, it may be noticed that as so much of the pargana

depends on the rice crop for a large part of its food supply, an early cessation of the rains must cause serious distress lasting until the rabi is ripe; and further that the same cause will render it necessary to construct a large number of wells if the rabi is to be secured. The bulk of the inhabitants are good and careful cultivators, and they obtain large crops in ordinary years. The plough-cattle are inferior and, as usual in this part of the country, are hard-worked and underfed.

The total cultivated area of the pargana in 1902 amounted to 26,552 acres or over 74 per cent. of the whole area. The pargana has always been very highly developed, since as early as the first regular settlement no less than 25,500 acres were under cultivation. The culturable area is very small, amounting to 4,949 acres or less than fourteen per cent., and of this 1,471 acres were under groves. The actually barren area, exclusive of that covered with water or occupied by village sites and roads, was only 977 acres in 1902. Of the cultivated area over 37 per cent. bore a double crop. Generally speaking, the pargana is provided with sufficient means of irrigation, for in the five years preceding the last settlement 36 per cent. of the cultivated area was irrigated, and forty per cent. in 1902. More than half of the irrigated area is watered from tanks and jhíls, but the pargana has a fair number of masonry wells, and unprotected wells can be made when required. The principal crops in the kharíf are rice and the smaller millets and autumn pulses. Sugarcane covers about 1,000 acres in ordinary years. In the rabi gram and peas occupy the largest area, followed at a considerable distance by wheat. Poppy is also extensively grown. The cultivating classes are mainly Kurmis, Ahirs and Pasis, while there are also large numbers of Kahars and Nais. Over 78 per cent. of the cultivated area is held by ordinary tenants on cash rents, while the grain-rented area only amounted to 721 acres at the last settlement. This area is scattered all over the pargana and consists of inferior fields where the cultivation is more or less speculative. Proprietors hold 2,185 acres in their own cultivation, and 859 acres are tilled by under-proprietors or tenants with occupancy rights, while 1,781 acres are held revenue-free or on nominal rents.

The average cash rental for the whole pargana is Rs. 7-5-8 per acre, but in eight villages it averages over ten rupees. The average size of a holding is two acres, which is somewhat less than in the rest of the Nawabganj tahsíl, and in several villages it is actually less than one acre.

Of the total area, three-sevenths are held by taluqdars, two-sevenths by zamindars and two-sevenths by coparcenary bodies. There are no large resident taluqdars, and the smaller proprietors are in poor circumstances. The area held on subsettlement is 1,642 acres, practically the whole of which is comprised in one village, Ambaur, belonging to the Raja of Ramnagar. The chief landowner is the Raja of Jahangirabad, who owns ten villages and four mahals, assessed at Rs. 13,339. Next come Amjad Husain of Bhanmau with four villages, the Sheikhs of Gadia with four villages, the Chaudhrain of Karkha with one village and three mahals, and the Raja of Ramnagar with one village and one mahal. The taluqdars of Surajpur, Gothia and Yakutganj own one village apiece. Sheikh Naushad Ali Khan of Mailaraiganj has two mahals, and the taluqdars of Shahabpur and Partabganj have one mahal each. The pargana pays a very large revenue. At the first regular settlement it was assessed at Rs. 64,293, but at the last revision a large enhancement was taken, the final demand being Rs. 82,048, which gives an incidence of Rs. 3-2-11 per acre of cultivation and Rs. 2-4-8 over the whole area.

The population of the pargana at the first census of 1869 numbered 38,556. The total fell considerably during the succeeding years, for in 1881 it was only 33,448, but ten years later it had risen again to 38,624. At the last census Partabganj contained exactly 40,000 inhabitants, of whom the great majority were Hindus, Musalmans numbering 7,362. Among the former Kurmis hold considerably the strongest numerical position. The average density is 716 persons to the square mile. There is no important industry in the pargana, and practically the whole population depends directly or indirectly upon agriculture. There are 55 villages in the pargana several of which are of considerable size. The largest are Rasauli and Udhauli, while of the rest the most important is

Safdarganj, where there is a fine bazár and a considerable export business. The pargana is amply provided with means of communication. It is traversed from west to east by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, on which there are stations at Rasauli and Safdarganj. To the south of, and parallel to, this runs the main road from Lucknow to Fyzabad, passing through Rasauli, Partabganj and Udhauli. It is crossed on the east by a metalled road running from Safdarganj station to Zaidpur in Satrikh. A short distance east of Partabganj the old main road to Fyzabad leaves the provincial road and passes through Safdarganj and thence over the Kalyani by an old masonry bridge. Another road runs from Safdarganj to Bansa and thence to Saadatganj, with a branch from Bansa to the Bahramghat road. The south-west of the pargana is traversed by the metalled road from Bara Banki to Haidarganj and by the unmetalled roads to Satrikh and Zaidpur.

POKHRA, *Pargana and Tahsíl* HAIDARGARH.

This large village is situated in the south of the pargana on the west side of the unmetalled road leading from Haidargarh to Bachhrawan, at a distance of five miles from the tahsíl headquarters, in latitude 26° 35′ north and longitude 81° 2′ east. It lies in the jhíl country which forms the southern portion of Haidargarh, and the neighbouring land is fertile and well wooded. The village gives its name to the estate of Raja Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh of Pokhra Ansari, the head of the Amethia Rajputs, who, however, resides at Rauni on the banks of the Gumti. Pokhra contained at the last census a population of 3,183 souls, the majority of whom are Brahmans. There is a fine temple of Mahadeo here, chiefly noticeable for its unusual size; it was built, as well as the large tank with its masonry bathing ghats, by one Beni Dube, a former resident of the place who became Subadar of a native state, at a cost of Rs. 89,000. There is also a thakurdwara, but nothing else of any importance in the place, save perhaps the large Simarwa jhíl which lies to the east of the road. The village is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 4,115 and covers 2,343 acres, of which 52 acres comprise two small *pattis* held in coparcenary tenure, the remainder being in the hands of the Raja.

RAMNAGAR, *Pargana* RAMNAGAR, *Tahsíl* FATEHPUR.

The capital of the pargana lies in latitude 27° 5′ north and longitude 81° 26′ east, on the east side of the main road from Bara Banki to Bahramghat, at a distance of eighteen miles from the district headquarters and four miles from Bahramghat. To the west of the road runs the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway line to Bahramghat, the station being known as Burhwal and lying about half a mile west of the town. From Burhwal the metre-gauge line of the Bengal and North-Western railway takes off in a southerly direction to Chaukaghat and Gonda, passing to the north of the town. Ramnagar is connected with the station by a road which forms part of that from Fatehpur to Bado Sarai and Daryabad, the whole of which will shortly be metalled. Another metalled road runs from Ramnagar to Mahadewa station; and unmetalled roads lead south-west to Tilokpur, and south to Anupganj and Safdarganj. The town, which stands on the edge of the high bank of the Ghagra, contains a police-station, post-office and a dispensary. There was formerly a tahsíl here, but it was removed to Fatehpur in 1870. The place is the headquarters of the great taluqa of Ramnagar, at present owned by Raja Udit Narain Singh, the head of the Raikwars. During the administration of the Court of Wards, Ramnagar was much improved, all the roads being metalled and drained, while a good bazár and sarai were constructed by the estate. The population at the last census numbered 4,725 persons, showing a considerable decline of late years. Brahmans amount to over one-third of the total number of inhabitants, and Musalmans to nearly one-fourth. The town is said to have been founded by Ram Singh, an ancestor of the Raja, on the lands of Keshwamau.

Ramnagar is administered under Act XX of 1856. In the year 1901 it contained 1,077 houses, of which 790 were assessed; the house tax yielded Rs. 1,016, giving an incidence of Re. 1-4-5 per assessed house and Re. 0-3-5 per head of population. The expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,062 for the same year.

RAMNAGAR *Pargana*, *Tahsíl* FATEHPUR.

This pargana forms the south-eastern portion of the tahsíl, being bounded on the north by Muhammadpur, on the north

east by Bhitauli, on the east by Bado Sarai, on the south by Daryabad and Partabganj, on the south-west by Nawabganj, and on the west by Fatehpur. It has an area of 72,667 acres or 113 square miles. It contains 168 villages, with a total population of 88,831 persons, according to the enumeration of 1901, which gives a density of 781 to the square mile. Hindus largely predominate, the Muhammadans amounting to about 15 per cent. Of the Hindu castes the best represented are Kurmis, Brahmans, Ahirs and Rajputs, the latter being chiefly of the Raikwar clan, which has its headquarters in this pargana. Ramnagar is the chief town, while there are several large villages, of which Bahramghat, Bindaura, Tilokpur, Saadatganj and Suratganj have been separately mentioned. The pargana is fairly well provided with means of communication. It is traversed by the branch line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Bara Banki to Bahramghat, while parallel to this as far as Burhwal runs the metre-gauge line of the same system which is utilized by the Bengal and North-Western Railway whose line runs from Burhwal across the Ghagra by the Elgin bridge to Gonda and Gorakhpur. There are stations at Bindaura, Burhwal or Ramnagar, Mahadewa and Bahramghat on the broad-gauge line, and at Chaukaghat on the metre-gauge. Parallel to the railway runs the metalled road from Nawabganj to Ramnagar and Bahramghat, crossing the Ghagra by a bridge of boats. A metalled branch of this runs from Ramnagar to Mahadewa. The road from Fatehpur to Ramnagar and Daryabad will shortly be metalled. The unmetalled roads include those from Ramnagar to Safdarganj and to Tilokpur on the road from Fatehpur to Bindaura, from Bado Sarai to Bahramghat, and from the latter to Suratganj and Muhammadpur. The bazárs at Ganeshpur, Suratganj, Saadatganj and Tilokpur have all been provided with metalled roads by the Court of Wards. The schools, markets and fairs of the pargana are shown in the lists given in the appendix.

In its general aspect the pargana consists of two portions, the lowlying Ghagra *tarai* and the ordinary upland plain of the district. The former is watered by the Ghagra which, however, only touches this pargana at Bahramghat, and by the Chauka,

which forms part of the north-eastern boundary, separating Ramnagar from Bhitauli. Further inland there are two small tributaries of the Ghagra, known as the Boniya and Nariya, which flow parallel to one another from north-west to south-east and do a considerable amount of damage in the rains. The railway embankment at Bahramghat protects the pargana from floods on the Chauka to a large extent, but increases the damage done by the Boniya, as the water which previously drained into the former now finds its way into the latter. Along the south-eastern border flows the stream known as the Kalyani or Jaiori, along the course of which there are several patches of *dhák* jungle; this stream, too, finds its way into the Ghagra. With so much water in the neighbourhood it is not surprising that in the *tarai* half of the pargana the tract should suffer more from an excessive rainfall than from a partial failure of the monsoon. A large number of villages are liable to damage from floods along the different rivers and also in the neighbourhood of the numerous swamps of the *tarai*, the largest of which is the Baghar Tal on the road to Suratganj. Between the *tarai* and the upland there is the usual row of half-*tarai* villages which resemble those described in the article on pargana Muhammadpur. They stand on the edge of the old high bank of the Ghagra, their lower portions being rice-fields in the *tarai*, while further inland the soil is raised and sandy. The upland villages are similar to those in the rest of the district. Here the surface is generally level and the soil good; in the extreme south-east there are one or two villages which are liable to damage from the overflow of jhíls, while in others which lie towards the edge of the high bank the water-supply is occasionally deficient.

The total cultivated area in 1902 amounted to 54,187 acres or 74 per cent. of the whole pargana, while over 40 per cent. of this bears a double crop. These proportions are very high, but the pargana has always been well developed and the tract is a rich one; at the first regular settlement the cultivated area amounted to over 70 per cent. on the whole. The tract is well supplied with means of irrigation. Very little is needed in the *tarai* and in the uplands unprotected wells can be dug at an insignificant cost in most places. There are 365 masonry wells, many

of which owe their origin to the exertions of the Court of Wards during its administration of the Ramnagar estate. The tenants are of a good type and cultivation reaches a high standard, while the alluvial tracts in the east furnish abundant grazing which results in a better quality of cattle than is found in most parts of the district. Rice is the principal crop in the kharíf harvest, followed by maize and sugarcane; in the rabi the most important staples are gram, peas and wheat; the area under the latter has increased largely in the last few years.

About three-fourths of the pargana are cultivated by ordinary tenants on cash rents, who pay on an average Rs. 6-13-2 per acre, while the average holding is about two acres. Of the rest some 6,000 acres are cultivated by the proprietors themselves, while 5,257 acres are held rent-free and 414 acres by occupancy tenants. The revenue assessed at the first regular settlement was Rs. 68,505, and this was raised in 1898 to Rs. 1,37,466, the rate per acre of cultivation rising from Rs. 1-10-8 to Rs. 2-10-7. The enhancement was enormous and spread over a period of ten years in a series of gradual rises.

The great bulk of the pargana is held by taluqdars; the chief of whom is the Raja of Ramnagar, who owns 122 villages and sixteen mahals. A large number of these are subsettled with Raikwars of the same clan, who pay a *málikána* of 20 per cent. on the revenue. The total subsettled area is 20,151 acres. The history of the Ramnagar estate has already been given in Chapter III. The other taluqdars holding land in the pargana include the Raja of Mahmudabad, who owns three villages and one mahal; the Sheikh taluqdar of Mailaraiganj with four villages and three mahals, the Raikwar taluqdar of Muhammadpur, who holds three villages and three mahals; and the taluqdar of Mirpur, who owns but one village and two mahals. One village, Lahlara in the extreme east, is held on a quinquennial settlement as an alluvial mahal.

RAMPUR-BHAWANIPUR, *Pargana* DARYABAD, *Tahsíl* RAMSANEHIGHAT.

A considerable village on the western borders of the pargana, adjoining Nawabganj, from which it is separated by the

Kalyani, which flows close to the main site. It lies in latitude 26° 58′ north and longitude 81° 23′ east, on the road from Safdarganj to Ramnagar, at a distance of four miles from the former and 11 miles from the district headquarters. There are three sites, Rampur on the west, Katra to the south and Bhawanipur to the east. The population at the last census numbered 3,193 persons, of whom more than half were Musalmans, chiefly Julahas. The village lands are 656 acres in extent and are assessed to a revenue of Rs. 1,550. The place gives its name to a well-known taluqa held by Kayasths, an account of which has been given in Chapter III. Markets are held twice a week in Katra, on Sundays and Wednesdays.

RAMSANEHIGHAT, *vide* CHAMIERGANJ.

RAMSANEHIGHAT *Tahsíl.*

This, the largest tahsíl of the four that make up the district of Bara Banki, lies in the centre and south-east, between the Ghagra river on the north-east and the Haidargarh tahsíl on the south-west. To the north-west lies the Fatehpur and Nawabganj tahsíls and to the south-west the districts of Fyzabad and Sultanpur. It contains 639 villages spread over a total area of 570 square miles. The tahsíl is composed of the five parganas of Daryabad, Surajpur, Rudauli, Basorhi and Mawai, all of which are separately described in detail with an account of their physical characteristics, agriculture, landholders and revenue. Besides the Ghagra the only other river in the tahsíl is the Kalyani, which forms the boundary between Ramsanehighat and Nawabganj and then separates the pargana of Surajpur from the rest of the tahsíl, eventually falling into the Gumti.

The tahsíl is administered as a subdivision of the district in the charge of a full-powered deputy collector, who is assisted by the tahsildar of Ramsanehighat, who resides at Chamierganj the headquarters of the tahsíl, and by Rai Mahadeo Bali of the Kayasth family of Daryabad, who exercises the powers of a third-class magistrate within the limits of his estate. For the purposes of civil administration there is a munsif of Ramsanehighat with headquarters at Chamierganj, who has also

jurisdiction over tahsíl Haidargarh. There are police-stations at Ramsanehighat or Chamierganj, Mawai, Bhilsar in Rudauli pargana and Tikaitnagar in Daryabad; 18 villages of the Daryabad pargana lie within the jurisdiction of the Nawabganj police-circle.

Means of communication are excellent. The loop line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the centre of the tahsíl with stations at Safdarganj, Daryabad, Makhdumpur and Rauzagaon. In addition to the railway the tahsíl possesses a net-work of roads. The chief is the Oudh trunk road from Lucknow to Fyzabad, with military encamping-grounds at Ramsanehighat and Bhilsar, and a Public Works Department inspection bungalow at Ramsanehighat. Chamierganj is connected with the railway at Daryabad by a metalled road which continues to Tikaitnagar. A small metalled road also connects Bhilsar with Rudauli. The other roads of the tahsíl are unmetalled, the most important being those from Chamierganj to Haidargarh, from Daryabad to Bara Banki, from Rudauli to Bado Sarai, from Siddhaur to Kamiarghat, from Rudauli to Richhghat and from Richhghat to Makhdumpur and Aliabad.

The total population of the tahsíl in 1901 numbered 387,670 persons, of whom 195,283 were males and 192,387 females. Classified according to religions, there were 322,425 Hindus, 64,815 Musalmans and 530 of other religions, of whom 312 were Jains of the Agarwal caste. The most numerous castes are Ahirs, who numbered 48,362; Pasis 47,175, Kurmis 39,501, Brahmans 30,399, Chamars 17,972 and Lodhs 17,461. Next to these come the Rajputs, among whom the Bais and Surajbansi clans are the most numerous, while there are considerable numbers of Chauhans, Kalhans, Bisens and Raghubansis. Of the remaining castes the most numerous are Koris, Kahars, Muraos, Lunias, Gadariyas, Banias, Dhobis and Bhurjis. Of the Musalmans, Sheikhs are the most numerous, belonging chiefly to the Siddiqi and Ansari subdivisions. Next to them come the Julahas, Dhunas, Faqirs, Hajjams and Kunjras.

The tahsíl is chiefly agricultural; nearly three-quarters of the population being zamindars and their assistants, tenants, farm-labourers and servants. At the same time there is a large

number of persons engaged in trade and commerce. Vendors in food and drink numbered 21,848, and 17,245 persons were at the time of the census engaged in the manufacture of cotton and weaving. Workers in the precious and other metals numbered 4,907 and carpenters, potters and curriers amounted to 10,411. As many as 3,547 persons derived a subsistence from mendicancy. There are, however, no manufactures of any importance, and the trade of the tahsíl is mainly confined to agricultural products. The markets are given in the appendix to this volume, where also will be found lists of the schools, post-offices and fairs of the tahsíl.

RASAULI, *Pargana* PARTABGANJ, *Tahsíl* NAWABGANJ.

A village which gives its name to a railway-station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and situated on the north side of the main road to Fyzabad, at a distance of four miles east of Nawabganj. A metalled feeder connects the railway with the main road. It lies in latitude 26° 55′ north and longitude 81° 18′ east. The village is a large one and is cultivated by a body of Qidwai Sheikhs, who are also the proprietors. They are generally in reduced circumstances; one large mahal of the ten into which the village has been divided is owned by the Raja of Jahangirabad. The total revenue is Rs. 4,460. To the south of the village there is a large expanse of water known as Dharhan jhíl. The village itself is of some antiquity; that the site is an ancient one, and that the place was once much larger, is obvious from the presence of the large shapeless mounds near the railway. In the village there is an Imambara of some pretensions, built by one Ghulam Masaud. The population shows a considerable decline of late years. In 1869 there were 3,421 persons; but at the last census it had fallen to 3,036, of whom 1,607 were Musalmans.

RAUZAGAON, *Pargana* RUDAULI, *Tahsíl* RAMSANEHIGHAT.

This villages gives its name to a station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway close to the point where the line crosses the metalled road from Lucknow to Fyzabad, at a distance of 36 miles east of headquarters and four miles north-west from

Rudauli. The village itself is situated half a mile to the north of the station, by the side of the unmetalled road from Rudauli to Daryabad, lying in latitude 26° 47′ north and longitude 81° 45′ east. The village lands cover a large area and are well wooded. To the north there is a tank which formerly used to do considerable damage by overflowing its banks during the rains, but it has recently been drained by the District Board. The population in 1901 numbered 1,132 persons, of whom 337 were Musalmans; the majority of the remainder being Lodhs. The village is a very old one. The story goes that in the year 1406 A.D. one Daud Shah, a faqir, made a cell here and shut himself up for forty days in performance of a vow, and from this exploit Rauzagaon derives its name, 'the village of the fast.' It was afterwards granted in revenue-free tenure to one Sheikh Abdullah, but was assessed after his death. The village is still held by his descendants, with the exception of a three-anna share which is owned by the Maharaja of Ajodhya, this portion being known as patti Man Singh.

RICHH, *Pargana* MAWAI-MAHOLARA, *Tahsíl* RAMSANEHIGHAT.

A village in the south of the pargana, situated on the left bank of the Gumti and on the east side of the unmetalled road from Rudauli to Inhauna in Rai Bareli. It stands very picturesquely above the ravines which lead down to the river, and is at a distance of twelve miles south-west from Rudauli and about eleven miles south-east in a direct line from the tahsíl headquarters. The ferry here is one of the most important in the district and consists of a temporary bridge which is replaced by boats during the rains; it is managed by the Sultanpur District Board. The village of Richh is a small place, containing at the last census a population of 1,218 persons, most of whom are Brahmans. It is the property of the Bais taluqdar of Pali in the Sultanpur district, and is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 2,175.

RUDAULI, *Pargana* RUDAULI, *Tahsíl* RAMSANEHIGHAT.

The capital of the pargana is a large Musalman town lying in latitude 26° 46′ north and longitude 81° 46′ east, at a

distance of about 38 miles from Bara Banki and fourteen miles from Chamierganj. It stands some two miles to the south of the main road from Lucknow to Fyzabad, with which it is connected by a metalled branch leading to Bhilsar, and passing by Rudauli station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, which lies about half a mile to the north of the town. Other roads lead from Rudauli to Rauzagaon station and Daryabad on the north-west; to Inhauna and Haidargarh by way of Richhghat on the south-west; and to Muhammadpur in Fyzabad on the south. Rudauli contains a dispensary and a middle vernacular school. The population at the last census numbered 11,708 persons, of whom 6,451 were Musalmans. Although a large town, the place does not prosper, as there are no industries, and the population has been for many years stationary; in 1869 it amounted to 11,617. The principal markets are known as Akbarganj and Sultanganj. The latter was established in the days of Nasir-ud-din Haidar by Sarfaraz Ahmad, the ancestor of the taluqdars of Barai; and the former by one Akbar Ali Khan, the son of Haidar Beg Khan, a nobleman of Lucknow. The trade consists chiefly of grain and other agricultural products and country cloth. The town lands cover 1,583 acres and are assessed to a revenue of Rs. 3,320. They are divided into thirteen mahals, of which two are revenue-free. One of the latter belongs to the shrine of Shah Ahmad, otherwise known as Sheikh Abdul Haq, who is said to have remained entombed here for six months, and whose memory is honoured by an annual fair. The other was granted in maintenance of the shrine of Zohra Bibi, the virgin saint of Rudauli, who recovered her eyesight miraculously by a visit to the shrine of Saiyid Salar at Bahraich, as is already recorded in Chapter II. A large fair is held in her honour on the first Sunday in Jeth, when some 60,000 pilgrims assemble from the neighbourhood. Rudauli was the scene of a great fight in 1442 between Muhammad Saleh, the ancestor of the Narauli taluqdar and Hasan Raza and other Musalmans of the Salar muhalla. The former was aided by the governor Tatar Khan, who lived at Sarkatia near Rudauli, and thus gained the victory. The tombs of the fallen are still to be seen in the Salar muhalla of the town.

Rudauli is administered under Act XX of 1856. In 1901 it contained 3,292 houses, of which 2,178 were assessed to taxation, the total income being Rs. 3,159, which gives an incidence of Re. 1-7-9 per assessed house and Re. 0-4-6 per head of population. The expenditure for the same year, which was chiefly devoted to the upkeep of the police, conservancy and local improvements, amounted to Rs. 3,263.

RUDAULI *Pargana, Tahsíl* RAMSANEHIGHAT.

This large pargana occupies the easternmost corner of the district. On the east and south-east it marches with the Mangalsi and Khandansa parganas of Fyzabad, while on the north it is bounded by Daryabad and for a short distance by the river Ghagra, which separates it from the Gonda district, to the south lies pargana Mawai and to the west Basorhi, both of the Ramsanehighat tahsíl. The northern boundary is the bed of the Jaiori stream which flows under the old high bank of the Ghagra. This watercourse used to join the main channel at Kaithi, but since the floods of 1894 the junction has been at Jalalpur, a long distance off to the north-west, so that at present there is a long and narrow line of villages along the north of this pargana which belong to Daryabad. The Ghagra, however, shows a tendency to work further southwards, and thus to wipe out the Daryabad villages that are now cut off from the rest of that pargana, so as in time to become, as is only natural, the northern boundary of Rudauli. At present there are only two actually alluvial villages in this pargana, Patranga and Marauncha; these are held as usual on a quinquennial settlement.

The physical characteristics of the pargana vary greatly in different parts. All along the old bank of the Ghagra there is a line of villages classed by the Settlement Officer as half-*tarai;* the northern and eastern portion of this tract is pure *tarai* and lies low, while to the south and west there is a broad sandy stretch that forms the actual bank, and beyond this a rich belt of excellent loam, especially in the western half of this tract, the villages between the old bed and the Daryabad-Rudauli road being probably the best in the whole district. In

the east the soil contains a large proportion of sand and the villages, though highly cultivated, are but poorly irrigated and not very fertile. In the centre of the pargana round the town of Rudauli there is another block of magnificent cultivation, but to the west and south of this the land, though fertile, is marked by a long and irregular chain of jhíls which form the source of the river Marha, flowing eastwards into Fyzabad; and here the fields are liable to suffer great damage from flooding in wet years. Along the Fyzabad border the soil is poor, *úsar* plains alternating with *dhák* jungle and lowlying waterlogged expanses. Similar land is to be found in the extreme south, where Rudauli, Mawai and Fyzabad meet; the soil where cultivated is a stiff clay and yields good crops. In the west along the Basorhi border there is another tract of jungle and *úsar*, stretching on both sides of the railway west of Rauzagaon station. About one-half of the pargana may be said to be insufficiently drained. The total area is 106,948 acres or 167 square miles, and of this nearly 6,000 acres are perpetually under water. The Settlement Officer classed 31 villages as precarious on account of the constant danger of flooding. These include, of course, the *tarai* and much of the half-*tarai*, while the rest lie in the southern jhíl tract.

In 1902 the cultivated area amounted to 75,304 acres or no less than 74 per cent. of the whole pargana, while the unusually large proportion of 43 per cent. of this bore a double crop. This is a very high figure and shows a large increase since the first regular settlement, when cultivation covered 61 per cent. of the whole area; and in fact the extension amounts to over 4,000 acres since 1895. The culturable waste is about 17,500 acres or over 16 per cent., but fully one-third of this is under groves. The actually barren area, excluding land under water or occupied by sites and roads, is 3,511 acres or rather more than three per cent. and consists chiefly of unculturable *úsar* and *dhák* jungle. Irrigation in ordinary years extends to about one-third of the cultivated area. The noticeable feature is the extent to which tanks and jhíls are employed; there are only 678 masonry wells in the pargana, or one to every 111 acres of cultivation. In the *tarai* and half-*tarai* villages

unprotected wells are very numerous; the soil is frequently a stiff clay and they last for four or five years, while the water is in places within three feet of the surface. In the sandy tract, however, the water-supply is insufficient, and 18 villages are classified as precarious for this reason. Moreover, no less than 83 villages are almost solely dependent on their tanks, and these are liable to fail when most needed. The kharíf is as usual the principal harvest, and rice by far the most important crop. In the rabi gram and peas take the lead, followed by wheat and barley. Poppy is very extensively cultivated in this pargana, and especially in the rich *goind* land of the half-*tarai* villages.

It is only to be expected that the rent-rate should exhibit great variations in different parts of the pargana. At the settlement it ranged from an average of Rs. 10-0-3 per acre in the best villages to Rs. 4-6-7 in the worst, the average for the whole pargana being Rs. 5-14-11. The bulk of the land, amounting to 80 per cent. of the assessable area, is held by ordinary tenants on cash rents. The grain-rented area is less than 1,000 acres and is confined to the most precarious villages. Some 7,000 acres are cultivated by the proprietors or held as *sír*; 3,850 acres are rent-free or nominally rented; and about 2,500 acres are held by under-proprietors. Eight villages and parts of five others are held in sub-settlement. The total revenue demand of the pargana is Rs. 1,89,621, which at the time of the assessment gave an incidence of Rs. 2-11-10 per acre of cultivation—a figure that is lower than the average for the district, but high considering the nature of the pargana. It represents an increase of nearly Rs. 42,000 since the first regular settlement.

The pargana contains in all 196 villages, and the population is very dense. In 1881 there were 110,262 inhabitants, and this rose at the last census to 118,131, or 694 to the square mile. Musalmans numbered 28,808 or 26 per cent.—an unusually high proportion. The most numerous Hindu castes are Ahirs, Brahmans, Kurmis and Rajputs, the latter being chiefly of the Chauhan clan. Rudauli is the principal town and has been separately described, as also have Bhilsar, Aliabad, Rauzagaon

and Hayatnagar. Besides these, there are many large villages, the chief being Aihar, Narauli, Chara, Kheta Sarai and Purai. The schools and markets of the pargana are given in the appendix. Rudauli is admirably supplied with means of communication. It is traversed from east to west by the loop line from Fyzabad to Lucknow, on which there are stations at Rudauli and Rauzagaon, while those at Makhdumpur and Daryabad serve the western portion of the pargana. The provincial road from Nawabganj to Fyzabad runs through the centre, and from it a metalled branch leads to the town of Rudauli. Unmetalled roads run from Rudauli to Daryabad, Inhauna, and to Muhammadpur in Fyzabad. The northern half of the pargana is traversed by the old highway from Daryabad to Fyzabad, which is joined at Sarai Barai by the branch from Bado Sarai and Tikaitnagar.

The chief proprietors of the pargana are the Musalman taluqdars of Rudauli. Some 45 per cent. of the whole area is held in taluqdari tenure, while 36 per cent. is in the hands of coparcenary communities, and the rest is owned by zamindars. The largest estate is that of Narauli, which consists of 34 villages and 12 mahals in this pargana, while the taluqdars of Amirpur and Purai, who are both connected with the Narauli house by marriage, own seven villages and 22 mahals and two villages and four mahals respectively. The Purai estate was once much larger, but the owner ruined himself in a foolish attempt to gain the other two taluqas when his sisters were left widows, and his lands were sold to Sadiq Husain of Lucknow; while the others owe their preservation to the intervention of the Court of Wards. The great Sheikh taluqa of Barai consists of 14 villages and 28 mahals; but the estate has been divided and is now split up into a number of shares, while the proprietors are yearly plunging deeper into difficulties. Khalil-ur-Rahman, the principal member of the family, has allocated one-fourth of his share as *waqf*, for the construction of a large mosque in Rudauli, and he, too, has contracted large debts from litigation with his brother's widows. The history of all these estates and of the pargana has been given in the preceding chapters. The other taluqdars are non-resident. The

Maharaja of Ajodhya owns eight villages and one mahal which form a part of the Garhi Ahir estate. One village belongs to Sheikh Inayat-ullah of Saidanpur; two mahals to the Surajbansi family of Ranimau, and one mahal to the Qidwai taluqdar of Mailaraiganj.

SAADATGANJ, *Pargana* RAMNAGAR, *Tahsíl* FATEHPUR.

Saadatganj is the name of a bazár, otherwise known as Badshahganj, situated in latitude 26° 59′ north and longitude 81° 25′ east, in the village of Badshahnagar in the extreme south of the pargana. It lies on the unmetalled road running from Safdarganj to Ramnagar through Bansa, at a distance of sixteen miles north-east of Bara Banki. The southern boundary of the village is the Kalyani river. A short distance to the east is another market known as Anupganj, which lies on the same road. The bazár of Saadatganj was founded by Raja Surat Singh of Ramnagar, and called after Saadat Ali Khan, in whose reign it was built. The place has been much improved by the Court of Wards during its management of the Ramnagar estate; but the trade in grain, which was formerly of great importance, has naturally declined with the construction of the railway. There is a considerable manufacture of country cloth by the Julahas, who form the bulk of the Musalman population. The number of inhabitants had risen from 2,789 in 1869 to 3,044 at the last census; of these 1,499 or nearly half are Musalmans. Anupganj derives its name from Anup Singh, the grandson of Zorawar Singh, and the father of Surat Singh of Ramnagar.

SAFDARGANJ, *Pargana* PARTABGANJ, *Tahsíl* NAWABGANJ.

A small town on the eastern borders of the pargana, a short distance from the Kalyani, which washes the village lands on the north and east. It lies in latitude 26° 55′ north and longitude 81° 24′ east, at a distance of ten miles east of Nawabganj. Through it runs the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway which has a station close to the town, with which it is connected by a metalled road that runs south to Zaidpur. A short distance to the north of the town runs the old road from Nawabganj to Daryabad, from which two other roads take off, the one leading

to Bansa and the other to Ramnagar, with a branch to Saidanpur and Bado Sarai. The Daryabad road crosses the Kalyani by an old masonry bridge built by Shuja-ud-daula, this road being the great highway made by that monarch from Lucknow to Fyzabad. Safdarganj itself was founded by the Nawab Wazir Mansur Ali Khan, otherwise known as Safdar Jang. The bazár, which is a nazúl property, is still of considerable importance and a flourishing trade in grain is carried on here. The town contains a police-station established in 1903, and a post-office. The population at the last census amounted to 1,575 persons, of whom 388 were Musalmans.

Safdarganj is administered under Act XX of 1856. In the year 1901, out of a total of 343 houses, 276 were assessed to taxation; the total income being Rs. 376, which gives an incidence of Re. 1-6-10 per assessed house and Re. 0-4-0 per head of population. The expenditure for the same year amounted to Rs. 366, and was chiefly devoted to the maintenance of the town police and to conservancy.

SAIDANPUR, *Pargana* DARYABAD, *Tahsíl* RAMSANEHIGHAT.

This large village lies in the west of the pargana about a mile east of the unmetalled road from Safdarganj to Anupganj and Ramnagar, and close to the branch road from Safdarganj to Bado Sarai, at a distance of four miles north-east of the former. It lies in latitude 27° 57′ north and longitude 81° 26′ east. The population of the village in 1901 amounted to 3,036 persons, of whom 1,595 were Musalmans. It is chiefly important as being the headquarters of the Saidanpur taluqa, at present divided among several members of the old Sheikh family, an account of which has already been given in Chapter III. There is a small school here, and a bazár in which markets are held twice a week, on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

SATRIKH, *Pargana* SATRIKH, *Tahsíl* NAWABGANJ.

The capital of the pargana is a very ancient town, situated in latitude 26° 52′ north and longitude 81° 13′ east, at a distance of six miles south of Nawabganj, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. Similar roads lead to Zaidpur on the east,

Chinhat on the west, and to Bhanmau on the metalled road to Haidargarh on the south-east. The town lands of Satrikh are extensive and cover 2,128 acres, extending to the Jamaria stream on the west, which flows about a mile away from the main site. They are highly cultivated, being amply supplied with wells and tanks for irrigation, and richly wooded, for nearly 270 acres are under groves. They are assessed to a revenue of Rs. 6,450. The town had in 1901 a population of 4,363 persons, of whom 2,036 were Musalmans; a large number of the latter are Julahas, who still carry on their trade of weaving, but the industry is in a depressed state. In 1869 the census returns gave a population of 3,584. Markets are held here on Sundays and Wednesdays in each week, but the trade is unimportant. There is a small primary school and a post-office.

Satrikh is locally said to derive its name from Sabtrikh, a Hindu Raja who founded it; but the derivation is poor, and possibly the word is a corruption of Sau Rikh, the hundred sages, although nothing is known of the place prior to the advent of the Musalmans. Tradition states that it was one of the head-quarters of the invader, Saiyid Salar Masaud of Ghazni, whose father, Salar Sahu, otherwise known as Birdha Baba, who married the sister of Sultan Mahmud, captured the place from the Hindus and here died and was buried. His tomb is still a place of considerable sanctity, and a large assemblage of pilgrims gather here in his honour, to the number of some 15,000 persons, on the full moon of Jeth. Offerings are made at the shrine, which is also supported by a revenue-free grant of 46 acres. The *dargah* itself is comparatively modern, having been erected over the tomb about a century ago by a tanner of Rudauli. Along with Salar Sahu came one Sheikh Salah-ud-din from Ghazni and settled here. One of his descendants, Muhammad Arif, was made Qazi of the town, and he was the founder of the family now represented by Qazi Ikram Ahmad, the taluqdar of Satrikh.

The town is administered under the provisions of Act XX of 1856. In 1901 it contained 932 houses, of which 550 were assessed to taxation, yielding an income of Rs. 575, which fell with an incidence of Re. 1-1-0 per assessed house and

Re. 0-2-2 per head of population. The expenditure for the same year under all heads was Rs. 639, the difference being due to the presence of an outstanding balance: the chief items were conservancy and the maintenance of the town police.

SATRIKH *Pargana*, *Tahsíl* NAWABGANJ.

This pargana forms the southern portion of the Nawabganj tahsíl, being bounded on the north by the Nawabganj and Partabganj parganas, on the east by Siddhaur, on the south by Haidargarh from which it is separated by the Gumti, which also constitutes the boundary on the south-west, dividing Satrikh from the Lucknow district. To the east lies a portion of pargana Dewa. Satrikh was known as a mahal in the days of Akbar and it has ever since given its name to a pargana; but the area has been very largely increased since the last settlement by the union of Satrikh with the northern portion of Siddhaur. Originally the area of the pargana was but 46 square miles, but it now covers 54,998 acres or slightly under 86 square miles.

The chief river of the pargana is the Gumti, which touches twelve villages on the south-west and south. This river is fed by the Reth, which enters the pargana at Sahalia on the north-west and runs in a very tortuous course through the western half of the pargana, passing through thirteen villages, and uniting with the Gumti at Karimabad. The Reth is in turn fed by the Jamaria, which for a short distance forms the boundary between the town lands of Satrikh and the Nawabganj pargana and joins the Reth at Sahalia. The eastern half of the pargana is drained by the Rahri, which rises in Partabganj and flows in a southerly direction into Siddhaur, passing about a mile to the west of Zaidpur; it eventually joins the Kalyani in pargana Surajpur. The villages lying towards the west near the Gumti and Reth are inferior, being very sandy and cut up by numerous ravines. In all of these wells are difficult to construct and means of irrigation are deficient, as is also the case with three or four villages along the Rahri. Moreover, six of the Gumti villages are liable to damage from floods in their lower lands, so that they are almost always precarious. Floods, too, often

cause injury along the banks of the Rahri. The lands of Patti Tikra, a village in the centre of the pargana, are apt to be inundated in wet years from a large jhíl, and about half the village is usually under water during the rains.

The rest of the pargana, however, is level and fertile; there is but little jungle and the country is in a high state of development. The soil is generally stiffer and more inclined to clay than in the rest of the district; but the area of the hard clay in which rice alone can be grown is small, amounting to only 630 acres. In 1902 the cultivated area amounted to 39,783 acres or over 72 per cent. of the whole pargana, while over 30 per cent. of this bore a double crop. The culturable, but not cultivated, land amounted to 8,873 acres or 16 per cent., but of this no less than 3,069 acres were occupied by groves which are very numerous; the rest was chiefly old fallow, most of which consists of inferior *bhur* land, which proved unprofitable when under the plough, the income from thatching grass being actually greater than from the scanty crops which it supported. The barren area, excluding land covered with water or taken up by roads and village sites, was 2,142 acres and consists mainly of broken and unculturable ravine land in the western half of the pargana. The irrigated area is normally somewhat over 30 per cent. of the cultivation. The sources of irrigation are more stable than in the rest of the tahsíl, for over 70 per cent. of the land irrigated is watered from wells. The pargana is very fairly supplied with masonry wells, and there has been a considerable increase in their numbers since the last settlement; while unprotected wells can be made with ease in most places, excepting the sandy tract in the west. In addition to the 24 villages along the rivers in which means of irrigation are defective, there is a group of nine villages in the central tract, midway between the Reth and Rahri, where the land is ordinarily irrigated, but which have no permanent water-supply and are liable to collapse if the rains cease early and leave the jhíls and tanks with too little water to support the rabi. The kharíf is the principal harvest and consists mainly of juar, bajra and rice, while sugarcane covers about five per cent. of the area sown. The Settlement Officer classed 21 villages as possibly precarious,

since they depend mainly on rice for their food supply, and consequently are liable to suffer very greatly in the event of an early cessation of the rains. Elsewhere the millets are the staple crops. In the rabi practically the whole area is devoted to wheat or to gram and peas in practically equal proportions. The bulk of the inhabitants are good and laborious cultivators, and raise crops of a high quality except in the *bhur* areas. The cattle are as usual inferior and neglected, one of the chief reasons for this being the absence of grazing-grounds of any value.

Of the total assessed area some 73 per cent. is held by ordinary tenants at cash rates. The average rental for the pargana at the time of settlement was Rs. 7-3-0 per acre, but it varies considerably in different parts according to the quality of the soil. The average holding is 2·5 acres; but this, too, ranges from half an acre in Sarai Parsauda to 11 acres in Ikhtiyarpur. The grain-rented area is confined mainly to the inferior and precarious fields; it amounts to about 1,600 acres. Of the rest, 3,361 acres are cultivated by the proprietors, and about 5,000 acres are held either rent-free or by under-proprietors. Zaidpur and three other villages, Ibrahimabad, Hasupur and Bhagwanpur, are held in subsettlement. The revenue demand for the pargana stands at Rs. 1,18,997, which gave an incidence at the time of the assessment of Rs. 3-9-10 per acre of cultivation and Rs. 2-2-7 per acre of the whole area—a very high average.

The pargana is very densely populated. It contains 98 villages, and the total number of inhabitants at the last census was 60,621, giving an average density of 700 to the square mile. At the census of 1891 the population numbered 58,128. Musalmans account for some 22 per cent. of the whole, while the prevailing Hindu castes are Kurmis, Ahirs and Pasis. The chief town in the pargana is Zaidpur, the seat of a depressed weaving industry. Satrikh is a small and decayed town with little trade and no manufactures save a little weaving. Other places with large populations are Ibrahimabad, which has been separately mentioned, Sethmau and Bhanmau. There is no railway in the pargana, but it is sufficiently provided with means of communication. It is bisected by the metalled road from

Nawabganj to Haidargarh, which is crossed at Satrikh by the unmetalled road from Zaidpur to Satrikh and Chinhat, and at Bhanmau by the similar road from Zaidpur to Ibrahimabad and Salempur in Lucknow. A metalled road connects Zaidpur with the provincial trunk road and Safdarganj. Zaidpur is connected with Nawabganj by an unmetalled road leading to Siddhaur and Debiganj, and with Haidargarh by a road that joins the metalled road at Kothi. An unmetalled road runs from Nawabganj to Satrikh and on to Gauriaghat on the Gumti; and lastly there is the road from Satrikh to Bhanmau. There are several ferries over the Gumti, for which reference may be made to the list given in the appendix.

The large number of Muhammadans in this pargana is due partly to the character of the population of Zaidpur and Satrikh and partly to the creed of the chief proprietors. Over three-fifths of the land is held by taluqdars, and these are almost all Musalmans. The bulk of the remainder is held by *pattidari* communities. Most of the taluqdars are in a state of indebtedness and the majority of the smaller proprietors are in poor circumstances. The largest landowner is the Qazi of Satrikh the head of a very ancient family and a man of much local influence. He owns ten villages and one mahal in this pargana. A branch of this family is represented by the taluqdar of Karkha in Nawabganj, who holds one village in Satrikh. The three Saiyid taluqdars of Zaidpur have considerable possessions in this pargana; nine villages belong to the Gothia estate, eight to Bhanmau and five to Suhelpur. The Raja of Salempur in Lucknow, another Saiyid, owns five villages and one mahal. The Raja of Jahangirabad has acquired three villages and four mahals in this pargana, while one mahal belongs to his nephew of Mailaraiganj, and one village to his Qidwai kinsmen of Gadia. The other taluqdars are Brahmans; the Maharaja of Ajodhya holds five villages and one mahal, and the taluqdars of Asdamau and Tirbediganj have one village apiece. The history of all these families and estates has been given in Chapter III.

SIDDHAUR, *Pargana* SIDDHAUR, *Tahsil* HAIDARGARH.

This town, which gives its name to the pargana, lies in latitude 26° 46′ north and longitude 81° 27′ east, at a distance

of 18 miles south-east of Nawabganj. The main site is on the south side of an unmetalled road which runs from the district headquarters to Zaidpur and continues beyond Siddhaur to Debiganj in Surajpur on the road fram Daryabad to Haidargarh. From this road a branch takes off to the north of the town and runs north-east to Daryabad. The town is almost surrounded by a number of tanks and depressions, and has consequently a bad reputation for fever. It contains a third class police-station, established in 1903, registration office, post-office and a school. The population has grown largely of late years; in 1869 there were 2,203 inhabitants; but at the last census it had risen to 4,173, of whom 1,774 were Musalmans. There are two flourishing bazárs here, one in the mahal of Pande Sarabjit Singh, the taluqdar of Asdamau, and the other in the mahal of Ramadin, the Kurmi zamindar. The latter was recently started owing to friction between the landowners. The principal trade is in grain and cloth. Markets are held in the former on Mondays and Thursdays, and in the latter on Sundays and Wednesdays. Besides these, there is a third bazár for cattle, the market days being Tuesdays and Saturdays. Siddhaur is an ancient place and is said to derive its name from Siddhpura, the abode of a holy man. There is an old temple here dedicated to Siddheswar Mahadeo, and a Musalman shrine of one Qazi Qutab. Fairs are held here at the former on the Sheoratri, and at the latter on the Id and Baqarid.

SIDDHAUR *Pargana*, *Tahsíl* HAIDARGARH.

This pargana forms the northern portion of the tahsíl and lies to the north of the Gumti, which separates it from Haidargarh and Subeha on the south. To the west and north-west lies the pargana of Satrikh in the Nawabganj tahsíl, and to the east and north-east the Surajpur pargana of Ramsanehighat. The eastern boundary is formed for a few miles by the Rahri, a large tributary of the Kalyani which flows in a south-easterly direction through the centre of the pargana, the line of drainage being from north-west to south-east. In the neighbourhood of the Gumti there is a considerable tract of poor sandy soil scored by numerous ravines and watercourses. With this exception, and also with the

exception of land subject to inundation from the rivers and jhíls, the soil of the pargana is uniformly good and level. There is but little *úsar* or *dhák* jungle. The soil is mainly a good loam; but besides the sand along the banks of the Gumti there are a few tracts in which a strong clay is to be found, which occurs mainly in natural depressions of the soil and can only be tilled during the rains. The precarious villages are fairly numerous, and at the last settlement no less than 41 were so classified. This figure includes eight villages along the banks of the Gumti which are liable to flood, and four villages in the neighbourhood of the Rahri which occasionally suffer in like manner. Besides these, there are sixteen villages with insufficient sources of irrigation in the south and west of the pargana, some of which have scarcely any wells. Five villages have sufficient means of irrigation in ordinary years, but depend for their water-supply on sources which are likely to fail in time of drought. Lastly, there are eight villages which depend on the rice crop for a large part of their food supply. An early cessation of the rains must cause serious distress until the rabi is ripe, while in order to secure the winter harvest it would be necessary to construct a large number of wells.

On the whole, however, the pargana is of a very fair character and is highly developed. The total area is 64,195 acres or 100 square miles—a figure which shows a considerable decrease since the settlement of 1868 by reason of the action of the Gumti. In 1902 no less than 46,805 acres or nearly 73 per cent. were cultivated, and there is very little room for any profitable extension of the area under the plough. There is very little grazing-ground of any value and the cattle are usually inferior and neglected. The area returned as culturable is about 10,000 acres, but of this no less than 3,280 acres are under groves, which are very numerous. The actual barren area is only 1,737 acres. About 37 per cent. of the cultivation bears a double crop. The irrigated area is large, amounting to 18,601 acres in 1902 or nearly forty per cent. of the cultivation, and this area can be largely extended if necessary. The pargana is amply supplied with wells both masonry and unprotected except in those villages already mentioned. Earthen wells can be easily dug in most

places and last for many years. In addition to this there is a large number of tanks, of which about 1,300 were employed for irrigation in 1902. The principal crops are rice and juar in the kharíf, and gram, peas and wheat in the rabi. Nearly 80 per cent. of the cultivated area is held by ordinary tenants on cash rents, while twelve per cent. is cultivated by the proprietors themselves and the remainder is either rent-free or held by occupancy tenants. A very large number of the cultivators are Kurmis, who are invariably industrious and can afford to pay high rents; the presence of these excellent husbandmen is no doubt responsible in large measure for the high state of the development of the pargana. The average cash rental for the whole pargana is Rs. 7-11-11 per acre, but in many villages it is over Rs. 10. The rest of the cultivators are chiefly Ahirs and Pasis, while there are also considerable numbers of Musalmans and Rajputs. The revenue of the pargana at the first regular settlement was Rs. 1,19,860. This was raised at the last revision to Rs. 1,48,934, which gives the high incidence of Rs. 3-4-2 per acre of cultivation and Rs. 2-5-1 per acre of the whole area. Over 35 per cent. of the area is held by taluqdars, and the remainder by pattidari bodies. The chief landholder is the Raja of Jahangirabad, whose estate of nineteen villages and ten mahals was chiefly acquired by purchase. The Pande taluqdar of Asdamau owns 13 villages and eleven mahals, while next to him comes the Bahrelia taluqdar of Surajpur, with eight villages and three mahals. The other taluqdars include Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, the Bisen Khanzada of Usmanpur, who owns three villages and three mahals, the Saiyids of Gothia with one village and the taluqdars of Gadia, Suhelpur and Kotwara, the last-named being a resident of the Kheri district. The chief taluqdar residing in the pargana is Sarabjit Singh of Asdamau, who lives at Lakhupur on the banks of the Gumti, while of the others the Usmanpur family alone reside within the pargana boundaries. The histories of the estates have been given in Chapter III.

The population of the pargana at the last census numbered 70,902 souls, and has largely increased of late years; for in 1891 there were 68,217 inhabitants, and in 1881 the number was very much less. Musalmans numbered 20,917—a considerable

proportion of them being Saiyids. Siddhaur is the only place of any size in the pargana and there are no other very large villages. Means of communications are fair. The south-western portion is traversed by the metalled road from Nawabganj to Haidargarh which crosses the Gumti by a bridge of boats at Ausaneswar-ghat. A branch road leads from this line to Zaidpur, leaving the main road at Kothi and running past Usmanpur and Bibipur. A fair unmetalled road runs from Debiganj near Surajpur through Siddhaur to Zaidpur and Bara Banki. From Siddhaur a road runs north-east to Daryabad, and in the south-east portion of the pargana there is the unmetalled road from Haidargarh to Debiganj and Daryabad.

The pargana was known as Siddhaur in the days of Akbar. Tradition states that it was originally held by the Bhars, and that these people were expelled by the Musalmans at the time of the invasion by Saiyid Salar Masaud, many of the Saiyids claiming descent from the original invaders. Reference has been made in Chapter V to the later history of the pargana. Formerly there were two parganas of this name, known as Siddhaur north and south. On the constitution of the Haidargarh tahsíl, however, the former was amalgamated with Satrikh and made a part of Nawabganj.

SUBEHA, *Pargana* SUBEHA, *Tahsíl* HAIDARGARH.

The capital of the pargana is a large, but unimportant, village lying in latitude 26° 38′ north and longitude 81° 31′ east, on the south bank of the Gumti, at a distance of ten miles north-east of Haidargarh and 36 miles from Bara Banki. The place is well situated on an elevated site, and is said to have been first founded by the Bhars. Tradition states that these people were ejected by Khwaja Bahram and Khwaja Nizam, of the army of Saiyid Salar and the reputed ancestors of the Musalman taluqdars of Khanpur and Bhilwal. The family, however, seems to have remained in obscurity till 1616 A.D., when Sheikh Nasir was appointed Chaudhri of the pargana by Shah Jahan, a title which remained to his descendants. The taluqdar of Khanpur has a fine brick house and a garden on the banks of the Gumti to the north of the village in the hamlet of Sulemanpur. About a

mile to the west is the residence of the Bhilwal family. In Subeha there are the ruins of a masonry fort built by Mirza Quli, a chakladar in the reign of Asaf-ud-daula. The place now contains a police-station, established in 1902, a post-office, school and a bazár in which markets are held on Mondays and Thursdays. It is known as the bazár Husain Shah, and is probably so called from the Jaunpur king of that name. The population at the last census numbered 3,827 persons, of whom 2,154 were Hindus and 1,673 Musalmans. Many of the latter are Julahas and are occupied in making country cloth. Pasis form the prevailing Hindu caste.

SUBEHA *Pargana*, *Tahsíl* HAIDARGARH.

This is the eastern of the two trans-Gumti parganas. The river forms its boundary on the north throughout, separating it from the parganas of Siddhaur, Surajpur and Mawai. To the east lies the Jagdispur pargana of the Sultanpur district, to the south Inhauna of Rai Bareli, and to the west pargana Haidargarh. The total area is 56,351 acres or 88 square miles. The soil of the pargana is generally a light loam of very uniform character, and for the most part of a fair, but not remarkable, fertility. The area may be divided into three tracts, the first of which consists of the land along the Gumti; the second or largest portion is the central plain; and the third on the south is a continuation of the swampy tract that runs along the southern portion of pargana Haidargarh. In the north the bank of the Gumti is usually high and precipitous and honeycombed by deep ravines which yearly cut further back and carry down soil and subsoil into the river. The land in the neighbourhood is mainly bare or covered with jungle, and in those villages, and notably Sharifabad and Alapur in the north-east corner where there is any riparian cultivation, some of the best lands are being slowly carried away by the river or rendered unfertile by deposits of sand. Above the bank of the river the land stands high, jhíls do not exist and wells are scarce, owing partly to the depth of the water below the surface of the ground and partly to the sandy texture of the subsoil. Thus, while there are five villages whose lowlands are liable to

flooding from the Gumti, the more elevated parts of the same estates suffer from defective means of irrigation. In the central tract the soil is mostly good, although there are one or two patches of *úsar*, and on the eastern border and in the centre there are two small stretches of sandy *bhur*. The pargana is drained by two main water-channels. On the west the Kalandra Nala pursues a northerly course, and after being joined by smaller streams empties itself into the Gumti. Along the whole southern border runs an extensive chain of large jhíls which drain towards the south-eastern corner. From that point half the drainage goes off into Inhauna and ultimately finds its way into the Sai; while the remainder passes into the Arri along the eastern border of the pargana and so into the Gumti. These jhíls periodically overflow; but in only one village, Ghauspur, is any appreciable damage ever done, although Chaubisi, a large village on the southern border, is also classed as precarious.

At the time of the first regular settlement the pargana belonged to Sultanpur. The cultivated area was then 31,219 acres or 55 per cent. The pargana remained practically stationary for the next thirty years, for at the last settlement cultivation had only increased by 139 acres. Since the revision, however, there has been a fairly rapid development, for in 1902 the cultivated area was 33,832 acres or 61 per cent. of the whole. The culturable waste was returned at 12,677 acres or 22 per cent., nearly half of which was under groves. The latter have always been very numerous and the area occupied by them has largely increased of late years. The remaining 9,842 acres are classed as barren, and nearly half of this is under water. The irrigated area amounts to about 36 per cent. of the cultivation. It is chiefly watered from masonry wells which are very numerous, as in 1902 there were no less than 1,550 such wells available for irrigation. At the same time over forty per cent. is watered from the tanks. Excepting the villages on the Gumti already mentioned, the pargana is fairly well supplied with means of irrigation; but in six villages along the southern border tanks form the chief source of supply and are liable to fail in dry years. At all times the yearly cessation of the rains must cause serious distress, as nearly the whole pargana depends on the rice

crop for a large part of its food supply. The kharíf is everywhere the more important harvest, the chief staples being rice and juar. In the rabi the bulk of the land is devoted to wheat, gram and peas. The double-cropped area is very large and amounts to nearly fifty per cent. of the total cultivation. The inhabitants are as a rule good and careful cultivators, and the crops raised are of a high quality.

The population of the pargana has increased rapidly of late years. At the first census of Oudh taken in 1869 Subeha contained 52,510 inhabitants, and this fell in 1881 to 50,144 on account of famine and other causes. During the following ten years there was a rapid recovery, the total in 1891 being 57,591 persons. At the last census there was a still further increase, as the pargana contained 59,360 inhabitants, the density being 674 persons to the square mile. The cultivating classes which form the great bulk of the inhabitants in this purely agricultural pargana are mainly Brahmans, Ahirs and Pasis. Musalmans numbered 5,679 or over eleven per cent. The only place of any importance in this pargana is Subeha, a small town which is separately described. There are one or two large villages, such as Chaubisi, Behta and Thalwara, but these are merely large agricultural communities of no interest or importance. Means of communication are somewhat poor. The only metalled road is that from Haidargarh to Bara Banki, which just touches the western border. Unmetalled roads run from Haidargarh to Daryabad crossing the Gumti by the bridge of boats at Naipura; from Haidargarh to Shukul Bazár in Sultanpur on the road from Rudauli to Inhauna, which traverses the extreme south-eastern corner of the pargana; and from Haidargarh to Inhauna and Sultanpur, the latter forming a portion of the Lucknow-Jaunpur road. Till some ten years ago, when the Court of Wards took over the administration of a large part of the pargana, means of communication were practically non-existent. The road to Shukul Bazár, which had been for a long time projected, was at length constructed, and a branch line was made from it to Subeha. Access to the rest of the district is afforded by means of several ferries over the Gumti, a list of which will be found in the appendix.

Nearly two-thirds of the pargana are owned by taluqdars. The chief of these are the Musalmans of Bhilwal and Khanpur, who together own two villages and 27 mahals. Babu Pirthipal Singh of Surajpur owns four villages; the Gaumaha taluqdar of Panhauna in Rai Bareli owns three villages on the southern border, all of which are held in sub-settlement; and Babu Dargahi Khan, the Bhale Sultan taluqdar of Unchgaon in Sultanpur, holds the small village of Chak Doman in the south-eastern corner. An account of all these estates will be found in Chapter III. The great bulk of the pargana is held by ordinary tenants on cash rents, the grain-rented area being only 388 acres at the time of the settlement. Proprietors then cultivated 5,894 acres, while under-proprietors and occupancy tenants held 927 acres.

The average cash rental is Rs. 6-0-4 per acre. The revenue of the pargana at the summary settlement amounted to Rs. 47,869 and rose to Rs. 66,165, at the first regular settlement of 1869. At the last revision it was raised to Rs. 83,313, which gives an incidence of Rs. 2-8-6 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1-7-6 over the whole area—a figure that is light compared with some of the other and richer parganas of this district.

Till 1869, Subeha formed part of the Inhauna tahsíl of Sultanpur. In that year it was transferred to Bara Banki and has since formed a portion of the new tahsíl of Haidargarh. It was known as a pargana in the time of Akbar. Tradition states that it was originally held by the Bhars, who were first driven out by the army of Saiyid Salar Masaud, and then, after his death, by the Bais. The latter were supplanted during the Nawabi by Musalmans.

SURAJPUR, *Pargana* SURAJPUR, *Tahsíl* RAMSANEHIGHAT.

The capital of the pargana is a small village of considerable antiquity, situated on the north bank of the Rahri, a large tributary of the Kalyani, in latitude 26° 43′ north and longitude 81° 31′ east. It is best known as being the headquarters of the large taluqa of the same name, at present owned by Babu Pirthipal Singh, and administered by the Court of Wards. The original home of this family was at Bahrela and then at Dhoti,

on the banks of the Gumti. In the days of Akbar, Raja Baram Bali Singh, the ancestor of the present taluqdar, expelled the Pathans from Surajpur on account of their rebellion in 1547 under Awar Khan. The Raja, who was Risaldar of the imperial forces, took possession of the estate. Otherwise, Surajpur is quite an insignificant place, and at the last census contained a population of only 1,494 inhabitants, of whom about one-third were Brahmans. It lies about a mile to the east of the road from Haidargarh to Daryabad, and half a mile to the south of the market of Debiganj, whence an unmetalled road runs to Siddhaur, Zaidpur and Bara Banki.

SURAJPUR *Pargana, Tahsíl* RAMSANEHIGHAT.

This pargana forms the south-western portion of the tahsíl, being bounded on the north by Daryabad, on the east by Basorhi and Mawai, on the south by Subeha of tahsíl Haidargarh, and on the west by the parganas of Siddhaur and Partabganj. The southern boundary is formed throughout by the river Gumti, while on the north and east the Kalyani separates it from Daryabad, Basorhi and Mawai, save for a small portion of the last-mentioned pargana. A considerable tributary of the Kalyani, known as the Rahri, flows through the centre of the pargana from Siddhaur and joins the Kalyani in the south-east at the village of Basupur. This tributary is itself fed by a large drainage line which runs from north-west to south-east through the centre of the pargana and joins the Rahri about two miles west of its confluence with the Kalyani. The latter is utilized to some extent for irrigation in the villages on its banks, but the land in its neighbourhood is generally sandy and broken by ravines. The Gumti is not only of no use in this way, but is a source of danger and damage to the neighbouring villages. Along its banks there are ten villages which are liable to injury from floods, and above the high bank the soil deteriorates in quality as the river is approached. The central portion of the pargana is of a fair, but not exceptional, quality. The worst land is that in the neighbourhood of the rivers, while the rest contains a large proportion of lowlying soil in which rice is the staple crop. At the time of the last settlement there were 42 villages

in which rice covered more than half the kharíf area. These villages require more rain than is necessary for the rest of the pargana, and consequently the inhabitants may suffer severely while their neighbours are prospering, as the loss or partial failure of this crop leaves the villagers with no store of food to carry them over the winter. The total area of the pargana is 61,473 acres or 96 square miles. It contains in all 108 villages, divided into 136 mahals.

At the time of the first regular settlement the cultivated area amounted to 38,037 acres or 64 per cent. of the total area. During the following thirty years there was a considerable development, for, at the last settlement, cultivation covered 40,990 acres or 66·5 per cent.; while since the settlement there has been a still more rapid extension, as in 1902 the total cultivated area was no less than 42,349 acres or over 68 per cent.—a very high proportion when we remember that the soil, though generally good, is not of that high quality which prevails in most parts of the district. The prevailing method of cultivation is remarkably laborious and the crops in ordinary years are exceptionally good. The chief defect from the agricultural point of view is the neglect of cattle-breeding, and this is in part due to the absence of grazing-grounds. The cattle are usually obtained from travelling dealers, who bring large herds of low grade bullocks for sale during May and June; these animals are not well fed and are worked excessively. Of the remaining area 12,026 acres or nineteen per cent. were classed as culturable in 1902; but this includes 3,854 acres under groves, which cover more than six per cent. of the total area. The barren land amounts to thirteen per cent., but nearly half of this is under water. There are no very large jhíls, but in the north and south of the pargana we find numerous small depressions, and no less than 1,954 tanks are entered as available for irrigation. In ordinary years over one-third of the cultivated area is irrigated; one-half being supplied from wells and the remainder from tanks and other sources. There are in the pargana some 350 masonry and 1,200 unprotected wells; the water-level is generally high throughout the tract, and earthen wells can be made in most places at a trifling cost. At the time of the last settlement there were only eight

villages which were liable to suffer from a defective water-supply and ten others which mainly depend for irrigation on sources other than wells. In the latter case the danger is that in the case of an early cessation of the rains water will not be available for the rabi, as the tanks and jhíls would be dry. In most of these villages, which occur in different parts of the pargana, the danger can be averted by the prompt construction of temporary wells. The principal crops are rice, small millets and sugarcane in the kharíf, the first of these greatly predominating. In the rabi gram and peas cover the largest area, but are closely followed by wheat. About two-fifths of the cultivated area yield two crops in the year.

Surajpur is one of the few parganas in this district in which the population has declined since the first regular census. In 1869 it possessed 65,953 inhabitants, but this fell in 1881 to 57,386, to recover partially in 1891, when the enumeration gave a total of 63,956. At the last census there was a still further rise, the population numbering 65,417 persons, which gives a density of 681 persons to the square mile. Hindus very largely predominate and consist chiefly of Brahmans, Ahirs, Kurmis and Pasis. Musalmans are comparatively scarce, numbering 4,364 persons or less than seven per cent. There are no towns in the pargana. Surajpur is merely a small village, while the most important place is Dharauli, within the limits of which lies the bazár of Chamierganj and the headquarters of the Ramsanehighat tahsíl. Lists of markets, schools, fairs, and post-offices will be found in the appendix. The pargana is fairly well supplied with means of communication. Through the northern portion runs the main road from Lucknow to Fyzabad, passing through Chamierganj. From Dharauli a metalled road runs north to the station and town of Daryabad, but the southern continuation of this to Surajpur and Haidargarh is unmetalled. Another road runs from Daryabad to Siddhaur, and a third from Zaidpur and Siddhaur to Debiganj, a market close to Surajpur.

Some three-fifths of the pargana are held by taluqdars and the remainder by zamindars and pattidars, most of whom are in poor circumstances. The chief estate is that of Surajpur, which comprises 52 villages and seven mahals in this pargana; it is

owned by Babu Pirthipal Singh, the head of the Bahrelia clan, who resides at Hataunda. The only other taluqdar is that of Rai Raja of Rampur in Daryabad, who owns nine villages and one mahal paying a revenue of Rs. 8,620. One village, Shahpur, is held revenue-free. The subsettled area is fairly large, as 6,970 acres or over eleven per cent. are thus held, all of these villages lying in the Surajpur taluqa. Over eighty per cent. of the land is in the hands of ordinary tenants at cash rents. At the last settlement only 122 acres were held on grain-rents, this area consisting of fields which are too precarious to be taken at a fixed rental. The average rent-rate at the settlement was Rs. 7-5-1. Rajputs pay full rents, but favourable rates are generally given to Brahmans and Kayasths. The area cultivated by proprietors amounted at the settlement to 3,281 acres, but the bulk of this lies in the subsettled villages. Under-proprietors cultivated 976 acres, of which 566 acres were held by tenants with occupancy rights. At the summary settlement the pargana was assessed at Rs. 88,381, which was raised to Rs. 97,462 at the first regular settlement. At the last revision the revenue assessed was Rs. 1,21,855, which falls with an incidence of Rs. 2-14-9 per acre of cultivation and Re. 1-15-6 per acre of the whole area. The demand was made progressive in order to mitigate the enhancement, which amounted to over 36 per cent.

The pargana takes its name from the old village of Surajpur and was formerly known as Surajpur-Bahrela, the latter being a village adjoining Dharauli, which gives its name to the principal clan of Rajputs. The history of the pargana is practically the history of the Surajpur taluqa, an account of which will be found in Chapter III.

SURATGANJ, *Pargana* RAMNAGAR, *Tahsīl* FATEHPUR.

A large village in the north of the pargana adjoining the Muhammadpur border. It lies in latitude 27° 12′ north and longitude 81° 20′ east, on an unmetalled road leading from Bahramghat to Muhammadpur, from which a branch here takes off and goes north to Chheda, at a distance of nine miles north-west from Ramnagar and eight miles east of Fatehpur. The village is the property of the Raja of Ramnagar and is held in

taluqdari tenure at a revenue of Rs. 1,325. It takes its name from the bazár built here by Raja Surat Singh about 1780, in which markets are held on Mondays and Fridays in each week. There is a large upper primary school in the village. The population at the last census numbered 2,769 persons, of whom nearly half were Musalmans. The prevailing castes are Kurmis Kunjras and Kabariyas or Musalman Muraos. The village lies in the tarai circle of the pargana: it is well cultivated and has ample means of irrigation, both from tanks and wells. The rent-rate is very high, averaging about Rs. 11 per acre. About 70 acres are covered by groves.

TILOKPUR, *Pargana* RAMNAGAR, *Tahsíl* FATEHPUR.

A village on the western borders of the pargana, situated in latitude 27° 4′ north and longitude 81° 20′ east, on the west side of the unmetalled road from Fatehpur to Bindaura railway station. It lies at a distance of eight miles south-east of Fatehpur and fourteen miles north-east of Bara Banki. The village is a large one and its lands extensive, including a number of hamlets. At the last census it had a population of 3,234 inhabitants, of whom 1,085 were Musalmans. A large number of the latter are weavers and the place has long had a name for the cloth made here. In the village there is a fine bazár with good metalled roads and masonry drains which were constructed by the Ramnagar estate, to which Tilokpur belongs, during the administration of the Court of Wards. The place is of considerable antiquity and is said to derive its name from no less a person than Tilok Chand, the great Bais Raja; but it is difficult to establish any historical connection between the Bais and this village.

TIKAITGANJ, *Pargana* KURSI, *Tahsíl* FATEHPUR.

Tikaitganj is the name of an important bazár lying on the road from Lucknow to Mahmudabad, at a distance of two miles to the north of Kursi, in latitude 27° 5′ north and longitude 81° 5′ east. The road from Lucknow is metalled as far as this point. The bazár owes its origin to Maharaja Tikait Rai, who also built Tikaitnagar in Daryabad. It consists of long rows

of Banias' shops on each side of the road. Markets are held here twice a week. The bazár is nazúl property under the control of the District Board. It is leased annually, and in 1901 fetched Rs. 786, while the ground rents yielded an additional Rs. 40. Octroi is levied on all articles brought for sale into the bazár, with the exception of salt and cotton, the residents of Tikaitganj paying only half the ordinary rate.

The bazár is situated within the limits of the revenue mauza of Mohsand, the main site of which lies about a mile to the north. Mohsand is a very ancient village, which is said in early days to have belonged to the Bhars, who probably raised the mound on which the village stands. On the north below the village there is a huge well built of blocks of kankar, and this also is ascribed to the same people. Mohsand covers an area of 1,847 acres and is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 4,610. It is divided into four mahals and about three-fourths are owned by Musalmans, both Sheikhs and Maliks, while the remainder belongs to Kurmis. The Malik proprietors assert that their ancestors drove out the Bhars and came with Saiyid Salar under one Malik Muhammad Sharif, a prince of the kingdom of Iran. It was here that Saiyid Nur Ali Shah was killed, and a tomb was built in his memory which is still revered as that of a *shahíd* or martyr. This tradition is, however, doubtful. The Sheikhs say that the Maliks came in the time of Timur in 785 Hijri, and probably the Muhammadan colonization is not earlier than that. Nothing is known about the Kurmis; but it is possible that they represent the descendants of the earlier inhabitants, although it is difficult to see how they have preserved their proprietary rights side by side with the conquerors. In many parts of pargana Kursi, as in Mahona of Lucknow, the Kurmis are traditionally said to have been proprietors at the time of the Musalman invasion, and the great Panwar estates are said to have been erected on the ruins of former Kurmi dominion.

The population of Tikaitganj, together with that of Mohsand, amounted at the last census to 3,974 persons, of whom 886 were Hindus as against 1,088 Musalmans. The inhabitants of the bazár are chiefly Banias.

TIKAITNAGAR, *Pargana* DARYABAD, *Tahsîl* RAMSANEHIGHAT.

This small town lies four miles to the north of Daryabad and 26 miles east-north-east of the district headquarters, in latitude 26° 57′ north and longitude 81° 36′ east. About a mile to the north lies Inchauli, which is separately described. The road from Daryabad passes through both these places and thence to Lohrimaughat on the Ghagra, but is only metalled as far as Tikaitnagar. The town is very picturesquely situated and was at one time entirely surrounded by a stone wall, large portions of which are still in existence. There are fine gateways on all four sides. Within the walls the town is exceptionally well laid out, with broad streets running at right angles to one another. The place was founded in 1784 by Maharaja Tikait Rai, the minister of Asaf-ud-daula and a native of Inchauli. He seems to have been a man of great public spirit, for he also established two bazárs at Lucknow, one at Calcutta, and others at Tikaitganj in Kursi and Dalmau on the Ganges. Tikaitnagar is one of the largest bazárs in the district, and great quantities of grain are still brought here from over the Ghagra, although the trade has been naturally affected by the development of the railway system. The market days are Thursdays and Sundays. There is also a considerable manufacture of brass vessels, and a brisk trade in cotton cloth is carried on here. A noticeable feature of the town is the unusual number of monkeys which infest the place. In Tikaitnagar there is a police-station and an upper primary school. The population at the last census numbered 3,759 persons, of whom 585 were Musalmans. Of the Hindus a large proportion belong to the Bania caste.

The town is administered under Act XX of 1856. In 1901 it contained 1,185 houses, of which 769 were assessed, the income from the house-tax being Rs. 1,112, which gave an incidence of Re. 1-7-2 per assessed house and Re. 0-4-9 per head of population. The expenditure for the same year amounted to Rs. 1,173 and was mainly devoted to conservancy and the upkeep of the town police.

TIRBEDIGANJ, *Pargana and Tahsîl* HAIDARGARH.

A small town lying a short distance to the south of the road

from Lucknow to Haidargarh and Sultanpur, at a distance of five miles north-west from the tahsíl headquarters and some three miles to the south-west of the Gumti. The village is surrounded by good land, but the neighbourhood is unattractive and very bare of trees. The original name of the village was Tirhinga; but in 1838, eighteen years before the annexation, Raja Thakur Singh Tirbedi, an official of the Oudh Government, bought the place from the Raja of Pokhra Ansari and called it after his own name. He built the small bazár and the temple of Mahadeo, and also settled here a large number of inhabitants. The present population, according to the figures of the last census, is 2,153, of whom 428 are Musalmans. Brahmans form the great majority of the inhabitants. The place is the residence of the present taluqdar of Tirbediganj, Musammat Rukmin Kunwar.

UDHAULI, *Pargana* PARTABGANJ, *Tahsíl* NAWABGANJ.

A large village in the extreme east of the pargana adjoining the Surajpur border and situated on the south side of the Oudh trunk road from Lucknow to Fyzabad, at a distance of thirteen miles east of Nawabganj. It lies in latitude 26° 52′ north and longitude 81° 27′ east. The village lands cover a large area and include a number of hamlets; the soil is rich and well cultivated—a fact which is largely due to the great number of Kurmis in the place, and is assessed to a revenue of Rs. 4,100. On the roadside there is a very fine masonry tank well stocked with fish. This was built by Subahdar Baldi Ram, the uncle of the present lambardar, Sheo Nandan. The village was bestowed on the Subahdar for distinguished services rendered during the siege of Lucknow. The population of Udhauli at the last census numbered 2,899 persons, almost all of whom are Kurmis. Musalmans are few, amounting to 252 in all.

ZAIDPUR, *Pargana* SATRIKH, *Tahsíl* NAWABGANJ.

A large and flourishing town in the east of the pargana, lying in latitude 26° 49′ north and longitude 81° 20′ east. It stands on the north side of an unmetalled road running from Nawabganj to Siddhaur and Debiganj in Surajpur, at a distance

of twelve miles from the district headquarters. A metalled road runs north-east from Zaidpur to join the Lucknow-Fyzabad road and thence to Safdarganj station. Other unmetalled roads run west to Satrikh and Chinhat; south-west to Ibrahimabad and Salempur in Lucknow; and south to Kothi, where it joins the metalled road from Bara Banki to Haidargarh. Zaidpur is the third largest town in the district, coming after Nawabganj and Rudauli, and at the last census contained 10,003 inhabitants, of whom 6,566 were Musalmans and 3,437 Hindus. The population appears to have remained stationary for many years, for in 1869 it amounted to 10,680 persons. In the town there is a dispensary, post-office and a middle vernacular school. The police-station has been recently abolished since the construction of the new thanas at Siddhaur and Safdarganj. The place is of considerable commercial importance, as a large manufacture of country cloth is carried on here as well as a flourishing trade in hides. It is generally in a prosperous condition and has convenient access to the market, but it enjoys an unenviable reputation for the turbulence of its inhabitants and the frequent religious riots that occur, owing in no small degree to the lack of harmony between the resident taluqdars. The town is said to have been founded some 450 years ago by Saiyid Zaid, the ancestor of the great Saiyid community now living here and of the taluqdars of Bhanmau, Suhelpur and Gothia, all of whom live in the town.

Zaidpur, or at least the greater portion of the town, is administered under Act XX of 1856. Out of a total of 2,368 houses, within the limits included under the operations of the Act, 1,386 were assessed to taxation in 1901. The income was Rs. 1,549, giving an incidence of Re. 1-1-6 per assessed house and Re. 0-2-7 per head of population. The expenditure for the same year under police, improvements and conservancy, amounted to Rs. 1,803.

GAZETTEER

OF

BARA BANKI.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER

OF

BARA BANKI.

APPENDIX.

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TABLE I.—*Population by Tahsíls,* 1901.

Tahsíl.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Nawábganj ...	254,160	131,340	122,820	199,732	104,091	95,641	53,914	27,005	26,909	514	244	270
Fatehpur ...	335,407	175,904	159,503	276,180	145,596	130,584	58,927	30,133	28,794	300	175	125
Ramsanehighat ...	387,670	195,283	192,387	322,425	163,610	158,815	64,815	31,436	33,379	430	237	193
Haidargarh ...	202,086	101,440	100,646	180,267	90,822	89,445	21,818	10,617	11,201	1	1	...
Total ...	1,179,323	603,967	575,356	978,604	504,119	474,485	199,474	99,191	100,283	1,245	657	588

TABLE II.—*Population by Thânas*, 1901.

District.	Serial number of Thâna.	Name of Thâna.	Total population.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
			Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.
Bara Banki.	1	Nawabganj ...	162,426	83,947	78,479	125,354	65,380	59,974	36,560	18,324	18,236	512	243	269
	2	Zaidpur ...	115,032	58,305	56,727	93,472	47,765	45,707	21,559	10,539	11,020	1	1	...
	3	Haidargarh ...	131,184	65,540	65,644	119,610	59,915	59,695	11,573	5,624	5,949	1	1	...
	4	Tikaitnagar ...	145,354	74,954	70,400	124,761	64,664	60,097	20,251	10,106	10,145	342	184	158
	5	Bhilsar ...	141,113	69,712	71,401	108,510	54,218	54,292	32,528	15,452	17,076	75	42	33
	6	Kursi ...	105,508	55,146	50,362	87,869	46,244	41,625	17,638	8,902	8,736	1	...	1
	7	Chamierganj ...	106,642	53,685	52,957	93,721	47,331	46,390	12,908	6,343	6,565	13	11	2
	8	Fatehpur ...	149,125	77,954	71,171	120,956	63,654	57,302	27,995	14,205	13,790	174	95	79
	9	Ramnagar ...	122,939	64,724	58,215	104,351	54,948	49,403	18,462	9,696	8,766	126	80	46
		Total ...	1,179,323	603,967	575,356	978,604	504,119	474,485	199,474	99,191	100,283	1,245	657	588

Table III.—*Vital Statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1891	41,230	21,355	19,875	36·46	40,359	21,208	19,151	35·69
1892	45,882	23,962	21,920	40·57	53,607	27,584	26,023	47·40
1893	52,019	27,213	24,806	45·99	29,004	15,162	13,842	25·65
1894	45,861	23,899	21,962	40·55	53,903	28,060	25,843	47·66
1895	39,031	20,481	18,550	34·51	26,023	13,750	12,273	23·01
1896	44,347	22,977	21,370	39·21	31,650	16,774	14,876	27·99
1897	37,561	19,362	18,199	33·21	38,049	20,145	17,904	33·64
1898	40,183	21,224	18,959	35·53	28,100	14,611	13,489	24·85
1899	46,060	24,168	21,892	40·73	39,770	20,700	19,070	35·17
1900	46,003	23,831	22,172	*40·68	33,154	17,464	15,690	29·32*
1901	46,573	23,949	22,624	39·49	32,046	16,671	15,375	27·17
1902	49,279	25,535	23,744	41·78	35,921	18,655	17,266	30·46
1903	53,422	27,722	25,700	45·29	50,365	26,049	24,316	42·71
1904								
1905								
1906								
1907								
1908								
1909								
1910								
1911								
1912								
1913								
1914								

* The rates from 1891 to 1900 are calculated from the returns of the 1891 census.

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to Cause.*

Year.	Total deaths from— All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	40,359	...	6,509	10	28,386	326
1892	53,607	...	14,380	16	32,813	466
1893	29,004	...	363	42	21,142	245
1894	53,903	...	4 494	29	39,980	477
1895	26,023	...	848	5	19,396	203
1896	31,650	...	897	345	23,824	169
1897	38,049	...	1,143	1,605	25,480	350
1898	28,100	...	447	26	21,995	178
1899	39,770	...	16	18	31,534	156
1900	33,154	...	3,484	26	23,341	138
1901	32,046	...	1,956	10	24,121	49
1902	35,921	2	913	465	25,827	39
1903	50,365	3,701	694	678	28,296	125
1904						
1905						
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						

Table V.—*Statistics of Cultivation and Irrigation*, 1309 *Fasli*.

Pargana and tahsíl.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.						Double-cropped.
				Irrigated.				Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Partabganj	35,738	4,237	4,949	10,682	4,900	5,604	178	15,870	26,552	9,987
Dewa	89,784	9,344	21,334	22,988	12,291	10,530	167	36,118	59,106	19,627
Satrikh	54,998	6,342	8,873	13,126	9,371	3,639	116	26,657	39,783	12,008
Nawabganj	50,400	6,194	9,047	12,765	7,039	5,224	502	22,394	35,159	11,610
Total, Tahsíl Nawabganj ...	230,920	26,117	44,203	59,561	33,601	24,997	963	101,039	160,600	53,232
Bado Sarai	34,056	5,869	9,440	2,788	1,712	1,057	19	15,959	18,747	10,318
Bhitauli	32,836	6,350	7,467	915	883	21	11	18,104	19,019	9,450
Ramnagar	72,667	8,413	10,067	13,087	5,313	6,929	845	41,100	54,187	22,326
Fatehpur	98,231	11,422	16,566	25,827	6,489	17,483	1,855	44,416	70,243	23,655
Kursi	56,849	5,855	18,165	13,898	4,083	8,724	1,091	18,931	32,829	12,475
Muhammadpur	39,591	4,299	5,693	4,242	1,749	2,171	322	25,357	29,599	11,100
Total, Tahsíl Fatehpur ...	334,230	42,208	67,398	60,757	20,229	36,385	4,143	163,867	224,624	89,319
Basorhi	21,959	2,893	2,323	6,115	1,529	4,563	23	10,628	16,743	6,499
Daryabad	138,885	21,231	21,806	26,411	7,955	18,107	349	69,437	95,848	41,979
Rudauli	106,948	14,102	17,542	25,436	6,904	18,445	87	49,868	75,304	32,356
Surajpur	61,473	7,098	12,026	14,182	7,088	6,981	113	28,167	42,349	17,362
Mawai	45,428	7,519	12,709	7,971	5,141	2,797	33	17,229	25,200	9,932
Total, Tahsíl Ramsanehighat,	374,693	52,843	66,406	80,115	28,617	50,893	605	175,329	255,444	108,128
Haidargarh	65,978	8,623	17,900	15,905	12,067	3,750	88	23,550	39,455	15,981
Subeha	56,351	9,842	12,677	12,027	6,896	5,102	29	21,805	33,832	15,809
Siddhaur	64,195	7,331	10,059	18,601	9,910	8,645	46	28,204	46,805	17,517
Total Tahsíl Haidargarh ...	186,524	25,796	40,636	46,533	28,873	17,497	163	73,559	120,092	49,307
Total of the district ...	1,126,367	146,964	218,643	246,966	111,320	129,772	5,874	513,794	760,760	299,986

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Nawabganj.*

Year.	Rabi.					Zaid.	Kharíf.					
	Total.	Wheat alone and mixed.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram and peas.	Other crops.	Total.	Total.	Rice.	Maize.	Juar.	Sugarcane.	Other crops.
Fasli.												
1305 ...	91,357	37,849	2,960	28,511	22,037	1,285	109,528	33,348	9,366	3,662	5,068	58,084
1306 ...	93,805	35,320	2,297	43,288	12,900	831	114,761	43,027	6,522	3,286	6,141	55,785
1307 ...	88,950	35,058	1,945	38,257	13,690	1,403	116,805	49,080	5,044	2,286	6,652	53,743
1308 ...	*...	...	...	...	...	1,115	114,246	43,586	6,167	3,555	6,040	54,898
1309 ...	91,173	33,294	1,297	41,594	14,988	518	122,141	42,751	8,776	5,671	7,587	57,356
1310 ...	92,924	38,159	6,748	39,759	8,258	514	118,145	41,408	8,933	7,710	7,113	52,981
1311 ...												
1312 ...												
1313 ...												
1314 ...												
1315 ...												

* No returns available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsíl Fatehpur.*

Year.	Rabi.					Zaid.	Kharíf.						
	Total.	Wheat alone and mixed.	Bijhra or mixed.	Gram.	Other crops.	Total.	Total.	Rice.	Maize.	Urd and mung.	Kodon.	Sugar-cane.	Other crops.
Faslí.													
1305 ...	126,241	52,897	19,997	32,781	20,566	1,384	152,097	66,708	19,722	15,067	22,562	11,309	16,729
1306 ...	144,728	49,226	22,282	50,775	22,445	1,113	157,603	82,187	13,653	14,753	20,620	11,559	14,831
1307 ...	132,887	48,007	17,792	47,193	19,895	1,444	160,060	88,366	9,782	19,560	16,269	12,725	13,358
1308 ...	*...	...	...	...	...	1,293	159,942	84,824	11,590	18,568	15,739	12,463	16,758
1309 ...	142,701	45,580	21,211	53,457	22,453	843	170,932	85,633	16,465	16,230	19,876	14,070	18,658
1310 ...	149,856	57,787	20,014	54,014	18,041	806	163,030	84,193	16,216	17,068	16,523	12,854	16,176
1311 ...													
1312 ...													
1313 ...													
1314 ...													
1315 ...													

* No returns available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsíl Ramsanehighat.*

Year.	Rabi.					Zaid.	Kharíf.					
	Total.	Wheat alone and mixed.	Barley. alone and mixed.	Gram.	Other crops.	Total.	Total.	Rice.	Juar.	Maize.	Sugar-cane.	Other crops.
Fasli.												
1305	152,711	64,068	19,362	51,162	18,119	3,233	182,284	83,216	10,551	15,207	4,724	68,586
1306	159,883	62,443	18,720	61,683	17,037	2,427	188,611	92,230	7,174	10,906	4,500	73,801
1307	152,684	62,405	15,127	59,724	15,428	2,968	191,811	96,589	6,815	8,027	5,339	75,041
1308	*...	...	...	...	...	2,622	195,618	96,834	7,070	10,218	5,069	76,427
1309	161,397	57,519	17,282	67,010	19,586	1,957	200,217	93,849	8,046	15,073	5,529	77,720
1310	166,111	64,100	18,275	62,488	21,248	1,456	191,709	89,175	14,388	15,677	4,873	67,596
1311												
1312												
1313												
1314												
1315												
1316												
1317												
1318												
1319												
1320												
1321												

* No returns available on account of census operations.

TABLE VI—(concluded).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsíl Haidargarh.*

Year.	Rabi.					Zaid.	Kharíf.					
	Total.	Wheat alone and mixed.	Barley and gram.	Gram.	Other crops.	Total.	Total.	Rice.	Urd and mung.	Moth.	Kodon.	Other crops.
Fasli.												
1305	61,366	25,970	4,000	19,585	11,811	4,518	90,372	26,753	11,498	8,395	18,136	25,590
1306	66,615	24,412	3,906	27,180	11,117	3,121	90,342	32,326	12,499	9,790	17,404	18,323
1307	66,538	24,183	3,565	28,047	10,743	3,670	97,186	37,675	13,814	10,275	14,276	21,146
1308*	...	...	...	...	...	3,691	97,364	37,620	10,575	11,350	12,931	24,888
1309	66,903	20,643	3,203	31,173	11,884	2,589	99,907	35,466	11,768	9,577	14,813	28,283
1310	67,574	26,191	3,551	27,284	10,548	2,430	95,624	32,504	12,672	9,301	16,333	24,814
1311												
1312												
1313												
1314												
1315												
1316												
1317												
1318												
1319												
1320												
1321												

* No returns available on account of census operations.

TABLE VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.		Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—												Cases under—	
		Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dacoity.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1896	...	141	64	82	1	2	33	452	39	91	310	48	62	14	8
1897	...	69	67	44	...	...	17	621	30	130	374	137	24	49	22
1898	...	174	63	53	...	...	36	413	21	81	309	164	111	52	53
1899	...	139	72	43	1	1	23	323	28	73	366	217	190	21	4
1900	...	126	44	42	1	6	27	321	51	72	299	81	216	14	7
1901	...	173	57	50	2	...	67	228	11	46	157	105	149	9	7
1902	...	129	72	27	...	...	37	156	37	30	129	177	508	3	5
1903	...														
1904	...														
1905	...														
1906	...														
1907	...														
1908	...														
1909	...														
1910	...														
1911	...														
1912	...														
1913	...														
1914	...														

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable Crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police—			Number of persons—		
	Suo motu.	By orders of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	3,804	80	1,347	5,426	2,583	2,843
1892	2,759	90	1,017	4,985	2,614	2,371
1893	2,216	75	1,046	5,021	2,922	2,099
1894	2,014	99	1,009	4,099	2,348	1,748
1895	1,924	109	1,059	4,563	2,663	1,899
1896	2,276	123	1,203	3,844	1,896	1,947
1897	2,809	123	1,903	4,043	1,710	2,320
1898	2,318	100	1,840	3,976	1,344	2,624
1899	2,078	26	1,628	3,961	1,572	2,353
1900	1,797	60	1,286	3,374	1,381	1,975
1901	1,758	59	1,112	3,486	1,693	1,791
1902	1,559	24	1,007	4,515	1,881	2,631
1903						
1904						
1905						
1906						
1907						
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						

NOTE.—Columns 2 and 3 should show cases instituted during the year.

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand at successive settlements.*

Pargana.	Year of settlement.			
	1	2	3	4
	1859.	1868.	1898.	1902.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nawabganj ...	73,247	90,715	1,19,490	...
Partabganj ...	51,639	64,670	84,240	...
Satrikh	41,329	48,795	1,20,850	...
Dewa	1,85,935	1,48,300	1,88,895	...
Total tahsíl Nawabganj	3,52,150	3,52,480	5,13,475	...
Fatehpur ...	95,785	1,30,474	2,03,850	...
Muhammadpur ...	26,210	40,702	60,677	1,930
Ramnagar ...	62,189	93,843	1,36,565	530
Bado Sarai ...	22,640	28,101	38,824	4,322
Bhitauli	9,582	9,582	9,582	378
Kursi	42,701	72,828	95,330	...
Total tahsíl Fatehpur	2,59,107	3,75,530	5,44,828	7,160
Daryabad	1,31,605	1,87,099	2,03,325	16,339
Rudauli	59,221	98,370	1,89,650	2,276
Surajpur ...	88,381	1,52,393	1,21,545	...
Mawai	32,525	56,312	63,338	...
Basorhi	18,447	33,427	43,585	...
Total tahsíl Ramsanehighat	3,30,179	5,27,601	6,21,443	18,615
Haidargarh ...	65,129	90,281	1,08,585	...
Subeha	47,869	66,165	83,829	...
Siddhaur	1,39,400	1,72,497	1,51,304	...
Total tahsíl Haidargarh	2,52,398	3,28,943	3,43,718	...
Total District ...	11,93,834	15,84,554	20,23,464	† 25,775

* Alluvial mahals only.

† The net demand payable: the figures are taken from the pargana handbooks.

TABLE X.—*Present demand for revenue and cesses, 1309 Fasli.*

Pargana and tahsíl.	Where included in *Ain-i-Akbari.*	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre.	
					Cultivated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Partabganj	Dadra	80,602	12,453	93,055	3·50	2·60
Dewa	Dewa	1,74,373	27,336	2,01,709	3·41	2·25
Satrikh	Satrikh Ibrahimabad ...	1,18,026	17,952	1,35,978	3·42	2·47
Nawabganj	Dewa, Dadra, Satrikh ...	1,14,584	17,475	1,32,059	3·75	2·62
Total, Tahsíl Nawábganj ...	...	4,87,585	75,216	5,62,801	3·52	2·49
Bado Sarai	Sailuk	36,955	6,087	43,042	2·29	1·26
Bhitauli	Bhitauli	9,960	4,379	14,339	·75	·44
Kursi	Kursi	85,895	13,314	99,209	3·02	1·75
Muhammadpur	Sailuk	55,141	8,990	64,131	2·17	1·62
Fatehpur	Fatehpur, Sihali	1,82,522	28,272	2,10,794	3·00	2·15
Ramnagar	Sailuk	1,28,678	19,800	1,48,478	2·74	2·04
Total, Tahsíl Fatehpur ...	...	4,99,151	80,842	5,79,993	2·33	1·54
Mawai	Rudauli Basorhi	62,375	9,670	72,045	2·86	1·58
Daryabad	Daryabad	2,18,279	33,636	2,51,915	2·63	1·81
Rudauli	Rudauli	1,74,882	28,015	2,02,897	2·69	1·89
Surajpur	Daryabad	1,16,841	18,265	1,35,106	3·19	2·20
Basorhi	Basorhi	40,890	6,335	47,225	2·82	2·15
Total, Tahsíl Ramsanehighat ...	...	6,13,267	95,921	7,09,188	2·84	1·93
Haidargarh	Bhilwal	1,03,908	16,176	1,20,084	3·04	1·82
Subeha	Subeha	78,681	12,226	90,907	2·69	1·61
Siddhaur	Siddhaur	1,47,579	22,900	1,70,479	3·64	2·65
Total, Tahsíl Haidargarh ...	...	3,30,168	51,302	3,81,470	3·12	2·03
Total for the District ...	...	19,30,171	3,03,281	22,33,452	2·95	2·00

TABLE XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirit.		Receipts from Tári and Sendhi.	Drugs.			Opium.	
		Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.		Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of—		Total receipts.	Consumption.
						Gánja.	Charas.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Mds. s.
1890-91 ...	...	82,257	48,261	675	11,510	Not available.		2,720	6 30
1891-92 ...	...	88,761	49,365	564	14,817	Ditto.		3,312	7 36
1892-93 ...	16	1,03,034	57,079	609	13,250	276 12	37 33	4,162	10 25
1893-94 ...	18	1,12,058	45,146	833	10,833	212 11	46 34	5,483	9 9
1894-95 ...	18	93,552	26,783	856	13,000	75 27	28 20	3,435	8 28
1895-96 ...	18	65,376	30,844	1,004	15,700	69 35	44 5	3,348	9 36
1896-97 ...	18	32,166	19,153	918	13,310	20 21	55 5	3,227	9 7
1897-98 ...	18	57,412	34,031	1,036	16,229	10 15	70 30	3,190	9 3
1898-99 ...	9	57,067	39,160	1,219	17,738	4 31	77 1	3,218	9 19
1899-1900 ...	9	60,291	40,938	1,370	17,762	4 7	65 8	3,097	8 29
1900-1901 ...	...	94,230	44,729	1,641	23,455	3 37	65 29	3,176	8 34
1901-1902 ...	201	1,15,139	47,905	1,688	26,194	5 13	80 29	3,471	9 6
1902-1903 ...	60	1,25,283	50,108	2,131	47,076	2 0	69 14	3,638	9 23
1903-1904 ...									
1904-1905 ...									
1905-1906 ...									
1906-1907 ...									
1907-1908 ...									
1908-1909 ...									
1909-10 ...									
1910-11 ...									
1911-12 ...									
1912-13 ...									

TABLE XI.—*Excise*—(concluded).

Year.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—			Number of shops for sale of—		
			Liquor including *Tári.*	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirit.	Drugs.	Opium.
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1890-91 ...	97,190	1,317	733	102	24	233	103	15
1891-92 ...	1,07,507	2,859	790	131	29	226	103	15
1892-93 ...	1,21,237	3,540	916	117	37	230	104	16
1893-94 ...	1,27,312	3,032	868	96	31	231	104	16
1894-95 ...	1,10,963	2,113	629	115	31	220	104	16
1895-96 ...	85,461	1,843	626	138	30	200	104	17
1896-97 ...	49,643	2,009	401	117	29	205	104	17
1897-98 ...	77,892	2,340	658	143	28	208	104	16
1898-99 ...	79,272	786	765	185	29	208	104	16
1899-1900 ...	82,558	1,689	800	206	27	207	104	16
1900-1901 ...	1,22,602	1,752	813	199	27	207	104	16
1901-1902 ...	1,46,763	422	1,000	224	29	174	104	16
1902-1903 ...	1,78,291	365	1,090	402	31	180	104	16
1903-1904 ...								
1904-1905 ...								
1905-1906 ...								
1906-1907 ...								
1907-1908 ...								
1908-1909 ...								
1909-10 ...								
1910-11 ...								
1911-12 ...								
1912-13 ...								

Table XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from— Non-judicial.	Court-fee including copies.	All sources.	Total charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	28,546	73,782	1,02,756	3,209
1891-92 ...	29,549	74,341	1,04,299	4,110
1892-93 ...	31,832	85,312	1,17,402	3,693
1893-94 ...	31,457	83,365	1,14,989	1,805
1894-95 ...	30,008	80,735	1,10,942	2,494
1895-96 ...	30,052	85,868	1,16,012	1,666
1896-97 ...	30,637	81,042	1,11,781	1,732
1897-98 ...	29,134	94,149	1,24,177	3,317
1898-99 ...	38,270	88,603	1,28,247	5,576
1899-1900 ...	31,344	88,157	1,20,901	3,761
1900-1901 ...	35,435	1,02,101	1,39,012	2,050*
1901-1902 ...	40,793	96,236	1,38,390	3,841
1902-1903 ...	36,334	95,532	133,205	3,313
1903-1904 ...	38,117	103,845	143,221	3,462
1904-1905 ...				
1905-1906 ...				
1906-1907 ...				
1907-1908 ...				
1908-1909 ...				
1909-10 ...				
1910-11 ...				
1911-12 ...				
1912-13 ...				

* Discount only.

TABLE XIII.—*Income-tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by Companies.		Profits of Companies.		Other sources, Part IV.				Total charges.	Objections under Part IV.	
						Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.				
		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Number filed.	Wholly or partly successful.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1890-91	34,514	...	...	...	...	1,304	18,565	129	12,570	384	708	218
1891-92	36,026	...	...	...	...	1,342	19,482	130	13,038	688	711	263
1892-93	35,474	...	...	...	...	1,280	18,589	128	12,972	339	442	90
1893-94	35,292	...	...	...	...	1,241	18,048	128	13,033	464	379	80
1894-95	36,499	...	...	...	...	1,239	17,992	131	13,886	301	380	45
1895-96	38,425	...	...	...	...	1,352	19,357	136	14,079	927	617	124
1896-97	36,411	...	...	...	...	1,271	18,102	131	13,989	20	555	116
1897-98	38,685	...	...	...	...	1,298	19,185	141	15,491	167	580	117
1898-99	40,313	...	...	...	...	1,311	19,461	148	16,862	186	401	62
1899-1900	40,981	...	...	...	...	1,356	20,192	147	16,720	59	400	53
1900-1901	41,373	...	...	...	...	1,366	20,656	150	16,922	38	328	59
1901-1902	41,442	...	...	...	...	1,355	20,651	156	17,173	20	373	62
1902-1903	42,431	...	...	...	...	1,390	31,375	155	17,497	35	408	59
1903-1904												
1904-1905												
1905-1906												
1906-1907												
1907-1908												
1908-1909												
1909-10												
1910-11												
1911-12												
1912-13												

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by tahsíls (Part IV only)*—(continued).

Year.	Tahsíl Nawabganj. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsíl Nawabganj. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsíl Nawabganj. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsíl Nawabganj. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.
		Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ...	384	5,256	43	4,404
1891-92 ...	407	5,630	45	4,687
1892-93 ...	367	5,062	46	4,881
1893-94 ...	371	5,161	45	4,968
1894-95 ...	353	4,649	46	5,251
1895-96 ...	402	5,438	44	5,387
1896-97 ...	358	4,805	51	6,244
1897-98 ...	336	4,664	51	6,699
1898-99 ...	323	4,525	46	6,828
1899-1900 ...	311	4,374	50	7,590
1900-1901 ...	310	4,371	53	7,652
1901-1902 ...	302	4,327	53	7,167
1902-1903 ...	303	4,503	51	7,230
1903-1904 ...				
1904-1905 ...				
1905-1906 ...				
1906-1907 ...				
1907-1908 ...				
1908-1909 ...				
1909-10 ...				
1910-11 ...				
1911-12 ...				
1912-13 ...				

Year.	Tahsíl Fatehpur. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsíl Fatehpur. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsíl Fatehpur. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsíl Fatehpur. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.
		Rs.		Rs.
1898-99 ...	421	6,562	53	4,749
1899-1900 ...	448	7,003	50	4,434
1900-1901 ...	425	6,750	48	4,230
1901-1902 ...	400	6,440	56	4,833
1902-1903 ...	408	6,591	56	5,200
1903-1904 ...				
1904-1905 ...				
1905-1906 ...				
1906-1907 ...				
1907-1908 ...				
1908-1909 ...				
1909-10 ...				
1910-11 ...				
1911-12 ...				
1912-13 ...				

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by tahsîls (Part IV only)*—(concluded).

Year.	Tahsîl Ramsanehighat. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsîl Ramsanehighat. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsîl Ramsanehighat. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsîl Ramsanehighat. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Year.	Tahsîl Haidargarh. Under Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsîl Haidargarh. Under Rs. 2,000. Tax.	Tahsîl Haidargarh. Over Rs. 2,000. Assessees.	Tahsîl Haidargarh. Over Rs. 2,000. Tax.
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
1899-1900 ...	416	6,516	35	3,396	1896-97 ...	163	2,211	10	1,146
1900-1901 ...	440	6,930	37	3,784	1897-98 ...	184	2,543	12	1,721
1901-1902 ...	467	7,290	37	3,727	1898-99 ...	183	2,528	12	1,630
1902-1903 ...	492	7,715	38	3,874	1899-1900 ...	192	2,555	13	1,689
1903-1904 ...					1900-1901 ...	197	2,711	12	1,597
1904-1905 ...					1901-1902 ...	195	2,691	12	1,597
1905-1906 ...					1902-1903 ...	196	2,745	12	1,532
1906-1907 ...					1903-1904 ...				
1907-1908 ...					1904-1905 ...				
1908-1909 ...					1905-1906 ...				
1909-10 ...					1906-1907 ...				
1910-11 ...					1907-1908 ...				
1911-12 ...					1908-1909 ...				
1912-13 ...					1909-10 ...				
					1910-11 ...				
					1911-12 ...				
					1912-13 ...				

Table XV.—*District Board.*

Year.	Receipts. Education.	Receipts. Medical.	Receipts. Scientific, &c.	Receipts. Miscellaneous.	Receipts. Civil works.	Receipts. Pounds.	Receipts. Ferries.	Expenditure. Total expenditure.	Expenditure. Contributions to Provincial funds.	Expenditure. General administration.	Expenditure. Education.	Expenditure. Medical.	Expenditure. Scientific, &c.	Expenditure. Miscellaneous.	Expenditure. Civil works.	Expenditure. Pounds.	Expenditure. Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	5,485	1,490	...	1,196	64	1,931	...	1,03,912	...	1,337	29,287	10,187	352	1,702	61,047	...	...
1891-92 ...	6,421	2,889	...	1,533	57	2,393	...	88,820	...	1,401	29,264	10,615	298	1,943	45,299	...	...
1892-93 ...	6,734	3,622	...	1,758	128	2,386	...	85,784	...	1,367	30,725	11,112	248	1,881	40,451	...	...
1893-94 ...	7,383	5,819	116	1,711	183	1,620	...	91,918	...	1,423	31,854	12,194	240	1,827	44,380	...	...
1894-95 ...	7,206	4,008	4	1,884	10	1,863	...	94,430	...	1,368	34,058	12,291	259	1,646	44,808	...	...
1895-96 ...	6,807	2,649	9	1,647	1,741	2,017	...	83,309	...	1,453	32,677	11,920	207	357	36,695	...	...
1896-97 ...	7,058	3,709	...	1,458	1,102	2,033	...	91,750	...	1,527	33,248	11,585	148	331	44,911	...	...
1897-98 ...	6,573	2,070	...	732	1,512	1,374	...	92,912	‡5,854	1,516	32,038	12,123	311	...	41,070	...	...
1898-99 ...	7,002	2,191	...	870	3,416	1,078	...	88,223	...	2,034	32,588	11,326	325	...	41,185	...	...
1899-1900 ...	7,628	1,928	...	692	7,317	*5,600	...	1,09,757	1,000	2,236	32,999	10,563	388	1,603	47,005	...	765
1900-1901 ...	8,706	977	...	2,390	4,394	5,494	†8,753	1,18,305	1,000	2,246	34,963	11,672	389	242	63,949	2,906	...
1901-1902 ...	8,906	2,266	...	1,424	6,799	5,264	10,648	1,20,111	4,000	2,290	35,702	10,159	460	661	62,791	2,789	1,055
1902-1903 ...	9,633	2,896	...	1,631	4,911	5,978	9,806	1,34,190	...	2,393	41,404	11,367	532	558	74,155	2,678	1,370
1903-1904 ...																2,806	975
1904-1905 ...																	
1905-1906 ...																	
1906-1907 ...																	
1907-1908 ...																	
1908-1909 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	

* Formerly net receipts only were shown. From this year receipts and also expenditure are given.
† From this year the gross receipts from ferries were for the first time credited to the District Board.
‡ Includes Rs. 11,057, of which details are not given.

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Nawabganj (Bara Banki).*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage. Capital.	Water supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Public Works.	Public Instructions.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91...	11,651	...	358	2,842	...	2,592	17,443	3,038	2,924	347	438	3,586	...	6,208	256	3,263	20,060
1891-92...	9,589	...	326	2,158	6,600	3,585	22,258	3,510	3,123	683	1,128	3,177	450	2,511	476	2,594	17,652
1892-93...	9,367	...	2,913	1,852	...	3,351	17,483	2,659	3,066	279	726	5,351	461	2,302	316	2,181	17,341
1893-94...	11,034	...	2,851	4,820	...	3,509	22,214	2,989	2,919	1,803	701	4,873	619	4,079	316	2,666	20,965
1894-95...	11,328	...	3,037	3,516	...	3,277	21,158	5,267	3,026	877	1,137	5,628	450	6,007	316	2,471	25,179
1895-96...	10,644	...	2,929	3,176	...	3,574	20,323	4,326	3,017	1,544	256	5,596	450	2,303	316	2,329	20,137
1896-97...	10,088	...	2,597	2,574	...	4,026	19,285	3,722	3,128	503	841	5,809	570	2,601	316	3,662	21,152
1897-98...	9,674	...	2,608	3,005	...	3,653	18,940	3,668	3,162	138	366	6,416	600	1,848	456	2,351	19,005
1898-99...	9,906	...	3,271	2,974	...	4,431	20,582	3,896	3,003	86	580	5,775	450	1,668	681	2,821	18,960
1899-1900	10,257	...	3,261	3,413	...	3,962	20,893	4,829	3,197	...	829	5,595	450	2,038	646	1,972	19,556
1900-1901	11,393	...	3,154	2,955	...	4,793	22,295	3,841	3,166	145	790	6,415	790	1,862	1,064	1,577	19,650
1901-1902	12,269	...	2,947	4,331	...	5,948	25,495	4,623	3,533	...	839	6,645	777	2,163	1,128	3,023	22,731
1902-1903	12,160	...	3,351	3,447	...	5,807	24,765	4,724	3,548	...	520	6,671	897	3,028	1,115	3,535	24,038
1903-1904																	
1904-1905																	
1905-1906																	
1906-1907																	
1907-1908																	
1908-1909																	
1909-10...																	
1910-11...																	
1911-12...																	
1912-13...																	
1913-14...																	

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police*, 1904.

Thána.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Municipal police.	Town police.	Rural police.	Road police
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nawabganj ...	5	1	20	36	12	338	11
Kursi ...	3	1	12	...	...	190	4
Safdarganj ...	3	1	14	...	22	169	9
Fatehpur ...	3	1	13	...	13	221	7
Rámnagar ...	3	1	13	...	10	229	5
Muhammadpur,	2	1	10	...	...	136	...
Kutlupur ...	2	1	8	...	...	59	...
Chamierganj ...	2	1	11	...	11	192	2
Bhilsar ...	3	1	15	...	29	246	4
Tikaitnagar ...	3	1	11	...	9	186	2
Subeha ...	2	1	10	...	...	178	2
Mawai ...	2	1	10	...	...	181	2
Haidargarh* ...	2	1	10	...	...	167	6
Siddhaur ...	2	1	10	...	...	180	...
Armed police...	1	17	76	...	...	...	...
Civil reserve ...	5	12	76	...	...	...	...
Total ...	43	43	319	36	106	2,672	54

* To be removed to Loni Katra.

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and Colleges.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896-97 ...	124	5,368	20	8	782	...	116	4,586	20
1897-98 ...	125	5,163	42	9	825	...	116	4,338	42
1898-99 ...	125	5,298	42	9	869	...	116	4,429	42
1899-1900,	146	7,105	657	8	848	61	138	6,257	596
1900-1901,	144	7,394	527	8	904	41	136	6,490	486
1901-1902,	154	7,462	498	8	250	...	146	7,212	498
1902-1903,									
1903-1904,									
1904-1905,									
1905-1906,									
1906-1907,									
1907-1908,									
1908-1909,									
1909-10 ...									
1910-11 ...									
1911-12 ...									
1912-13 ...									
1913-14 ...									

SCHOOLS, 1903.

A.—Secondary.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	School.	Class.	Average attendance.
Nawabganj	Nawabganj ...	Nawabganj ...	High School ...	234
	Satrikh ...	Zaidpur ...	Middle Vernacular.	98
Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	Ditto ...	131
	Kursi ...	Kursi ...	Ditto ...	106
	Ramnagar ...	Ramnagar ...	Ditto ...	104
Ramsanehighat.	Daryabad ...	Daryabad ...	Ditto ...	156
	Rudauli ...	Rudauli ...	Ditto ...	109
Haidargarh ...	Haidargarh ...	Haidargarh ...	Ditto ...	134

B.—Primary.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	School.	Class.	Average attendance.
Nawabganj	Nawabganj ...	Nawabganj (Municipal). ...	Upper Primary	62
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary (girls').	25
		Masauli ...	Upper Primary	54
		Jahangirabad ...	Ditto ...	45
		Barail ...	Lower Primary	19
		Banki ...	Ditto ...	28
		Damodarpur ...	Ditto ...	13
		Daulatpur ...	Lower Aided ...	28
	Partábganj ...	Rasauli ...	Upper Primary	73
		Safdarganj ...	Ditto ...	49
		Patmau ...	Ditto ...	39
		Udhauli ...	Ditto ...	38
		Zakaria ...	Lower Primary	23
		Dadra ...	Ditto ...	31
		Manpur ...	Ditto ...	32
		Palhri ...	Lower Aided ...	24
	Satrikh ...	Satrikh ...	Upper Primary	14
		Ibrahimabad ...	Ditto ...	47
		Barauli Malik ...	Ditto ...	49
		Tikra Usman ...	Ditto ...	35
		Lachhmanpur ...	Ditto ...	46
		Tirgaon ...	Lower Primary	27
		Barapur ...	Ditto ...	31
		Zaidpur ...	Ditto (girls')	24
		Bhanmau ...	Lower Aided ...	24
		Teswa ...	Ditto ...	24
	Dewa ...	Dewa ...	Upper Primary	61
		Kheoli ...	Ditto ...	41
		Barauli Jata ...	Ditto ...	36
		Bhitauli ...	Ditto ...	39
		Mujibpur ...	Upper Aided ...	20

SCHOOLS, II—*(continued)*.

B.—PRIMARY—*(continued)*.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	School.	Class.	Average attendance.
Nawabganj—*(concluded)*.	Dewa—*(concluded)*.	Pind ...	Lower Primary	37
		Aseni ...	Ditto ...	23
		Mati ...	Ditto ...	24
		Kenwari ...	Ditto ...	28
		Gadia ...	Ditto ...	19
		Saihara ...	Ditto ...	42
		Sudhwai ...	Ditto ...	35
		Seswara ...	Lower Aided ...	51
		Deogaon ...	Ditto ...	25
		Okhri ...	Ditto ...	11
Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	Bilahra ...	Upper Primary	11
		Bhatwamau ...	Ditto ...	21
		Sihali ...	Lower Primary	22
		Bhagauli ...	Ditto ...	33
		Basara ...	Ditto ...	25
		Sadhaimau ...	Ditto ...	10
		Muhammadpur Bishanpur.	Ditto ...	32
		Baria Patna ...	Lower Aided ...	28
		Sudhiamau ...	Lower Primary (Ramnagar Estate).	...
	Kursi ...	Anwari ...	Upper Primary	50
		Tikaitganj ...	Ditto ...	48
		Khinjna ...	Lower Primary	44
		Jamwa ...	Ditto ...	25
		Padri ...	Ditto ...	29
		Kursi ...	Ditto (girls')	16
		Pukharni ...	Lower Aided ...	24
	Ramnagar ...	Ganeshpur ...	Upper Primary	63
		Suratganj ...	Ditto ...	69
		Saadatganj ...	Ditto ...	42
		Tilokpur ...	Ditto ...	70
		Shimrayan ...	Ditto ...	40
		Kinhauli ...	Lower Primary	27
		Lodhaura ...	Ditto ...	26
		Amauli ...	Ditto ...	27
		Pipri Muhar ...	Ditto (Ramnagar Estate).	14
		Malauli ...	Lower Aided ...	21
	Muhammadpur.	Muhammadpur ...	Upper Primary,	8
		Daulatpur ...	Lower Primary,	20
		Chheda ...	Ditto (Ramnagar Estate).	28
		Lalpur ...	Lower (Kapurthala Estate).	...

LIST OF SCHOOLS, III—(*continued*).

B.—PRIMARY—(*continued*).

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	School.	Class.	Average attendance.
Fatehpur—(*concluded*).	Muhammadpur—(*concluded*).	Pataunja ...	Lower Aided ...	13
		Durgapur Naubasta.	Ditto ...	22
	Bhitauli ...	Bhitauli ...	Lower Primary (Kapurthala estate).	...
		Basantpur ...	Lower Aided ...	13
	Bado Sarai...	Bado Sarai ...	Upper Primary	53
		Bhainsauria ...	Ditto ...	60
		Kintur ...	Lower Primary	31
		Bardari ...	Ditto ...	24
Ramsanehighat.	Daryabad ...	Mathuranagar ...	Upper Primary	65
		Jewal ...	Ditto ...	42
		Ghazipur ...	Ditto ...	51
		Inchauli ...	Ditto ...	52
		Mailaraiganj ...	Ditto ...	50
		Tikaitnagar ...	Ditto ...	73
		Rani Katra ...	Lower Primary	42
		Rampur Katra ...	Ditto ...	26
		Duna ...	Ditto ...	28
		Saidanpur ...	Ditto ...	31
		Kamauli ...	Lower Aided ...	22
		Sisauna ...	Ditto ...	17
		Kithuri ...	Ditto ...	23
		Mushkabad ...	Ditto ...	25
	Rudauli ...	Bhilsar ...	Upper Primary	64
		Chirra ...	Ditto ...	51
		Pura Shah Lal ...	Ditto ...	52
		Mirmau ...	Ditto ...	45
		Aliabad ...	Ditto ...	35
		Jakhauli ...	Upper Primary (Court of Wards).	17
		Bazidpur ...	Lower Primary	28
		Bilkhara ...	Ditto ...	25
		Bazár Haidarganj	Ditto ...	36
		Aihar ...	Ditto ...	2
		Rasulpur ...	Ditto ...	26
		Harharpur ...	Ditto ...	18
		Shujaganj ...	Ditto ...	32
		Narauli ...	Lower Primary (Court of Wards).	17
		Lohti ...	Ditto ...	16
	Basorhi ...	Sandewa ...	Upper Primary	51
		Pachhlu ...	Upper Aided ...	27
		Basorhi ...	Lower Primary	28
		Makhdumpur ...	Ditto ...	38

LIST OF SCHOOLS, IV—*(continued)*.

B.—PRIMARY—*(continued)*.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	School.	Class.	Average attendance.
Ramsanehighat—*(concluded)*.	Mawai ...	Mawai ...	Upper Primary	65
		Umanpur ...	Lower Primary	33
		Chandramau ...	Ditto ...	55
	Surajpur ...	Chamierganj ...	Upper Primary	83
		Kutwa Sarak ...	Ditto ...	48
		Mau ...	Ditto ...	39
		Supamau ...	Upper Aided ...	36
		Pura Chaube ...	Ditto ...	25
		Dhanauli ...	Lower Primary	36
		Rampur ...	Ditto ...	25
		Bhikapur ...	Ditto ...	10
		Bharaimau ...	Lower Primary (Court of Wards).	16
		Ahmadpur ...	Lower Aided ...	29
		Thurthia ...	Ditto ...	20
		Bhanpur ...	Ditto ...	18
		Kharkhaphul ...	Ditto ...	27
Haidargarh.	Haidargarh...	Jauras ...	Upper Primary	34
		Bhilwal ...	Ditto ...	44
		Tirbediganj ...	Ditto ...	22
		Raghunathganj...	Lower Primary	48
		Thakurpur ...	Ditto ...	36
		Rauni ...	Ditto ...	28
		Hasanpur ...	Ditto ...	20
		Lahi ...	Ditto ...	16
		Sheonam ...	Ditto ...	31
		Tilokpur ...	Lower Aided ...	29
	Subeha ...	Subeha ...	Upper Primary	52
		Palia ...	Ditto ...	46
		Kamela ...	Ditto ...	44
		Siuna ...	Ditto ...	40
		Sharifabad ...	Upper Primary (Court of Wards).	26
		Mustafabad ...	Lower Primary	...
		Girawan ...	Ditto ...	24
		Sarai Rawat ...	Lower Primary (Court of Wards).	25
				20
	Siddhaur ...	Siddhaur ...	Upper Primary	14
		Usmanpur ...	Ditto ...	47
		Miranpur ...	Ditto ...	46
		Mirchia ...	Ditto ...	41
		Bibipur ...	Lower Primary	30
		Jargawan ...	Ditto ...	26

Roads, 1903—*(concluded)*.	Length.	
	Miles.	Furgs.
(xvi) Rudauli to Amaniganj	3	7
(xvii) Ramnagar to Saadatganj	6	7
(xviii) Anupganj to Safdarganj	6	5
(xix) Haidargarh, Lahi and Rai Bareli	5	4
(xx) Haidargarh, Bachhrawan and Rai Bareli	5	7
(xxi) Inhauna to Richhghat	2	6
(xxii) Burhwal railway feeder	0	1
V.—Fifth class roads, cleaned, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Bara Banki to Kheoli	8	1
(ii) Bara Banki civil station to Banki village ...	0	5
(iii) Nawabganj to Majethi	3	7
(iv) Daryabad to Muhammadpur	17	1
(v) Daryabad to Siddhaur	12	1
(vi) Bhanmau to Salempur	6	1
(vii) Bhanmau to Zaidpur	3	3
(viii) Bhanmau to Satrikh	5	0
(ix) Haidargarh to Bazár Shukul	13	0
(x) Zaidpur to Kothi	7	0
(xi) Basorhi to Umanpur	10	5
(xii) Bado Sarai to Saidanpur on IV(xviii)	6	4
(xiii) Bado Sarai to Tikaitnagar	9	0
(xiv) Loop from IV(xviii) to VI(i)	0	4
(xv) Bahramghat to Bansa	3	4
(xvi) Bahramghat to Mahadewa	2	0
(xvii) Mahadewa to Bhaghar Tál	5	6
(xviii) Bara to Datauli	5	0
(xix) Fatehpur to Jarkha	1	4
(xx) Ramnagar to Tilokpur	5	3
(xxi) Wazirganj to Neora	3	5
(xxii) Suratganj to Chheda	8	0
(xxiii) Suratganj to Bhogpur Tal	3	0
(xxiv) Alapur to Safipur	2	4
(xxv) Loop from provincial road to IV(vi)	4	0
(xxvi) Rasauli railway feeder	0	4
(xxii) Damodarpur railway feeder	1	6
VI.—Sixth class roads, cleared only.		
(i) Bansa to Saadatganj	3	0
(ii) Bansa to Safdarganj	3	3
(iii) Daryabad to Kamian	9	3
(iv) Suratganj to Muhammadpur	3	0
(v) Muhammadpur to Bilahra	4	4
(vi) Bilahra to Paintepur	2	0
(vii) Bhatwamau to Fatehpur	4	5
(viii) Fatehpur to Kathuri	7	3
(ix) Jarkha to Lalpur	11	0
(x) Mahadewa to Purena	2	4
(xi) Bahramghat to Markamau	4	6
(xii) Bahramghat to Masauli	1	0
(xiii) Bhilsar to Shujaganj	2	2
(xiv) Aliabad to Makhdumpur	1	5
(xv) Makhdumpur to Wazirganj	3	2
(xvi) Makhdumpur railway feeder	0	1
(xvii) Satrikh to Gauria Ghat	4	0
(xviii) Tikaitnagar to Sarai Barai	11	0
(xix) Tikaitnagar to Hamidnagar	7	0

FERRIES, 1903.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Ferry.	Village.	River.	Management.	Income.
						Rs.
Nawabganj.	Dewa ...	Suriamau ...	Tindwani ...	Gumti ...	District Board, Lucknow.	...
		Gauriaghat	Jata ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Satrikh...	Tikraghat...	Tikraghat...	Ditto ...	District Board, Bara Banki.	150
		Tirghat ...	Tirgaon ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	660
		Ghuskar ...	Karimabad	Ditto ...	District Board, Lucknow.	...
		Salempur ...	Chaksar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
		Dhaurahra	Dhaurahra	Ditto ...	District Board, Bara Banki.	475
		Kotwa ...	Ibrahimabad	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	475
Haidargarh.	Haidargarh	Bhilwal ...	Bhilwal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	105
		Ausaneswar	Rauni ...	Ditto ...	P. W. D.,	1,400
	Siddhaur,	Kherwa ...	Bibiapur ...	Ditto ...	District Board.	100
		Bilaon ...	Pachhim-Bilaon.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	235
		Pilauli ...	Pilauli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	95
	Subeha ...	Naipura ...	Naipura ...	Ditto ...	P. W. D.,	1,500
		Behtaghat	Behta ...	Ditto ...	District Board.	260
		Rajghat ...	Subeha ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	670
Ramsanehighat.	Surajpur,	Dhanauli ...	Dhanauli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	275
		Mahrupur...	Mahrupur...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	34
		Lakaria ...	Lakaria ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	120
		Pura Pandit	Tanda ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	28
		Tikra ...	Tikra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	102
		Silhaur ...	Silhaur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	71
	Mawai ...	Aukohri ...	Aukohri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15
		Kaithighat	Hansrajpur	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2
		Richhghat...	Richh ...	Ditto ...	P. W. D., Sultánpur.	...
		Panhighat...	Dewait ...	Ditto ...	District Board, Sultánpur.	...
		Bakhraghat	Ganeshpur	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
		Urermau ...	Sunba ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
		Kishnighat	Kasari ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
		Mohanghat	Sunba ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
	Rudauli...	Kaithighat	Kaithi ...	Ghagra ...	District Board, Gonda.	...
	Daryabad	Gunauli ...	Dhemwa ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
		Paskaghat	Lilar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
		Kamiarghat	Kamiar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
		Lohrimau-ghat.	Lohrimau ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...

FERRIES—(*concluded*).

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Ferry.	Village.	River.	Management.	Income.
						Rs.
Fatehpur.	Bhitauli	Pharuaghat	Jamka ...	Ghagra ...	District Board, Bahraich.	...
		Kundarkhi	Pipri ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
		Faruhighat	Ahata ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...
		Lalpur ...	Lalpur Karauta.	Chauka ...	District Board, Bara Banki.	.500
		Bahrampur	Bahrampur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,605
		Bilahri ...	Udhia ...	Soti ...	Ditto ...	25
	Muhammadpur.	Sailuk ...	Sailuk-Jalalpur.	Chauka ...	Ditto ...	655
	Ramnagar.	Ratanpur ...	Ratanpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	390
		Bahramghat.	Ganeshpur	Ghagra ...	O. & R. Ry.	...

POST-OFFICES, 1903.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Name of Office.	Class.	Management.
Nawabganj.	Nawabganj ...	Bara Banki ...	Head Office ...	Imperial.
	Ditto ...	Bara Banki railway station ...	Branch Office...	
	Ditto ...	Jahangirabad ...	Ditto ...	
	Ditto ...	Bansa ...	Ditto ...	
	Partábganj ...	Safdarganj ...	Sub-Office ...	
	Ditto ...	Rasauli ...	Branch Office...	
	Ditto ...	Udhauli ...	Ditto ...	
	Satrikh ...	Bhanmau ...	Ditto ...	
	Ditto ...	Satrikh ...	Ditto ...	
	Ditto ...	Zaidpur ...	Ditto ...	
	Dewa ...	Dewa ...	Ditto ...	
	Do. ...	Kheoli ...	Ditto ...	
Fatehpur	Ramnagar ...	Bahramghat ...	Sub-Office ...	
	Ditto ...	Ramnagar ...	Branch Office...	
	Ditto ...	Tilokpur ...	Ditto ...	
	Muhammadpur	Suratganj ...	Ditto ...	
	Bado Sarai ...	Bado Sarai ...	Ditto ...	
	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	Sub-Office ...	
	Ditto ...	Bilahra ...	Branch Office...	
	Ditto ...	Bhatwamau ...	Ditto ...	
	Bhitauli ...	Bhitauli ...	Ditto ...	
	Kursi ...	Kursi ...	Ditto ...	
Ramsanehighat.	Daryabad ...	Daryabad ...	Sub-Office ...	
	Ditto ...	Daryabad railway station.	Branch Office...	
	Ditto ...	Kamiar ...	Ditto ...	
	Ditto ...	Rani Katra ...	Ditto ...	
	Ditto ...	Mailaraiganj ...	Ditto ...	
	Ditto ...	Tikaitnagar ...	Ditto ...	
	Surajpur ...	Ramsanehighat...	Sub-Office ...	
	Ditto ...	Debiganj ...	Branch Office...	
	Ditto ...	Dhamoli ...	Ditto ...	
	Rudauli ...	Aliabad ...	Sub-Office ...	
	Ditto ...	Rudauli ...	Ditto ...	
	Ditto ...	Bhilsar ...	Branch Office...	
	Ditto ...	Mirmau ...	Ditto ...	
	Ditto ...	Rauzagaon ...	Ditto ...	
	Ditto ...	Shujaganj ...	Ditto ...	
	Mawai ...	Mawai ...	Ditto ...	
Haidargarh.	Haidargarh ...	Haidargarh ...	Sub-Office ...	
	Ditto ...	Bhilwal ...	Branch Office...	
	Ditto ...	Loni Katra ...	Ditto ...	
	Subeha ...	Subeha ...	Ditto ...	
	Ditto ...	Kamela ...	Ditto ...	
	Siddhaur ...	Kothi ...	Ditto ...	
	Ditto ...	Siddhaur ...	Ditto ...	
	Ditto ...	Walinagar ...	Ditto ...	

MARKETS, 1903.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of Bazár.	Day or days.
Nawabganj.	Nawabganj	Nawabganj ...	Nawabganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Chheola ...	Chheola ...	Ditto.
		Ramka ...	Begamganj ...	Ditto.
		Masauli ...	Masauli ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Nainamau ...	Nainamau ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Shahabpur ...	Shahabpur ...	Ditto.
		Jahangirabad.	Jahangirabad	Monday and Friday.
	Partabganj...	Udhauli ...	Udhauli ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Safdarganj ...	Safdarganj ...	Ditto.
		Rasauli ...	Rasauli ...	Ditto.
		Partabganj ...	Partabganj ...	Monday and Friday.
		Chandwara ...	Chandwara ...	Ditto.
		Katra ...	Katra ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Para Depan ...	Para Depan...	Tuesday and Friday.
	Dewa ...	Dewa ...	Dewa ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Kheoli ...	Kheoli ...	Ditto.
		Sarthara ...	Sarthara ...	Ditto.
		Daudpur ...	Imamganj ...	Ditto.
		Saraiyan ...	Saraiyan ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Ukhri ...	Ukhri ...	Ditto.
		Gadia ...	Gadia ...	Monday and Friday.
		Raudwa Palhri	Nazirganj ...	Ditto.
		Pind ...	Pind ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Aseni ...	Aseni ...	Monday and Thursday.
	Satrikh ...	Zaidpur ...	Bari Bazár ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Ditto ...	Chhoti Bazár	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Satrikh ...	Satrikh ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Mohna ...	Mohna ...	Monday and Friday.
		Tirgaon ...	Tirgaon ...	Ditto.
		Tikra Usman	Tikra Usman	Monday and Thursday.
		Ibrahimabad	Ibrahimabad	Sunday and Thursday.
		Bhanmau ...	Bhanmau ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Barauli Malik	Barauli Malik	Tuesday.
Fatehpur.	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	Every day except Friday.
		Shujaganj ...	Shujaganj ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Muhammadpur.	Muhammadpur.	Ditto.
		Bilahra ...	Bilahra ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Baraundi ...	Chauki Gaura	Ditto.
		Sihali ...	Sihali ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Mallawan ...	Mallawan ...	Ditto.
		Shahpur ...	Shahpur ...	Ditto.
		Jagsenda ...	Jagsenda ...	Monday and Friday.
		Lilauli ...	Lilauli ...	Ditto.
		Bhagauti ...	Mahadeo ...	Ditto.
		Hasanpur Tanda.	Tanda ...	Ditto.
		Baragaon ...	Baragaon ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Mithwara ...	Mithwara ...	Sunday and Tuesday.
		Jarkha ...	Jarkha ...	Tuesday and Friday.

MARKETS, II—*(continued)*.

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of Bazár.	Day or days.
Fatehpur—*(concluded)*.	Muhammadpur.	Muhammadpur.	Muhammadpur.	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Chheda ...	Chheda ...	Ditto.
		Jigni ...	Jigni ...	Sunday and Thursday.
	Ramnagar ...	Ramnagar ...	Ramnagar ...	Ditto.
		Mahmudpur...	Mahmudpur...	Ditto.
		Kinhauli ...	Ramganj ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Amauli Kalan	Amauli ...	Ditto.
		Ganeshpur ...	Ganeshpur ...	Monday and Friday.
		Suratganj ...	Suratganj ...	Ditto.
		Saadatganj ...	Saadatganj ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Tilokpur ...	Tilokpur ...	Ditto.
		Sundhiamau	Sundhiamau...	Monday and Thursday.
	Bado Sarai...	Markamau ...	Katra ...	Ditto.
		Bado Sarai. ...	Bado Sarai ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Sardaha ...	Sardaha ...	Ditto.
		Kintur ...	Kintur ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Sultanpur ...	Bhawaniganj	Sunday and Thursday.
	Bhitauli ...	Dehwa Kalan	Dehwa ...	Ditto.
		Lalpur ...	Kutlupur ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Mathura ...	Mathura ...	Monday and Friday.
	Kursi ...	Mohsand ..	Tikaitganj ...	Ditto.
		Ghugtir ...	Ghugtir ...	Monday and Saturday.
		Gadia ...	Gadia ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
Ramsanehighat.	Rudauli ...	Rudauli ...	Nayaganj ...	Wednesday and Saturday
		Do. ...	Terhi Bazár ...	Sunday and Friday.
		Do. ...	Nawab-ki-Bazár.	Tuesday.
		Do. ...	Akbarganj ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Chandamau ...	Nawabganj ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Khajuri ...	Khajuri ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Phugauli ...	Shujaganj ...	Monday and Friday.
	Basorhi ...	Basorhi ...	Basorhi ...	Ditto.
		Ranimau ...	Ranimau ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Ashrafnagar	Wazirganj ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Neora ...	Neora ...	Monday and Thursday.
	Daryabad ...	Daryabad ...	Daryabad ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Saidanpur ...	Saidanpur ...	Ditto.
		Gajipur ...	Gajipur ...	Monday and Friday.
		Mailaraiganj	Mailaraiganj	Ditto.
		Aurela ...	Aurela ...	Ditto.
		Eganpur ...	Rani Katra ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Amrahra ...	Murtahi Bazár	Ditto.
		Tikaitnagar...	Tikaitnagar...	Ditto.
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Saifpur Mahmudpur.	Saifpur ...	Ditto.
		Qasba Inchauli	Inchauli ...	Tuesday and Friday.

MARKETS, III—*(concluded).*

Tahsíl.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of Bazár.	Day or days.
Ramsanehighat—*(concluded).*	Daryabad	Udaimau ...	Mangupur ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Rampur Bhawanipur.	Katra ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
	Surajpur	Kotwa ...	Kotwa ...	Ditto.
		Dharauli ...	Chamierganj,	Monday and Friday.
		Mau ...	Mau ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Tikra ...	Tikra ...	Ditto.
		Bhikharpur ...	Bhikharpur ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Gajpatipur ...	Bhikhanpura.	Ditto.
	Mawai	Saimasi ...	Saimasi ...	Ditto.
		Mawai ...	Mawai ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Dwarkapur ...	Singhagarh ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Umanpur ...	Umanpur ...	Ditto.
		Saidpur ...	Saidpur ...	Ditto.
		Chandramau...	Chandramau...	Monday and Friday.
Haidargarh.	Haidargarh...	Haidargarh ...	Haidargarh ...	Ditto.
		Jauras ...	Jauras ...	Ditto.
		Tribediganj...	Tirbediganj ...	Ditto.
		Lahi ...	Lahi ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Bara ...	Bara ...	Ditto.
		Bhilwal ...	Bhilwal ...	Ditto.
		Tejwapur ...	Tejwapur ...	Ditto.
	Siddhaur	Siddhaur ...	Bardahi Bazár	Saturday and Tuesday.
		Do. ...	Puraini Bazár	Monday and Thursday.
		Do. ...	Siddhaur Khas	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Kothi ...	Kothi ...	Ditto.
		Sheikhpur ...	Asandra ...	Ditto.
		Simrawan ...	Simrawan ...	Monday and Thursday.
		Murliganj ...	Mirganj ...	Monday and Friday.
		Walinagar ...	Walinagar ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
	Subeha	Datauli Chanda.	Datauli ...	Ditto.
		Subeha ...	Bazár Husain Shah.	Monday and Thursday.
		Bijapur ...	Bijapur ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Marwi ...	Rajapur ...	Tuesday and Friday.

FAIRS, 1903.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Nawabganj.	Nawabganj.	Nawabganj ...	Pirbatwan ...	Basant Panchmi ..	2,000
		Bansa ...	Shah Abdur Razaq.	Shawwal 3rd—6th...	30,000
		Rampur ...	Katki Ashnan,	Kartik Puranmashi,	15,000
		Badail ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3,000
		Paisar ...	Dasehra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th ...	4,000
		Tera Daulatpur.	Gharib-ullah Shah.	Every Monday ...	400
	Partabganj.	Majitha ...	Narga Deota...	Asarh Puranmashi,	25,000
		Mushkinagar,	Kailaspuri ...	Kuar Puranmashi...	2,500
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Every Tuesday ...	500
		Udhauli ...	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan Badi 5th ...	5,000
		Safdarganj ...	Ditto ...	Aghan Sudi 5th ...	5,000
		Partabganj ...	Ditto ...	Aghan Sudi 8th ...	800
		Damaura ...	Ditto ...	Aghan Sudi 10th ...	800
		Palhri ...	Ditto ...	Aghan Puranmashi,	500
		Manpur ...	Ditto ...	Aghan Sudi 5th ...	400
	Satrikh ...	Satrikh ...	Hazrat Sahu Salar.	Jeth Puranmashi ...	15,000
		Ditto ...	Urs Imam Ali,	Jumad-us-Sani 17th,	500
		Kotwa ...	Katki Ashnan.	End of Kartik ...	5,000
		Zaidpur ...	Dasehra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th ...	3,000
		Bhanmau ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,000
	Dewa ...	Dewa ...	Ditto ...	Kuar Puranmashi...	2,000
		Do. ...	Haji Sahib ...	Shaban 17th ...	25,000
		Do. ...	Hazrat Shah Mina.	Shawwal 15th ...	500
		Do. ...	Amir Ali Shah,	First day of Jeth ...	500
		Pind ...	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan Sudi 7th ...	5,000
		Godaha ...	Ditto ...	Kartik Puranmashi,	2,000
		Jata ...	Ditto ...	Aghan Sudi 5th	700
		Do. ...	Katki Ashnan,	Kartik Puranmashi,	900
		Kheoli ...	Narsingh Deo,	Jeth Puranmashi ...	5,000
		Danyalpur ...	Gursagar ...	Kartik Puranmashi,	1,000
		Sandauli ...	Makhdum Shah,	First week of Jeth,	700
		Jasmara ...	Pir ...	Jeth Puranmashi	60
		Gokulpur ...	Mahabir ...	First Tuesday in Jeth.	200
		Jabri khurd,	Jangali Shahid,	First day of Jeth ..	50
		Tendula ...	Gadhmaya ...	Jeth Puranmashi ...	200
		Sahara ...	Augan Pir ...	First week of Baisakh.	300
		Daurahra ...	Urs Imam Sahib.	First day of Chait...	400
Fatehpur.	Fatehpur,	Gursail ...	Debiji ..	Kartik and Baisakh Puranmashi.	1,500
		Bhagauli ...	Mahadeo ...	Aghan Badi 14th ...	2,500
		Baddupur ...	Murat Swami .	Every full moon ...	2,500
		Manjhgawan,	Hazrat Makhdum Sahib.	Shawwal 16th ...	2,000
	Ramnagar.	Lodhaura ...	Lodheswar Mahadeo.	Aghan Badi 14th ...	15,000
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Phagun Badi 14th...	30,000

Fairs, 1903—*(concluded).*

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Town or village.	Name of fair.	Date.	Average attendance.
Fatehpur—*(concld.)*.	Ramnagar—*(concluded).*	Ganeshpur ...	Dasehra ...	Kuar Sudi 2nd—15th	4,000
		Saadatganj,	Ditto ...	Kuar Sudi 5th—15th	5,000
		Ditto ...	Jhula ...	Sawan Puranmashi,	5,000
	Bado Sarai.	Bado Sarai...	Naglila ..	Bhadon Puranmashi	4,000
		Kintur ...	Madar Sahib ..	Shawwal ...	1,000
		Sardaha ...	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan Puranmashi,	1,500
		Bardari ...	Ditto ...	Aghan Sudi 5th ...	2,000
		Baraulia ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,500
Ramsanehighat.	Bhitauli ...	Udhia ...	Ditto ..	Kartik Sudi 2nd ...	3,000
	Rudauli...	Rudauli ...	Zohra Bibi ...	First Sunday in Jeth.	60,000
		Ditto ...	Makhdum Shah Abdul Haq.	Jumad-us-Sani 12th to 15th.	50,000
		Kaithi ...	Katki Ashnan,	Kartik Puranmashi,	1,000
	Daryabad,	Daryabad ...	Dasehra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th ...	5,000
		Tikaitnagar,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3,000
		Amrahra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,000
		Eganpur ...	Ditto ...	Kuar Puranmashi...	6,000
		Kotwa ...	Jagjiwandas ...	Kartik and Baisakh Puranmashi.	50,000
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Every other full moon.	2,000
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chait Sudi 9th ...	4,000
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kuar Sudi 9th ...	2,000
		Kamiar ...	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan Sudi 5th ...	3,000
		Sikri Jiwal...	Ditto ...	Aghan Sudi 11th ...	1,000
		Gokula ...	Katki Ashnan,	Kartik Puranmashi,	2,000
		Sikraura ...	Kanslila ...	Kuar Puranmashi...	1,000
		Tilwari ...	Makar Ashnan,	Magh Amawas ...	3,000
	Mawai ...	Amauni ...	Amauni ...	Kartik Puranmashi,	3,000
		Saimasi ...	Dasehra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th ...	300
		Ditto ...	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan Sudi 5th ...	400
		Saidpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	400
		Ditto ...	Dasehra ...	Kuar Puranmashi...	300
		Sunba ...	Kamakhia Devi,	Chait and Kuar Sudi 7th—9th.	1,000
	Surajpur...	Dharauli ...	Dasehra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th ...	12,000
	Basorhi...	Neora ...	Ditto ...	Kuar Puranmashi...	500
		Do. ...	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan Sudi 5th ...	400
		Makhdumpur,	Naglila ...	Bhadon Puranmashi,	600
		Ditto	Hatia ...	Last week of Asarh,	500
		Paighambarpur.	Do. ...	Shawwal 2nd to 6th,	500
		Basorhi ...	Jumman Shah,	Id-ul-Fitr ...	200
		Ditto ...	Hazrat Jalal Shah.	Shawwal 11th ...	200
		Ghuswal ...	Aulia Shahid ...	Last week of Asarh,	1,000
Haidargarh.	Haidargarh.	Haidargarh,	Dasehra ...	Kuar Sudi 10th ...	20,000
		Ausaneswarghat.	Katki Ashnan...	Kartik Puranmashi,	12,000
		Ditto ...	Sheoratri ...	Phagun Badi 14th...	15,000
	Siddhaur,	Siddhaur ...	Dhanusjag ...	Aghan Sudi 5th ...	12,000

List of talúqdárs holding land in the Bara Banki district, 1903.

Number.	Name of talúqdár.	Caste.	Name of taluqa.	Parganas in which situated.	Villages.		Revenue assessed.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7
					Whole.	Part.	Rs.
1	Raja-i-Rajgan Sir Jagatjit Singh, G.C.S.I.	Sikh ...	Kapurthala ...	Bhitauli, Bado Sarai, Muhammadpur.	48	0	11,991
2	Maharaja Sir Partab Narain Singh, K.C.I.E.	Brahman ...	Ajodhya	Rudauli, Daryabad, Satrikh	14	2	12,740
3	Raja Ali Muhammad Khan	Sheikh ...	Mahmudabad ...	Fatehpur, Kursi, Ramnagar, Muhammadpur, Dewa, Nawabganj.	83	51	82,963
4	Raja Tasadduq Rasul Khan, C.S.I.	Ditto ...	Jahangirabad ...	Nawabganj, Siddhaur, Dewa Partabganj, Fatehpur Bado Sarai, Satrikh, Ramnagar, Muhammadpur, and Haidargarh.	94	67	1,32,547
5	Raja Muhammad Sadiq Khan.	Pathan ...	Nanpara	Nawabganj	1	0	2,150
6	Raja Kazim Husain Khan	Sheikh ...	Paintepur	Fatehpur, Kursi, Muhammadpur.	37	11	27,193
7	Raja Bhagwan Bakhsh Singh.	Amethia ...	Pokhra Ansari ...	Haidargarh	21	9	28,623
8	Raja Rameshwar Bakhsh Singh.	Ditto ...	Birsinghpur ...	Ditto	0	2	420
9	Raja Indra Bikram Singh	Panwar ...	Itaunja	Kursi	1	0	1,100
10	Raja Raghuraj Bahadur Singh.	Surajbansi ...	Haraha	Daryabad, Bado Sarai ...	49	21	64,530

List of talúqdárs holding land in the Bara Banki district, 1903—(continued).

Number.	Name of talúqdár.	Caste.	Name of taluqa.	Parganas in which situated.	Villages.		Revenue assessed.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7
					Whole	Part.	Rs.
11	Raja Udit Narain Singh...	Raikwar ...	Ramnagar	Rámnagar, Muhammadpur, Bado Sarai, Fatehpur, Dewa, Daryabad, Nawabganj, Kursi and Partabganj.	193	95	1,71,531
12	Raja Shaban Ali Khan ...	Saiyid ...	Salempur	Satrikh, Haidargarh ...	6	1	11,670
13	Lala Jamna Parshad ...	Khattri ...	Bahvi	Haidargarh	1	0	380
14	Babu Pirthipal Singh ...	Bahrelia ...	Surajpur	Surajpur, Siddhaur, Subeha and Partabganj.	65	10	77,196
15	Chaudhri Mustafa Husain	Sheikh ...	Khanpur	Subeha	0	17	10,499
16	Chaudhrain Zainat-un-nissa	Ditto ...	Bhilwal	Haidargarh and Subeha ...	24	13	29,619
17	Thakur Sheopal Singh ...	Raikwar ...	Rampur-Mathura ...	Muhammadpur ...	3	3	3,215
18	Thakurain Ritraj Kunwar	Kalhans ...	Kamiar	Daryabad, Basorhi ...	7	8	11,994
19	Nazir Husain and Shahid Husain.	Sheikh ...	Gadia	Partabganj, Dewa, Nawabganj, Siddhaur and Satrikh.	13	3	22,257
20	Sirdar Husain Khan ...	Ditto ...	Bhatwamau ...	Fatehpur, Dewa Nawabganj	21	4	18,894
21	Harihar Bakhsh Singh ...	Panwar ...	Saraura	Kursi	2	1	2,025
22	Rai Raja	Kayasth ...	Rampur	Daryabad, Surajpur and Basorhi.	33	21	33,748
23	Qazi Ikram Ahmad ...	Sheikh ...	Satrikh	Satrikh, Nawabganj ...	11	1	22,338
24	Maharaj Rani ...	Panwar ...	Mahgaon	Kursi	4	0	3,050
25	Saiyid Muhammad Asghari	Saiyid ...	Gothia	Satrikh, Siddhaur, Partabganj.	11	0	15,030

List of talúqdars holding land in the Bara Banki district, 1903—(continued).

Number.	Name of taluqdar.	Caste.	Name of taluqa.	Parganas in which situated.	Villages.		Revenue assessed.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7
					Whole.	Part.	Rs.
26	Chaudhri Hafiz-ur-Rahman and Khalil-ur-Rahman.	Sheikh ...	Barai	Rudauli, Basorhi ...	10	24	21,680
27	Chaudhri Abdur Rahman and Fazl-ur Rahman.	Ditto ...	Aliabad	Rudauli	5	5	9,111
28	Thakurain Iklas Kunwar...	Kalhans ...	Paska	Daryabad	0	3	524
29	Naushad Ali Khan ...	Sheikh ...	Mailaraiganj ...	Ramnagar, Bado Sarai, Daryabad, Fateh pur, Dewa, Satrikh, Partabganj Rudauli and Nawabganj.	9	23	16,045
30	Chaudhri Irshad Husain...	Saiyid ...	Narauli	Rudauli	34	12	34,127
31	Jagannath Bakhsh ...	Kayasth ...	Rampur Kalan ...	Fatehpur	0	1	60
32	Chaudhrain Sahib-un-nissa	Sheikh ...	Karka	Dewa, Nawabganj, Partabganj Satrikh.	10	7	13,027
33	Mir Bunyad Husain and Amjad Husain.	Saiyid ...	Bhanmau	Satrikh	8	0	6,856
34	Amjad Husain ...	Do. ...	Suhelpur	Partabganj, Satrikh, Siddhaur.	9	1	10,620
35	Asghar Ali	Sheikh ...	Ambhapur	Partabganj, Dewa ...	1	1	1,138
36	Pande Sarabjit Singh ...	Brahman ...	Asdamau	Siddhaur, Satrikh ...	14	11	16,581
37	Amjad Ali and Hamid Ali	Sheikh ...	Saidanpur	Daryabad	5	1	6,048
38	Inayat-ullah and Azmat-ullah.	Ditto ...	Ditto	Daryabad, Rudauli ...	7	4	7,039
39	Kunwar Girdhari Singh ...	Kayasth ...	Gokulpur Aseni ...	Dewa, Nawabganj ...	5	7	8,757

22B.B.

List of talúqdars holding land in the Bara Banki district, 1903—(concluded).

Number.	Name of taluqdar.	Caste.	Name of taluqa.	Parganas in which situated.	Villages.		Revenue assessed.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7
					Whole.	Part.	Rs.
40	Mir Muhammad Husain ...	Saiyid ...	Purai	Rudauli	2	4	2,862
41	Muhammad Ismail ...	Sheikh ...	Shahabpur	Partabganj	0	1	1,470
42	Muhammad Ibrahim Khan	Bisen Khanzada	Usmanpur	Siddhaur, Satrikh ...	3	4	5,450
43	Chaudhri Muhammad Ali	Saiyid ...	Amirpur	Rudauli	7	22	9,770
44	Musammat Shahara Begam	Ditto ...	Ahmamau	Dewa	2	5	5,376
45	Thakur Janki Parshad Singh	Surajbansi ...	Ranimau	Daryabad, Rudauli ...	11	9	9,918
46	Muhammad Husain Khan	Bhatti ...	Neora	Basorhi, Mawai, Rudauli ...	1	26	8,124
47	Dargahi Khan ...	Khanzada Bhale Sultan.	Unchgaon	Subeha	1	0	140
48	Muhabbat Rai ...	Kayasth ...	Lilauli	Fatehpur	8	3	4,669
49	Sheoratan Singh ...	Bais ...	Panhauna	Subeha	3	0	1,530
50	Musammat Dilraj Kunwar	Raikwar ...	Muhammadpur ...	Muhammadpur, Bado Sarai and Ramnagar.	3	22	7,746
51	Saiyid Raza Husain ...	Ahbans ...	Kotwara	Siddhaur	0	11	578
52	Mohsin Ali	Sheikh ...	Jasmara	Dewa, Nawabganj ...	4	0	4,605
53	Musammat Fatim-un-nissa	Ditto ...	Gházipur	Ditto ...	3	1	3,900
54	Talib Ali and Sajid Ali ...	Ditto ...	Dinpanah	Kursi	5	1	9,144
55	Musammat Rukmin Kunwar	Brahman ...	Tirbediganj ...	Haidargarh, Satrikh ...	4	2	2,967
56	Maulvi Rafi-ud-din ...	Sheikh ...	Mirpur	Dewa, Ramnagar ...	1	14	4,009
57	Thakur Sukhmangal Singh	Amethia ...	Ramnagar Parewan ...	Haidargarh	2	0	2,728
58	Babu Ram Singh ...	Ditto ...	Akhiapur	Ditto	3	0	2,670
59	Chaudhri Mehdi Hasan Khan	Bhatti ...	Barauli	Basorhi, Mawai, Nawabganj and Rudauli.	4	46	12,618
60	Musammat Bhagwan Kunwar.	Bais ...	Pali	Mawai	1	0	2,175
61	Musammat Bibi Mehri ...	Sikh ...	Yakutganj	Partabganj	1	0	3,006

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